



SAI dated May 1, 2020

- ◆ Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund
Class I: JIBDX
Class F: JIMDX
- ◆ Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund
Class I: JIBEX
Class F: JIMEX
- ◆ Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund
Class I: JIBFX
Class F: JIMFX
- ◆ Johnson Enhanced Return Fund
JENHX

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available at www.johnsonmutualfunds.com, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting the Fund at 1-800-541-0170 or, if you own these shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. You can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by contacting the Fund at 1-800-541-0170. If you own shares through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary or follow instructions included with this document to elect to continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the fund complex or at your financial intermediary.

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This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Johnson Institutional Bond Funds dated May 1, 2020. This SAI incorporates by reference the financial statements and report of independent registered public accounting firm in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2019 (the "Annual Report"). A free copy of the Prospectus and Annual Report can be obtained by writing the Trust at 3777 West Fork Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45247, by calling the Trust at (513) 661-3100 or (800) 541-0170, or by visiting our website at www.johnsonmutualfunds.com.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Johnson Mutual Funds Trust (the "Trust") is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated September 30, 1992 (the "Trust Agreement"). The Board of Trustees supervises the business activities of the Trust. The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. Shares of eleven series are currently authorized, four of which are the Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund, the Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund, the Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund (the Bond Funds), and the Johnson Enhanced Return Fund (together with the Bond Funds, the "Funds"). The Bond Funds were established on August 31, 2000, and the Enhanced Return Fund was established on August 24, 2005.

Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the officers of the Trust, subject to the review and approval of the Board of Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

Each of the Funds, at its discretion and with shareholder consent, may use securities from a Fund's portfolio to pay you for your shares, provided that Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc. (the "Adviser") deems that such a distribution of securities will not adversely affect the Fund's portfolio. Any such transfer of securities to you will be a taxable event and you may incur certain transaction costs relating to the transfer. Contact the Funds for additional information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS

This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments of the Funds may make and some of the techniques they may use.

A. Quality Ratings

The Adviser considers securities to be of investment-grade quality if they are rated BBB or higher by S&P, Baa or higher by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Investment-grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, credit quality may be more susceptible to potential future changes in circumstances and the securities have speculative elements. If the rating of a security by S&P or Moody's drops below investment-grade, the Adviser will dispose of the security as soon as practicable (depending on market conditions) unless the Adviser determines, based on its own credit analysis, that the security provides the opportunity of meeting the Fund's objective without presenting excessive risk. No Fund will invest more than 5% of the value of its net assets in securities that are below investment-grade. If, as a result of a downgrade, a Fund holds more than 5% of the value of its net assets in securities rated below investment-grade, the Fund will take action to reduce the value of such securities below 5%.

B. Corporate Debt Securities

Corporate debt securities are bonds or notes issued by corporations and other business organizations, including business trusts, in order to finance their credit needs. Corporate debt securities include commercial paper that consists of short-term (usually from one to two hundred seventy days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations.

C. Fixed Income Securities

Fixed income securities include corporate debt securities, U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities, zero coupon bonds, asset-backed and receivable-backed securities and participation interests in such securities. Preferred stock and certain common stock equivalents may also be considered to be fixed income securities. Fixed income securities are generally considered to be interest rate sensitive, which means that their value will generally decrease when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. Securities with shorter maturities, while offering lower yields, generally provide greater price stability than longer term securities and are less affected by changes in interest rates.

D. U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities. Other securities issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), are supported only by the credit of the agency that issued them and the agency's right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, but are neither insured nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Authority ("FHFA") announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had been placed into conservatorship, a statutory process designed to stabilize a troubled institution with the objective of returning the entity to normal business operations. The U.S. Treasury Department and the FHFA at the same time established a secured lending facility and a Secured Stock Purchase Agreement with both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to ensure that each entity had the ability to fulfill its financial obligations. The FHFA announced that it does not anticipate any disruption in pattern of payments or ongoing business operations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

E. Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent an interest in a pool of mortgages. These securities, including securities issued by FNMA and GNMA, provide investors with payments consisting of both interest and principal as the mortgages in the underlying mortgage pools are repaid. Unscheduled or early payments on the underlying mortgages may shorten the securities' effective maturities. The average life of securities representing interests in pools of mortgage loans is likely to be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgage pools as a result of prepayments or foreclosures of such mortgages. Prepayments are passed through to the registered holder with the regular monthly payments of principal and interest and have the effect of reducing future payments. To the extent the mortgages underlying a security representing an interest in a pool of mortgages are prepaid, a Fund may experience a loss (if the price at which the respective security was acquired by the Fund was at a premium over par, which represents the price at which the security will be sold upon prepayment). In addition, prepayments of such securities held by a Fund will reduce the share price of the Fund to the extent the market value of the securities at the time of prepayment exceeds their par value. Furthermore, the prices of mortgage-backed securities can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates. Prepayments may occur with greater frequency in periods of declining mortgage rates because, among other reasons, it may be possible for mortgagors to refinance their outstanding mortgages at lower interest rates. In such periods, it is likely that any prepayment proceeds would be reinvested by a Fund at lower rates of return. While there is no limit on issues backed by government agencies, no Fund will invest more than 30% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities issued by entities other than government agencies.

F. Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs)

CMOs are securities collateralized by mortgages or mortgage-backed securities. CMOs are issued with a variety of classes or series, which have different maturities and are often retired in sequence. CMOs may be issued by governmental or non-governmental entities such as banks and other mortgage lenders. Non-government securities may offer a higher yield but also may be subject to greater price fluctuation than government securities. Investments in CMOs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in the underlying mortgage and mortgage-backed securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or other default of an entity who issued the CMO held by a Fund, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating its position and losses. While there is no limit on issues backed by government agencies, no Fund will invest more than 30% of its net assets in CMOs issued by entities other than government agencies.

G. Financial Service Industry Obligations

Financial service industry obligations include, among others, the following.

1. Certificates of Deposit - Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank or a savings and loan association to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate.
2. Time Deposits - Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution or a savings and loan association for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Time deposits are considered to be illiquid prior to their maturity.
3. Bankers' Acceptances - Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft that has been drawn on it by a customer, which instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity.

H. Asset-Backed and Receivable-Backed Securities

Asset-backed and receivable-backed securities are undivided fractional interests in pools of consumer loans (unrelated to mortgage loans) held in a trust. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to certificate holders and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. The degree of credit enhancement varies, but generally amounts to only a fraction of the asset-backed or receivable-backed security's par value until exhausted. If the credit enhancement is exhausted, certificate holders may experience losses or delays in payment if the required payments of principal and interest are not made to the trust with respect to the underlying loans. The value of these securities also may change because of changes in the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement. Asset-backed and receivable-backed securities are ultimately dependent upon payment of consumer loans by individuals and the certificate holder generally has no recourse against the entity that originated the loans. The underlying loans are subject to prepayments that shorten the securities' weighted average life and may lower their return. As prepayments flow through at par, total returns would be affected by the prepayments—if a security were trading at a premium, its total return would be lowered by prepayments, and if a security were trading at a discount, its total return would be increased by prepayments. No Fund will invest more than 30% of its net assets in asset-backed or receivable-backed securities.

I. Restricted Securities

Restricted securities are securities the resale of which is subject to legal or contractual restrictions. Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions, in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933 or pursuant to Rule 144 or Rule 144A promulgated under such Act. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense, and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time such security may be sold under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the price it could have obtained when it decided to sell. No Fund will invest more than 5% of its net assets in restricted securities.

J. Foreign Securities

The Funds may invest in dollar denominated foreign fixed-income securities issued by foreign companies, foreign governments or international organizations and determined by the Adviser to be comparable in quality to investment-grade domestic securities. Neither Fund will invest in a foreign security if, immediately after a purchase and as a result of the purchase, the total value of foreign securities owned by the Fund would exceed 15% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. To the extent that a Fund does invest in foreign securities, such investments may be subject to special risks such as changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchange, and changes in the administration or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments.

K. Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser acquires ownership of a U.S. government security (which may be of any maturity) and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, the Funds intend to enter into repurchase agreements only with the Trust's custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Adviser (subject to review by the Board of Trustees) to be creditworthy. The Adviser monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which a Fund engages in repurchase transactions, and a Fund will not invest more than 5% (15% in the core of the Enhanced Return Fund) of its net assets in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

L. When Issued Securities and Forward Commitments

Each Fund may buy and sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, with payment and delivery taking place at a future date. The price and interest rate that will be received on the securities are each fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. A Fund may enter into such forward commitments if it holds, and maintains until the settlement date in a separate account at the Custodian, cash or U.S. government securities in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. The Funds will not invest more than 25% of their respective total assets in forward commitments. Forward commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Any change in value could increase fluctuations in a Fund's share price and yield. Although a Fund will generally enter into forward commitments with the intention of acquiring securities for its portfolio, a Fund may dispose of a commitment prior to the settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

M. Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts

Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security, class of securities, or an index at a specified future time and at a specified price. An option on a futures contract obligates the writer, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. Whether a party realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends upon movements in the underlying security or index. Futures contracts may be issued with respect to fixed-income securities, foreign currencies, single stocks or financial indices, including indices of U.S. government securities, foreign government securities, and equity or fixed-income securities. U.S. futures contracts are traded on exchanges that have been designated "contract markets" by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and must be executed through a Futures Commission Merchant ("FCM"), or brokerage firm, which is a member of the relevant contract market. Through their clearing corporations, the exchanges guarantee performance of the contracts between the clearing members of the exchange. Each Fund only invests in futures contracts to the extent it could invest in the underlying instrument directly. The Funds have claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act and, therefore, are not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Risk Factors in Futures Transactions

Liquidity Risk - Because futures contracts are generally settled within a day from the date they are closed out, compared with a settlement period of three days for some types of securities, the futures markets can provide superior liquidity to the securities markets. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. In addition, futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached, it may be impossible for the Fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a futures contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, the Fund may not be able to promptly liquidate unfavorable futures positions and potentially could be required to continue to hold a futures position until the delivery date, regardless of changes in its value. As a result, the Fund's access to other assets held to cover its futures positions also could be impaired.

Correlation Risk - The prices of futures contracts depend primarily on the value of their underlying instruments. As a result, futures prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments. Futures prices are affected by factors such as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instruments and the time remaining until expiration of the contract. Those factors may affect securities prices differently from futures prices. Imperfect correlations between futures contracts and their underlying instruments also may result from differing levels of demand in the futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts.

Margin Requirements

The buyer or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the buyer and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" for the benefit of the FCM when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits:

- Are equal to a percentage of the contract's value, as set by the exchange on which the contract is traded;
- May be maintained in cash or certain other liquid assets by the Fund's custodian for the benefit of the FCM; and
- Are similar to good faith deposits or performance bonds.

Unlike margin extended by a securities broker, initial margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of the Fund's investment limitations. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments for the benefit of the FCM to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. In the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM that holds margin on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to the Fund only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers. The Trust will attempt to minimize this risk by careful monitoring of the creditworthiness of the FCMs with which it does business.

SEC Segregation Requirements

In addition to the margin restrictions discussed above, transactions in futures contracts may involve the segregation of funds pursuant to requirements imposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Under those requirements, where the Fund has a long position in a futures contract, it may be required to establish a segregated account (not with a futures commission merchant or broker) containing cash or certain liquid assets equal to the purchase price of the contract (less any margin on deposit). However, segregation of assets is not required if the Fund "covers" a long position. For a short position in futures or forward contracts held by the Fund, those requirements may mandate the establishment of a segregated account (not with a futures commission merchant or broker) with cash or certain liquid assets that, when added to the amounts deposited as margin, equal the market value of the instruments underlying the futures contracts (but are not less than the price at which the short positions were established).

Liquidity Impact of Margin and SEC Segregation Requirements

Although the Fund will segregate cash and liquid assets in an amount sufficient to cover its open futures obligations, the segregated assets will be available to the Fund immediately upon closing out the futures position, while settlement of securities transactions could take several days. However, because the Fund's cash that may otherwise be invested would be held uninvested or invested in other liquid assets so long as the futures position remains open, the Fund's return could be diminished due to the opportunity losses of foregoing other potential investments.

N. Exchange Traded Funds

Each Fund may invest in a range of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs may include, but are not limited to, Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts ("SPDRs"), DIAMONDS, SM NASDAQ-100 Index Tracking Stock ("QQQs"), iShares, HOLDRs, Fidelity Select Portfolios, Select Sector SPDRs, Fortune e-50, Fortune 500, streetTRACKS and VIPERs. Additionally, each Fund may invest in new exchange traded shares as they become available.

SPDRs represent ownership in the SPDR Trust, a unit investment trust that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to closely track the price performance and dividend yield of the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index TM. SPDRs trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol SPY. The value of SPDRs fluctuates in relation to changes in the value of the underlying portfolio of common stocks. A MidCap SPDR is similar to a SPDR except that it tracks the performance of the S&P MidCap 400 Index and trades on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol MDY. DIAMONDS represent an investment in the DIAMONDS Trust, a unit investment trust that serves as an index to the Dow Jones Industrial Average (the "Dow") in that its holding consists of the 30 component stocks of the Dow. The DIAMONDS Trust is structured so that its shares trade at approximately 1/100 of the value of the Dow Index. The DIAMONDS Trust's shares trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol DIA. QQQs represent ownership in the Nasdaq-100 Trust, a unit investment trust that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to track the price performance and dividend yield of the Nasdaq 100 Index by holding shares of all the companies on the Index. Shares trade on the NYSE Arca Exchange under the symbol QQQ. The iShare products own the stocks in various sector indices, such as the Morgan Stanley Corporate 100 Bond Index. Investments in SPDRs, DIAMONDS, QQQs and iShares are considered to be investments in other investment companies, see "Investment Company Securities" above.

The shares of an ETF may be assembled in a block (typically 50,000 shares) known as a creation unit and redeemed in-kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a creation unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF's underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. A Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Adviser believes it is in the Fund's interest to do so. A Fund's ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that the ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by the Fund in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

There is a risk that the underlying ETFs in which a Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which a Fund intends to principally invest may be granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although the Funds believe that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF, it will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time. To the extent a Fund invests in a sector product, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with that sector.

O. INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES

Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), and the Fund's investment objectives. Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, the Fund's shareholders indirectly will bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, the Funds may only invest up to 5% of their total assets in the securities of any one investment company, but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company or invest more than 10% of their total assets in the securities of other investment companies. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Funds if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by the Funds and all affiliated persons of the Funds; and (ii) the Funds have not offered or sold after January 1, 1971, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2% percent. An investment company that issues shares to the Funds pursuant to paragraph 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. The Funds (or the Adviser acting on behalf of the Funds) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when a Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security.

P. MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

Municipal securities are long- and short-term debt obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and authorities, as well as other qualifying issuers (including the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Guam), the income from which is exempt from regular federal income tax and generally exempt from state tax in the state of issuance. Municipal securities are issued to obtain funds to construct, repair or improve various public facilities such as airports, bridges, highways, hospitals, housing, schools, streets and water and sewer works, to pay general operating expenses or to refinance outstanding debts. They also may be issued to finance various private activities, including the lending of funds to public or private institutions for construction of housing, educational or medical facilities, or the financing of privately owned or operated facilities. Municipal securities consist of tax-exempt bonds, tax-exempt notes and tax-exempt commercial paper. Municipal notes, which are generally used to provide short-term capital needs and have maturities of one year or less, include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes and construction loan notes. Tax-exempt commercial paper typically represents short-term, unsecured, negotiable promissory notes. The Funds may invest in other municipal securities such as variable rate demand instruments.

The two principal classifications of municipal securities are “general obligations” and “revenue” bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the issuer’s full credit and to the extent of its taxing power. Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues of a specific project, facility or tax. Industrial development revenue bonds are a specific type of revenue bond backed by the credit of the private issuer of the facility and, therefore, investments in these bonds have more potential risk that the issuer will not be able to meet scheduled payments of principal and interest. As industrial development authorities may be backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users, the Fund will not invest more than 5% of its assets in securities backed by non-government backed securities in the same industry.

The Adviser considers municipal securities to be of investment-grade quality if they are rated BBB or higher by S&P, Baa or higher by Moody’s or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Investment-grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, credit quality may be more susceptible to potential future changes in circumstances and the securities have speculative elements. If the rating of a security by S&P or Moody’s drops below investment-grade, the Adviser will dispose of the security as soon as practicable (depending on market conditions) unless the Adviser determines, based on its own credit analysis, that the security provides the opportunity of meeting the Fund’s objective without presenting excessive risk. No Fund will invest more than 5% of the value of its net assets in securities that are below investment-grade. If, as a result of a downgrade, a Fund holds more than 5% of the value of its net assets in securities rated below investment-grade, the Fund will take action to reduce the value of such securities below 5%.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

A. Fundamental

The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are fundamental (“Fundamental”)—i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable Fund. As used in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information, the term “majority” of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or of any series) means the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or the applicable series) present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or applicable series) are present or represented at such meeting, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or the applicable series). Other investment practices that may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy are considered non-fundamental (“Non-Fundamental”).

1. **Borrowing Money** - The Funds will not borrow money except (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund, or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund’s total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.
2. **Senior Securities** - The Funds will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund’s engagement in such activities is (a) consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated there under or interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff, and (b) as described in the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information.
3. **Underwriting** - The Funds will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. Real Estate - The Funds will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from investing in mortgage-backed securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business.
5. Commodities - The Funds will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Funds from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities.
6. Loans - The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except (a) by loaning portfolio securities, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements, or (c) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.
7. Concentration - Each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as the date of consummation.

B. Non-Fundamental

The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are Non-Fundamental.

1. Pledging - The Funds will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in Fundamental Limitation (1) above.
2. Borrowing - The Funds will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.
3. Margin Purchases - The Funds will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on "margin". This limitation is not applicable to short-term credit obtained by the Fund for the clearance of purchase and sales or redemption of securities.
4. Short Sales - The Funds will not effect short sales of securities unless it owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in-kind and amount to the securities sold short.
5. Futures and Options - The Bond Funds will not purchase or sell futures, puts, calls, options or straddles. The Enhanced Return Fund will not purchase or sell futures, puts, calls, options or straddles except as described in the Fund's prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information.

6. Illiquid Investments - Each Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities for which there are legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other illiquid securities.
7. Issuers - No Fund will invest more than 5% of its net assets in securities for which there are legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other illiquid securities.
8. Non-Dollar Denominated Securities - The Funds will only purchase dollar-denominated investments.
9. Eighty Percent Investment Policy - Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of each Bond Fund's respective Fund's assets (defined as net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) will be invested in bonds. No Bond Fund will change this policy unless the Fund's shareholders are provided with at least sixty days prior written notice.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Information pertaining to the Trustees and Officers of the Trust is provided below. Trustees who are not deemed to be interested persons of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, are referred to as Independent Trustees. Trustees who are deemed to be "interested persons" of the Trust are referred to as Interested Trustees. Each Trustee serves as a Trustee until the termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns or is removed.

NAME, ADDRESS AND AGE	CURRENT POSITION HELD WITH TRUST	LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
Interested Trustee					
Timothy E. Johnson (77)* 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Trustee	Since 1992	Chairman and Director of Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc., the Trust's Adviser, and Professor of Finance at the University of Cincinnati	9	None
Independent Trustees					
Ronald H. McSwain (77) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Trustee	Since 1992	President of McSwain Carpets, Inc. until 2001; partner of P&R Realty, a real estate development partnership since 1984	9	None
James J. Berrens (54) 3777 West Fork Rd Cincinnati, OH 45247	Trustee	Since 2006	Christian Community Health Services: Chief Executive Officer since May 2015, Chief Financial Officer September 2010 to May 2015	9	None
John R. Green (77) 3777 West Fork Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45247	Trustee	Since 2006	Retired from The Procter & Gamble Company, Global Purchases Director, Baby Care	9	None
Dr. Jeri B. Ricketts (62) 3777 West Fork Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45247	Trustee	Since 2013	Retired Director of Carl H. Lindner Honors-PLUS Program, University of Cincinnati (2002-2018); Associate Professor Emeritus of Accounting, University of Cincinnati since 1986.	9	None

Officers					
Jason O. Jackman (49) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	President	Since 2013	President and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser since October 2013; Director of Fixed Income and Institutional Management March 2004 to October 2013.	N/A	N/A
Dale H. Coates (61) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Vice President	Since 1992	Vice President and Institutional Portfolio Manager of the Trust's Adviser	N/A	N/A
Marc E. Figgins (56) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	Since 2002	Mutual Funds Manager for Johnson Financial, Inc.	N/A	N/A
Scott J. Bischoff (54) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2005	Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust's Adviser	N/A	N/A
Jennifer J. Kelhoffer (48) 3777 West Fork Road Cincinnati, Ohio 45247	Secretary	Since 2007	Compliance Associate for the Adviser	N/A	N/A

* Mr. Johnson is an interested person of the Trust because he is a director, officer and employee of the Trust's Adviser and a Trustee of the Trust.

Board Leadership Structure . The Trust is led by Mr. Jason Jackman, who has served as the President (principal executive officer) of the Trust, since December 2013 and Mr. Ronald McSwain, an independent Trustee who serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board of Trustees is comprised of one (1) Interested Trustee and four (4) Independent Trustees (i.e. those who are not "interested persons" of the Trust, as defined under the 1940 Act). Mr. McSwain serves as the Chairman so the Trust has not otherwise designated a Lead Independent Trustee. However, governance guidelines provide that all the Independent Trustees will meet in executive session at each Board meeting and no less than quarterly. The Trust has an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee with separate chairs. The Trust does not have any other committees. Under the Trust's Declaration of Trust, By-Laws and governance guidelines, the Chairman of the Board is generally responsible for (a) chairing board meetings, (b) setting the agendas for these meetings and (c) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. Generally, the Trust believes it best to have the leadership roles split between Mr. Jackman and Mr. McSwain who are collectively seen by shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders as providing strong leadership and dual oversight of the Funds' operations. The Trust believes that its President and Chairman, together with the Audit Committee and the full Board of Trustees, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust, its Funds and each shareholder.

Board Risk Oversight . The Board of Trustees is comprised of one (1) Interested Trustee and four (4) Independent Trustees with an Audit Committee and Nominating Committee with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from Mr. Scott J. Bischoff in his role as Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting the risk within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information.

Trustee Qualifications. Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits including: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes, and (iv) skills. Timothy E. Johnson, Ph.D., is the founder and Chairman of the Trust's investment adviser. Mr. Johnson is also a Professor of Finance at the University of Cincinnati. He is the author of three textbooks, has written numerous journal articles on finance and has spoken at many seminars around the country. Mr. Johnson is also an active member of numerous professional and civic organizations in the Greater Cincinnati community. Mr. Johnson holds a B.A. in Economics from North Park University, an M.B.A. in Finance from the University of Akron, and a Ph.D. in Finance from University of Illinois.

Mr. Ronald McSwain, who serves as a Trustee and Chairman of the Trust, until 2001 was President of McSwain Carpets, Inc. and since 1984 has been a partner in P&R Realty, a real estate development firm. Mr. McSwain has many years of business leadership experience which is useful to the Board in its decision making process. Mr. James Berrens is the Chief Executive Officer of Officer of Christian Community Health Services, a position he has held since May 2015. Prior to May 2015, Mr. Berrens was the Chief Financial Officer of Christian Community Health Services from 2010 to May 2015. Mr. Berrens has many years of experience preparing and analyzing financial statements, which is beneficial to the Board during its review of the Trust's financial statements and dealing with other accounting issues. Mr. John Green is retired from The Procter & Gamble Company. Before his retirement, Mr. Green was a Director of Global Purchases at Procter & Gamble and his knowledge of the operations of large international corporations is useful to the Board during its deliberations regarding distribution strategies and practices for the Funds. Dr. Jeri Ricketts is Associate Professor Emeritus of Accounting, and retired Director of the Carl H. Lindner Honors-PLUS Business Program at the University of Cincinnati. She worked as an auditor before returning in 1981 to work on her MBA at the University of Cincinnati. After completing her MBA, she entered the PhD program at UC, obtaining her PhD in accounting in 1986.

The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee's qualifications, but that collective experience of each Trustee makes them highly qualified.

The Board currently has an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. Each committee consists of all independent trustees. The Audit Committee met twice during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The primary purpose of the Audit Committee is to oversee the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies, practices and internal controls, as required by the statutes and regulations administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the 1940 Act. The functions of the Nominating Committee are to oversee the nomination and selection of the Trustees. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

The dollar ranges of securities beneficially owned by the Trustees in each Fund and in the Trust as of March 31, 2020 are as follows:

NAME OF TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES HELD IN EACH FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES HELD IN ALL FUNDS OF THE TRUST
Timothy E. Johnson	Bond Funds- None Enhanced Return Fund –Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Ronald H. McSwain	Bond Funds- None Enhanced Return Fund –\$10,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
James J. Berrens	None	Over \$100,000
John R. Green	None	Over \$100,000
Jeri B. Ricketts	None	None

The compensation paid to the Trustees of the Trust for the year ended December 31, 2019 is set forth in the following table:

NAME OF TRUSTEE	TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM TRUST (THE TRUST IS NOT IN A FUND COMPLEX) ¹
Timothy E. Johnson	\$0
Ronald H. McSwain	\$12,000
James J. Berrens	\$12,000
John R. Green	\$12,000
Jerri B. Ricketts	\$12,000

¹ Trustee fees are Trust expenses. However, because the Management Agreement obligates the Adviser to pay all of the operating expenses of the Trust (with limited exceptions), the Adviser makes the actual payment.

As of March 31, 2020, the following persons owned of record, for the benefit of their respective clients, more than 5% of the outstanding voting shares of each of the Funds:

Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund

Covenant Trust Company, 5215 Old Orchard Road, Suite 725, Skokie, Illinois 60077:	44.59%
BMO Harris Bank, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603:	26.86%
Charles Schwab & Co., 211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105:	8.36%
Christian Theological Seminary, 1000 W. 42 nd Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208:	10.66%

Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund

Covenant Trust Company, 5215 Old Orchard Road, Suite 725, Skokie, Illinois 60077:	53.52%
BMO Harris Bank, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603:	23.72%
Charles Schwab & Co., 211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105:	16.96%

Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund

Covenant Trust Company, 5215 Old Orchard Road, Suite 725, Skokie, Illinois 60077-1045:	26.78%
Charles Schwab & Co., 211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105:	28.05%
US Bank, 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202:	17.26%
SEI Private Trust Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456:	8.41%
City of Burlington Retirement Plan, 149 Church Street, Burlington, VT 05402:	13.40%

Johnson Enhanced Return Fund

Client accounts managed by Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc., with full advisory discretion:	86.82%
BMO Harris Bank, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603:	11.36%

The officers and Trustees as a group beneficially owned as of March 31, 2020, the following percentage of the outstanding shares of the Funds (excluding discretionary advisory accounts of Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc. and shares held in the Johnson Investment Counsel Profit Sharing/401(k) Plan, except those shares directly attributable to a Trustee or Officer):

Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund	0.00%
Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund	0.00%
Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund	0.74%
Johnson Enhanced Return Fund	5.31%

Shareholder Rights - Any Trustee of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he/she owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he/she owns. All shares of a Fund have equal voting rights and liquidation rights.

The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund creates a presumption of control of the Fund under Section 2(a)(9) of the 1940 Act. As of March 31, 2020, Covie and Company may be deemed to own in the aggregate more than 25% of the shares of the Bond Funds, and, as a result, may be deemed to control these Funds; Charles Schwab & Company may be deemed to own in the aggregate more than 25% of the shares of the Core Bond Fund, and, as a result, may be deemed to control this Fund; and, discretionary advisory accounts of Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc. and other accounts that officers and/or employees may control, may be deemed to own in the aggregate more than 25% of the shares of the Enhanced Return Fund, and, as a result, may be deemed to control this Fund. In addition, Timothy E. Johnson may be deemed to control the Adviser, or its affiliates, and as a result, may be deemed to control the Enhanced Return Fund.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Trust’s investment adviser is Johnson Investment Counsel, Inc., 3777 West Fork Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45247. Timothy E. Johnson may be deemed to be a controlling person and an affiliate of the Adviser due to his ownership of its shares and his position as the Chairman of the Adviser. Mr. Johnson, because of such affiliation, may receive benefits from the management fees paid to the Adviser.

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Adviser manages the Funds’ investments subject to approval of the Board of Trustees and pays all of the expenses of the Funds except brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short), and extraordinary expenses. As compensation for its management services and agreement to pay the Funds’ expenses, the Funds are obligated to pay the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.30% of the average daily net assets of each Bond Fund, and 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Enhanced Return Fund. The management fees for the Bond Funds are 0.25% under the current fee waiver. The Adviser retains the right to remove this waiver after April 30, 2021.

For the fiscal years indicated below, the following advisory fees, net of fee waivers, were paid:

	2019	2018	2017
Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund	\$396,814	\$363,058	\$333,316
Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund	378,650	327,488	281,496
Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund	623,277	514,533	392,912
Johnson Enhanced Return Fund	556,821	488,551	432,874

Fee waivers that otherwise would have been payable to the Adviser by the Funds respectively:

	2019	2018	2017
Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund	79,367	\$76,643	\$81,924
Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund	75,734	69,016	69,155
Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund	124,678	108,654	96,086
Johnson Enhanced Return Fund			-

The Adviser retains the right to use the name “Johnson” in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Adviser is or may become associated. The Trust’s right to use the name “Johnson” automatically ceases thirty days after termination of the Management Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on thirty days written notice.

The Adviser may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or its shareholders. Banks and other financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the bank services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. A Fund may from time to time purchase securities issued by banks and other financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for a Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser is responsible for the Trust's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Trust's portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution for the Trust, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

The Adviser is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Trust and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Trust effects securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to the Trust. Although research services and other information are useful to the Trust and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees and the Adviser that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser of performing its duties to the Trust under the Management Agreement.

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

To the extent that the Trust and another of the Adviser's clients seek to acquire the same security at about the same time, the Trust may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Trust may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. On the other hand, if the same securities are bought or sold at the same time by more than one client, the resulting participation in volume transactions could produce better executions for the Trust. In the event that more than one client wants to purchase or sell the same security on a given date, the purchases and sales will normally be allocated using the following rules:

- A. All client accounts would have their entire order filled or receive no shares at all, unless the account's purchase would exceed \$50,000. In that case, filling part of the order for that account would be acceptable.

- B. The orders would be filled beginning with the account least invested in that security type, relative to its goal, and proceed through the list with the last order filled for the account most invested in that security type, relative to its goal.

Based on rule A, some accounts may be skipped to meet the exact number of shares purchased. For the sale of a security, the orders would be filled beginning with the most fully invested account moving to the least fully invested.

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The personnel subject to the Code are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. You may obtain a copy of the Code from the Securities and Exchange Commission.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Short Duration Bond Fund, Intermediate Bond Fund and Core Bond Fund have adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 with respect to each Fund's Class F shares (the "Plan"). The Plan permits the Funds to pay for certain distribution and promotion expenses related to marketing Class F shares of the Funds. The amount payable annually by the Funds is authorized to a maximum amount of 0.25% of its average daily net assets attributable to each Fund's Class F shares. However, the amount currently authorized by the Trust is 0.15%.

Under the Plan, the Trust may engage in any activities related to the distribution of Class F shares, including without limitation the following: (a) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisers and others that are engaged in the sale of shares of the Funds, or that may be advising shareholders of the Trust regarding the purchase, sale or retention of shares of the Funds; (b) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Trust has entered into agreements related to this Plan) who engage in or support distribution of shares of the Funds; (c) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of the Funds for recipients other than existing shareholders of the Funds; (d) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (e) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (f) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Trust may, from time to time, deem advisable; and (g) costs of implementing and operating this Plan.

The Trustees expect that the Plan could significantly enhance the Funds' ability to expand distribution of shares of the Funds. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of the Funds will facilitate more efficient portfolio management and assist the Funds in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The Plan has been approved by the Trust's Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement, by a vote cast in person. Continuation of the Plan and the related agreements must be approved by the Trustees annually, in the same manner, and the Plan or any related agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a majority of such independent Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable Funds. Any amendment increasing the maximum percentage payable under the Plan or other material change must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Funds, and all other material amendments to the Plan or any related agreement must be approved by a majority of the independent Trustees.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The prices (net asset values) of the shares of each Fund are determined as of the close of trading of the New York Stock Exchange (4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the Trust is open for business and on any other day on which there is sufficient trading in a Fund's securities to materially affect the net asset value. The Trust is open for business on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The Trust uses Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) to price portfolio securities. The Board of Trustees periodically reviews the pricing services used by the Trust.

Fixed income securities generally are valued by using market quotations, but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If the Adviser decides that a price provided by the pricing services does not accurately reflect the fair market value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board. Short-term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than sixty days when acquired, or which subsequently are within sixty days of maturity, are valued by using the amortized cost method of valuation, which the Board has determined will represent fair value.

For additional information about the methods used to determine the net asset value (share price), see "Share Price Calculation" in the Prospectus.

TAXES

Each Fund has qualified, and intends to continue to qualify, under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. By so qualifying, no Fund will be liable for federal income taxes to the extent its taxable net investment income and net realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders. Each Fund is required by federal law to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a portion (30%) of the dividend income and capital gains distributions of any account unless the shareholder provides taxpayer identification number and certifies that the taxpayer identification number is correct and that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Funds and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Funds. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Funds.

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, Funds will be permitted to carry forward capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 for an unlimited period. However, any losses incurred during those future taxable years will be required to be utilized prior to the losses incurred in pre-enactment taxable years. As a result of this, pre-enactment capital loss carryforwards may be more likely to expire unused. Additionally, post-enactment capital losses that are carried forward will retain their character as either short-term or long-term capital losses rather than being considered all short-term as under previous law.

As of December 31, 2019, the following Fund had net realized capital loss carryforwards for an indefinite period are:

	Long-Term	Short-Term	Total
Short Duration	\$427,040	\$163,678	\$590,718

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2017. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Funds are required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in their annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which is sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. The Funds also are required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of each fiscal quarter end. The Funds must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Fund, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Funds without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). The Funds release portfolio holdings to third party servicing agents on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Funds. These third-party servicing agents include the Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, Administrator and Custodian, each of which is described in this SAI. Additionally, the Funds may release portfolio holdings to third party rating agencies and data reporting platforms (currently Lipper and Morningstar) on a periodic basis. The Funds also may disclose portfolio holdings, as needed, to the Funds’ auditors, proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services and legal counsel, each of which is described in the prospectus or in this SAI. This information is disclosed to third parties under conditions of confidentiality. “Conditions of confidentiality” include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential.

Except as described above, the Funds are prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about the Funds' portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. The Adviser must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which the Adviser intends to disclose the Funds' portfolio holdings to the Board, which will review such arrangement to determine whether the arrangement is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. Additionally, the Adviser, and any affiliated persons of the Adviser, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund's portfolio holdings.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Johnson Mutual Funds are managed with a team approach. The following charts indicate the individuals involved with the day to day portfolio management of each of the Johnson Mutual Funds and a description of their experience. Also included in the chart is a dollar range of equity securities in the Funds.

Portfolio Manager, Title	Participation on Teams	Length of Service (Years)	Business Experience	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in Funds
Michael Leisring	Short Duration Bond Intermediate Bond Core Bond Enhanced Return	20	CFA, 2002; Team Leader for the Johnson Institutional Short Duration Bond Fund, Johnson Institutional Intermediate Bond Fund, Johnson Institutional Core Bond Fund, Enhanced Return Fund; Director of Fixed Income for the Adviser; joined the Adviser in 1999.	Short Duration: Over \$1,000,000 Intermediate: \$100,001 to \$500,000 Core: Over \$1,000,000 Enhanced Return: \$50,001 to \$100,000
Jason Jackman	Short Duration Bond Fund, Intermediate Bond Fund, Core Bond Fund, Enhanced Return Fund	26	CFA, 1998; President and Chief Investment Officer since October, 2013; joined the Adviser in 1993.	Short Duration: None Intermediate: None Core: \$50,001 to \$100,000 Enhanced Return: \$100,001 to \$500,000
Dale Coates	Short Duration Bond Fund, Intermediate Bond Fund, Core Bond Fund, Enhanced Return Fund	30	CFA, 1999; Vice President and Institutional Portfolio Manager of the Adviser; joined the Adviser in 1989.	Short Duration: None Intermediate: None Core: \$500,001 to \$1,000,000 Enhanced Return: \$50,001 to \$100,000
David Theobald	Short Duration Bond Fund, Enhanced Return Fund	6	CFA, 2012; Fixed Income Portfolio Manager for the Adviser; joined Adviser in 2013.	Short Duration: None Intermediate: None Core: \$10,001 to \$50,000 Enhanced Return: \$50,001 to \$100,000
Brandon Zureick	Short Duration Bond Fund, Intermediate Bond Fund, Core Bond Fund, Enhanced Return Fund	8	CFA, 2012; Fixed Income Portfolio Manager and Portfolio Strategist for the Adviser; joined the Adviser in 2011.	Short Duration: None Intermediate: None Core: \$50,001 to \$100,000 Enhanced Return: \$10,001 to \$50,000

The following table discloses the number of accounts managed by the portfolio manager team member and the total assets managed within other registered investment companies (“RIC”) as of December 31, 2019. The Adviser does not use any performance based fees accounts. None of the managers listed below provide management to Other Pooled Vehicles.

Team Member	Number of RIC Accounts	Total RIC Assets	Number of Other Accounts	Total Assets of Other Accounts
Michael Leisring	2	\$1,022,619,677	-	-
Jason Jackman	2	\$1,022,619,677	43	\$1,690,838,746
Dale Coates	2	\$1,022,619,677	165	\$1,439,751,818
David Theobald	2	\$1,022,619,677	-	-
Brandon Zureick	1	\$797,493,032	1	356,266,079

There are currently no conflicts of interest between the management of the Funds and the accounts described above that the Fund determines is material. Purchases and redemptions to the accounts are processed with an allocation program that does not permit any discrimination to either the Fund accounts or the accounts described above.

Each of the team members are compensated for their services by the Adviser. Each Portfolio Manager’s compensation consists of a salary, incentive compensation, and retirement plan contributions by the Adviser. The salary for each team member is fixed. The incentive compensation structure provides additional compensation to the portfolio management team member if the Funds and accounts described in the table meet certain performance criteria versus the established benchmarks on a pretax basis. The benchmarks are measured on a one and three year basis. Portfolio management team members are also eligible for participation in a Defined Contribution Plan which provides retirement contributions based on a percent of salary which is applied to all employees of the Adviser and its affiliates.

CUSTODIAN

US Bank, 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, is the current custodian of the Funds’ investments. The Custodian acts as each Fund’s depository, holds its portfolio securities in safekeeping, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Funds’ request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

FUND SERVICES

Johnson Financial, Inc. (“JFI”), 3777 West Fork Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45247, acts as the Funds’ transfer agent. A Trustee and three officers of the Trust are members of management and/or employees of JFI. JFI maintains the records of each shareholder’s account, answers shareholders’ inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Funds’ shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. For the services as transfer agent, JFI received from the Adviser (not the Funds) an annual fee of \$247,000, \$247,000, and \$278,001, respectively, for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in the aggregate for all Funds of the Trust.

In addition, JFI provides fund accounting services to each Fund, including maintaining each Fund’s accounts, books and records, calculating net asset value per share and distributions, and providing reports and other accounting services. For the services as fund accountant, JFI received from the Adviser (not the Funds) an annual fee of \$423,000, \$423,000, and \$476,090, respectively, for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in the aggregate for all Funds of the Trust.

JFI also provides the Funds with administrative services to each Fund and the Trust, including all compliance, regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. For its services as fund administrator, JFI received from the Adviser (not the Funds) an annual fee of \$400,000, \$400,000, and \$450,204, respectively, for each of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, in the aggregate for all Funds of the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. Cohen & Company, Ltd. performs an annual audit of the Trust's financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting consulting services as requested.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and report of the independent registered public accounting firm required to be included in this Statement of Additional Information are incorporated herein by reference to the Trust's [Annual Report](#) to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Funds will provide the Annual Report without charge at written request or request by telephone.

ADVISER’S PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

OVERVIEW

The following policies are the guidelines of Johnson Investment Counsel (“JIC”) to be used to vote shareholder proxies for clients.

To ensure that proxies are reviewed, voted, and returned in time for the shareholder meeting, the advisor shall follow the procedures detailed in these Proxy Voting Guidelines. Proxy ballots are reviewed and decisions are made based on proxy research, consultation with the advisor’s portfolio managers/research analysts, and research provided by a third party proxy service, Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), contracted by the advisor.

Generally, we favor proposals that protect and enhance the rights of shareholders as a class and disapprove policies that favor individual shareholders or groups of shareholders at the expense of others. We vote for some proposals of management if management is making good decisions for stockholders.

Any reference to granting powers to individuals giving them power of substitution in voting the proxy will be stricken out of the proxy unless the account owning the securities has provisions for substitution in its governing instrument. In that case, the individual voting the proxy will determine the advisability of striking or returning the substitution authority.

A record is to be maintained of the date a proxy ballot was voted and how it was voted.

ISS will implement the following procedures in order to vote JIC’s Policy. JIC’s Staff will have the ability to override, on the ISS voting platform (PROXYEXCHANGE), any ISS indicated vote recommendation, as well as the ability to instruct on any agenda item that ISS presents to JIC as “Refer” vote.

Topic	Guidance
Uncontested Election of Directors	<p>Key Committees: Vote AGAINST/WITHHOLD from non-independent directors serving on the Audit, Compensation, and Nominating committees</p> <p>Attendance: Vote AGAINST/WITHHOLD from director nominees if they attended less than 75% of scheduled meetings in the previous fiscal year without a valid excuse.</p> <p>Vote AGAINST the entire slate if voting for individual directors is not an option.</p> <p>Composition: Vote WITHHOLD for any Executive Director or Non-Independent, Non-Executive Director where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent directors comprise 50 percent or less of the board; • The company lacks a formal nominating committee.

Overboarding:

Generally vote **AGAINST/WITHHOLD** from individual directors who:

- Sit on more than five public company boards; or
- Are CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own—withhold only at their outside boards.

Gender Diversity:

For companies in the Russell 3000 or S&P 1500 indices, generally vote **AGAINST/WITHHOLD** from the chair of the nominating committee (or other directors on a case-by-case basis) at companies where there are no women on the company's board. Mitigating factors include:

- Until Feb. 1, 2021, a firm commitment, as stated in the proxy statement, to appoint at least one woman to the board within a year;
- The presence of a woman on the board at the preceding annual meeting and a firm commitment to appoint at least one woman to the board within a year; or
- Other relevant factors as applicable.

Responsiveness:

Vote **CASE-BY-CASE** on individual directors, committee members, or the entire board of directors as appropriate if:

- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received the support of a majority of the shares cast in the previous year;
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of shares are tendered;
- At the previous board election, any director received more than 50 percent withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote.

Accountability:

Vote **AGAINST/WITHHOLD** from the entire board of directors (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case) for the following:

- The company has a poison pill that was not approved by shareholders⁵. However, vote case-by-case on nominees if the board adopts an initial pill with a term of one year or less, depending on the disclosed rationale for the adoption, and other factors as relevant (such as a commitment to put any renewal to a shareholder vote);
- The board makes a material adverse modification to an existing pill, including, but not limited to, extension, renewal, or lowering the trigger, without shareholder approval;
- The board is classified, and a continuing director responsible for a problematic governance issue at the board/committee level that would warrant a withhold/against vote recommendation is not up for election. All appropriate nominees (except new) may be held accountable;
- The company has opted into, or failed to opt out of, state laws requiring a classified board structure;
- The board lacks mechanisms to promote accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers;
- Generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case) if the board amends the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or that could adversely impact shareholders;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For newly public companies, generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case) if, prior to or in connection with the company's public offering, the company or its board adopted the following bylaw or charter provisions that are considered to be materially adverse to shareholder rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Supermajority vote requirements to amend the bylaws or charter; o A classified board structure; or o Other egregious provisions. o A reasonable sunset provision will be considered a mitigating factor. No sunset period of more than seven years from the date of the IPO will be considered to be reasonable. o Unless the adverse provision is reversed or removed, vote case-by-case on director nominees in subsequent years. • The company's governing documents impose undue restrictions on shareholders' ability to amend the bylaws; • Generally vote against the members of the Audit Committee if problematic audit-related practices have been identified, such as excessive non-audit fees, adverse opinion from the auditor, or the existence of inappropriate indemnification agreement with its auditor that limits the ability of the company, or its shareholders, to pursue legitimate legal recourse against the audit firm; • Generally vote against the members of the Compensation Committee in the absence of an Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say on Pay) ballot item or egregious situations such as significant misalignment between CEO pay and company performance, the existence of problematic pay practices at the company, or if the board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders; • Vote against the members of the committee that oversees risks related to pledging, or the full board, where a significant level of pledged company stock by executives or directors raises concerns; • Under extraordinary circumstances, vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board, due to material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company, failure to replace management as appropriate, egregious actions related to a director's service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company.
Proxy Contest	REFER to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Classified Boards	Generally vote FOR proposals to declassify boards. Generally vote AGAINST proposals to classify boards. Generally vote FOR proposals promoting the annual election of directors.
Cumulative Vote	Vote FOR management proposals to adopt cumulative voting standard for board election and AGAINST management proposals to eliminate such standard.
Director Liability	Vote FOR proposals to limit the liability of directors or proposals to indemnify directors and officers.
Size of the board	Vote FOR management proposals to increase or decrease the size of the board. Vote AGAINST proposals seeking to grant the board powers to change the size of the board without shareholder approval.

Fill Vacancies	<p>Vote AGAINST proposals to fill vacancies on the board without shareholder approval.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.</p>
Removal of Directors	<p>Vote AGAINST proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals to restore shareholders' ability to remove directors with or without cause.</p> <p>Vote AGAINST proposals that provide that only continuing directors may elect replacements to fill board vacancies.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.</p>
Classified Board	<p>Vote AGAINST proposals to classify (stagger) the board.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals to repeal classified boards and to elect all directors annually.</p>
Approve Auditors/Audit Fees	<p>Vote FOR proposals to ratify auditors unless any of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent; • There is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position; • Poor accounting practices are identified that rise to a serious level of concern, such as fraud or misapplication of GAAP; • Fees for non-audit services ("Other" fees) are excessive.
Ratify Auditors	<p>Vote FOR proposals to ratify auditors, unless the current auditor have been dismissed previously because of disagreements with the company, in which case vote AGAINST.</p>
Stock Option Plans	<p>Vote FOR proposals to adopt, add shares, or amend stock option plans, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of shares allocated to the plan is more than ten percent of the outstanding shares; • The number of shares allocated to all plans, including this proposal, is more than 10 percent of the outstanding shares; • Purchase price is less than 100 percent of fair market value; • The plan administrator may provide loans or financial assistance to exercise awards; • The plan administrator may grant reloaded stock options; • The plan expressly permits the repricing of options without shareholder approval and the company has repriced options within the past three fiscal years.
Limit Annual Awards	<p>Vote FOR proposals to limit per-employee annual option awards.</p>
Bonus Plans	<p>Generally vote FOR management proposals related to bonus plans.</p>
Saving Plans	<p>Vote FOR proposals to adopt a savings plan.</p>

Deferred Compensation	Vote FOR proposals to amend a deferred compensation plan.
Employee Agreements	Vote FOR proposals to approve an employment agreement or contract.
Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Management Say-on-Pay Proposals)	Vote AGAINST advisory votes on executive compensation if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is misalignment between pay and company performance (pay for performance disconnect); • The company maintains problematic pay practices; • The board exhibits poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders.
SOP Frequency	Vote FOR annual advisory votes on compensation of members of the management team.
Golden Parachutes	Vote AGAINST severance payments that appear to be excessive or unjustified.
Exchange Underwater Options	Vote AGAINST proposals to exchange underwater options.
Employee Equity Plans	Vote FOR proposals to adopt, add shares, or amend employee equity plans, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase price is less than 85 percent of fair market value; • The number of shares allocated to the plan is more than ten percent of the outstanding shares. • The number of shares allocated to the all plans, including this proposal, is more than ten percent of the outstanding shares.
Mergers and Acquisitions	REFER proposals related to mergers and acquisitions to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Recapitalization	REFER proposals related to recapitalization to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Restructuring	REFER proposals related to restructuring to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Liquidation	REFER proposals related to liquidation to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Leveraged Buyouts/Lock Up Arrangements	REFER proposals related to leveraged buyouts to Johnson Investment Counsel.

Bankruptcy	REFER proposals related to bankruptcy restricting to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Reincorporation	REFER proposals to approve reincorporation to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Spin-Off	REFER management proposals to spin-off certain company operations or divisions to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Sale of Assets	REFER management proposals to approve the sale of assets to Johnson Investment Counsel.
Poison Pills	<p>Vote FOR shareholder proposals requesting that the company submit its poison pill to a shareholder vote or redeem it unless the company has: (1) A shareholder approved poison pill in place; or (2) The company has adopted a policy concerning the adoption of a pill in the future specifying that the board will only adopt a shareholder rights plan if either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shareholders have approved the adoption of the plan; or • The board, in its exercise of its fiduciary responsibilities, determines that it is in the best interest of shareholders under the circumstances to adopt a pill without the delay in adoption that would result from seeking stockholder approval (i.e., the “fiduciary out” provision). A poison pill adopted under this fiduciary out will be put to a shareholder ratification vote within 12 months of adoption or expire. If the pill is not approved by a majority of the votes cast on this issue, the plan will immediately terminate.
Right to Call Special Meetings	Generally vote FOR management and shareholder proposals that provide shareholders with the ability to act by written consent.
Right to Act by Written Consent	Generally vote AGAINST management and shareholder proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholders' ability to act by written consent.
Greenmail	Vote FOR proposals to limit the payment of greenmail.
Fair Price	Vote FOR a management proposal that establishes or amends a fair price provision.

Supermajority Requirement	<p>Vote AGAINST proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote.</p> <p>Vote FOR management or shareholder proposals to reduce supermajority vote requirements. However, for companies with shareholder(s) who have significant ownership levels, vote case-by-case, taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership structure; • Quorum requirements; and • Vote requirements.
Advance Notice	Vote FOR management proposals to adopt advance notice requirements.
Takeover Law	Vote FOR proposals to opt out of a state takeover statutory provision.
Authorized Common Stock	<p>Vote CASE BY CASE on proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance.</p> <p>Generally vote FOR proposals to approve increased authorized capital if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A company's shares are in danger of being de-listed; or • A company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern is uncertain. <p>Generally vote AGAINST proposals to approve unlimited capital authorization.</p>
Issuance of Common Shares	<p>Vote FOR issuance authorities with or without pre-emptive rights to a maximum of 25 percent (or a lower limit if local market best practice recommendations provide) of currently issued capital.</p> <p>Vote AGAINST the issuance of shares with superior/differentiated voting rights.</p> <p>Vote AGAINST proposals to eliminate preemptive rights and FOR proposals to restore preemptive rights.</p>
Exercise of Stock Warrants	Vote AGAINST if the warrants, when exercised, would exceed 25% of the outstanding voting power.

<p>Preferred Shares</p>	<p>Vote FOR issuance authorities for preferred shares to a maximum of 25 percent (or a lower limit if local market best practice recommendations provide) of currently issued capital.</p> <p>Vote AGAINST if the board has unlimited rights to set the terms and conditions of the shares on authorized preferred stock and issuance of preferred shares.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals to decrease authorized preferred shares.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals to cancel a class or series of preferred stock.</p> <p>Vote FOR proposals to amend preferred stock.</p>
<p>Dual Class</p>	<p>Vote AGAINST requests for the creation or continuation of dual-class capital structures or the creation of new or additional super voting shares.</p>
<p>Share Buybacks</p>	<p>Generally vote FOR resolutions seeking for share repurchase mandate.</p>
<p>Stock Split</p>	<p>Vote FOR management proposals to implement a reverse stock split when the number of authorized shares will be proportionately reduced.</p> <p>Vote FOR stock split proposals.</p>
<p>Social Issues</p>	<p>Generally vote case-by-case, examining primarily whether implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value. The following factors will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the issues presented in the proposal are more appropriately or effectively dealt with through legislation or government regulation; • If the company has already responded in an appropriate and sufficient manner to the issue(s) raised in the proposal; • Whether the proposal's request is unduly burdensome (scope or timeframe) or overly prescriptive; • The company's approach compared with any industry standard practices for addressing the issue(s) raised by the proposal; • Whether there are significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's environmental or social practices; • If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether reasonable and sufficient information is currently available to shareholders from the company or from other publicly available sources; and • If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether implementation would reveal proprietary or confidential information that could place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Charity	Vote AGAINST proposals restricting a company from making charitable contributions.
Auditors	Vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for the ratification of auditors. Vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for auditors to attend the meeting. Vote FOR shareholder proposals calling for limiting consulting by auditors. Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals calling for the rotation of auditors.
Preemptive Rights	Vote FOR shareholder proposals to restore preemptive rights.
Sales/Spin-Offs	Vote FOR shareholder proposals asking the company to study sales, spin-offs or other strategic alternatives.
Confidential Voting	Vote FOR shareholder proposals asking the board to adopt confidential voting and independent tabulation of the proxy ballots.
Vote Tabulation	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals asking the company to refrain from counting abstentions and broker non-votes in vote tabulations.
Unmarked Ballots	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals to eliminate the company's discretion to vote unmarked proxy ballots.
Equal Access	Generally vote FOR management and shareholder proposals for proxy access with the following provisions: Ownership threshold: maximum requirement not more than three percent (3%) of the voting power; Ownership duration: maximum requirement not longer than three (3) years of continuous ownership for each member of the nominating group; Aggregation: minimal or no limits on the number of shareholders permitted to form a nominating group; Cap: cap on nominees of generally twenty-five percent (25%) of the board.
Improve Reports	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals to improve annual meeting reports.
Meeting Location and Date	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals to change the annual meeting location or meeting date.
Inclusiveness	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals asking the board to include more women and minorities as directors.
Board Independence	Vote FOR shareholder proposals seeking to increase board independence.

Tenure/Retirement Age	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals seeking to limit the period of time a director can serve by establishing a retirement or tenure policy.
Stock Ownership	Vote AGAINST shareholder proposals to require minimum stock ownership by directors.
Majority Standard	Vote FOR shareholder proposals to require a majority vote to elect directors.
Company Name	Generally vote FOR management proposals to change the name of the company.
Other Business	Vote FOR management proposals to approve other business.
Adjourn Meeting	Vote FOR management proposals to adjourn meeting.
Article Amendments	Generally vote FOR article amendments seeking to comply with relevant legislation or regulation, correcting technical issues, or deemed neutral to shareholder rights. Generally vote AGAINST article or bylaw amendments that are not technical and deemed harmful to shareholder rights.
Financial Statements	Vote FOR management proposals to approve financial statements.
