

## Highlights

Primary investment objective is long-term growth of capital. Current income is a secondary consideration.

- Goal is to generate returns in excess of the S&P 500 Index over full market cycles.
- Seek to avoid permanent capital impairment.
- Seek to invest in, what we believe are, quality businesses at attractive valuations.
- Look for companies with good management.

### Portfolio Manager

**Gregory R. Nathan**  
Joined FPA in 2003

## Fund Facts

Ticker Symbol	FPPFX
Share Class	No load, no 12b-1 fees
NAV	\$10.55
Initial Minimum Investment	\$1,500
Fund Assets	\$77.1 Million

The Net Asset Value (NAV) is the market value of one share of the Fund. The NAV is calculated by subtracting the Fund's liabilities from the value of the Fund's total assets and dividing it by the number of the Fund's outstanding shares.

Fund Inception <sup>1</sup>	April 1, 1984
Current Manager Inception <sup>2</sup>	September 1, 2015
Expense Ratio (as of most recent prospectus)	1.13%
Total Expense Ratio <sup>^</sup>	1.22%
Dividend Frequency	Semi-Annually

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the date when the Fund was first available for purchase under FPA management.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects the date the current portfolio manager began managing the Fund.

## Performance

### Historical (%)<sup>3</sup>

Fund/Index	1 Year	YTD	QTD	10 Years*	5 Years
<b>FPA U.S. Value</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>6.83</b>
S&P 500	17.91	10.56	7.71	11.97	13.95
Morningstar Large Blend Average	15.42	8.45	6.66	10.27	11.47
Russell 2500	16.19	10.41	4.70	12.02	11.37

<sup>3</sup> FPA U.S. Value fund performance is net of all fees and expenses and includes the reinvestment of distributions.

\*On September 1, 2015, the Fund changed its name to FPA U.S. Value Fund, Inc., and the current portfolio manager assumed management of the Fund on that date. Contemporaneous with this change, the Fund transitioned to its current investment strategy. Performance prior to September 1, 2015 reflects the performance of the prior portfolio manager and investment strategy. Performance prior to September 1, 2015 is not indicative of performance for any subsequent periods. The transition took place during time period from September 1, 2015-September 30, 2015.

<sup>^</sup> The total expense ratio is 1.22% (as of most recent prospectus). The Adviser has agreed to reduce its investment advisory fee to the extent necessary to reimburse the Fund for any annual expenses in excess of 1.5% of the first \$30 million and 1% of the remaining average net assets of the Fund for the year. This agreement is coterminous with the Investment Advisory Agreement which may be terminated by the Board, the vote of a majority of the Fund's shareholders or the Adviser.

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. This data represents past performance and investors should understand that investment returns and principal values fluctuate, so that when you redeem your investment it may be worth more or less than its original cost. The Fund's expense ratio as of its most recent prospectus is 1.13%. Current month-end performance data, which may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted, may be obtained by calling toll-free, 1-800-982-4372.**

**You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. The Prospectus details the Fund's objective and policies, charges, and other matters of interest to the prospective investor. Please read this Prospectus carefully before investing. The Prospectus may be obtained by visiting the website at [www.fpa.com](http://www.fpa.com), by email at [crm@fpa.com](mailto:crm@fpa.com), toll-free by calling 1-800-982-4372 or by contacting the Fund in writing.**

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index which includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with over 80% coverage of U.S. equities, but is also considered a proxy for the total market. Morningstar Large Blend Average consists of portfolios that invest in a variety of large US stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US equity market are defined as large-cap. The blend style is assigned to funds where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. The Russell 2500 Index consists of the 2,500 stocks that cover the small and mid cap market capitalizations. The Russell 2500 is a market cap weighted index that includes the smallest 2,500 companies covered in the Russell 3000 universe of United States-based listed equities. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

## Portfolio Information

Number of Holdings <sup>4</sup>	61
Turnover (as of most recent report) <sup>5</sup>	87%
Active Share <sup>6</sup>	63.9%
Cash	5.4%

## Sector Breakdown (GICS)<sup>4</sup>

Industrials	19.5%
Communication Services	17.7%
Information Technology	17.4%
Consumer Discretionary	15.1%
Financials	11.4%
Health Care	11.0%
Materials	1.0%
Consumer Staples	0.0%
Energy	0.0%
Telecommunication Services	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0%
Utilities	0.0%
Hidden	1.8%

## Top 10 Holdings<sup>4</sup>

Alphabet - Class C	8.8%
Facebook	5.1%
Apple	5.0%
Amazon	4.1%
Microsoft	4.0%
Airbus	4.0%
Citigroup	3.1%
Anthem	2.6%
FedEx	2.4%
JPMorgan Chase	2.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.4%</b>

Totals might not add up due to rounding.

## Fund Risks

Investments in mutual funds carry risks and investors may lose principal value. Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. The Fund may purchase foreign securities, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and other depository receipts, which are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic and political risks. Small and mid cap stocks involve greater risks and they can fluctuate in price more than larger company stocks. Groups of stocks, such as value and growth, go in and out of favor which may cause certain funds to underperform other equity funds.

Value style investing presents the risk that the holdings or securities may never reach their full market value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio management team considers the true business value or because the portfolio management team has misjudged those values. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods.

Significant taxable distributions impact fund expenses which in turn negatively impacts Fund performance. Please consult your tax advisor regarding higher capital gains distributions due to a change in portfolio strategy.

**The FPA Funds are distributed by UMB Distribution Services, LLC, 235 W. Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.**

## Portfolio Characteristics<sup>4</sup>

	FPA U.S. Value	S&P 500
12-Month Trailing P/E <sup>7</sup>	25.8x	21.6x
12-Month Forward P/E <sup>7</sup>	19.3x	17.6x
Price/Book <sup>8</sup>	4.2x	3.5x
Return on Equity <sup>9</sup>	23.3%	20.5%
Debt/Equity <sup>10</sup>	1.3x	1.3x
Debt/Capital <sup>11</sup>	54.8%	55.0%
Average Weighted Market Cap (billions)	\$333.9	\$247.5
Median Market Cap (billions)	\$94.2	\$21.7

Source: Mellon

<sup>4</sup> Excludes undisclosed holdings.

<sup>5</sup> From time to time, the Fund may buy and sell the same security within a short period of time. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund's performance. The U.S. Value Fund, formerly known as the Perennial Fund, had a turnover rate of 117% from June 15, 2015 - October 15, 2015 due to the Fund's transition during that time period.

<sup>6</sup> Active Share is defined as "the percentage of the fund's portfolio that differs from the fund's benchmark index".

<sup>7</sup> 12-Month Trailing and Forward P/E are calculated using weighted harmonic averaging, which helps avoid extreme results that may occur due to small relative numbers.

<sup>8</sup> Price/Book ratio is the market price of a stock divided by the book value per share.

<sup>9</sup> Return on Equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

<sup>10</sup> Debt/Equity is the measure of a company's financial leverage calculated by dividing its total liabilities by stockholder's equity.

<sup>11</sup> Debt/Capital is the measure of a company's financial leverage calculated by dividing its total liabilities by its total capital.