

ROCKEFELLER

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Statement of Additional Information

March 29, 2024

Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund

Institutional Class Shares (Symbol: RKCIX)

Class A Shares (Symbol: RKCAX)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about the Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Trust for Professional Managers (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus for the Fund dated March 29, 2024 (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented and amended from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Fund’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023 are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund’s 2023 [Annual Report to Shareholders](#). To obtain a copy of the Prospectus and/or the Fund’s Annual Shareholder Report, free of charge, please write or call the Fund at the address or toll-free telephone number below, or visit the Fund’s website at www.rockefellerfunds.com.

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The Trust

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on May 29, 2001, and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Fund is one series of the Trust. The Fund is a diversified series of the Trust and has its own investment objective and policies. Shares of other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Trust may register additional series and offer shares of a new fund or share class under the Trust at any time.

Effective July 21, 2021, the Rockefeller Climate Solutions Fund, L.P. (formerly, the Rockefeller Ocean Fund, L.P.) (the “Predecessor Fund”) was reorganized into the Fund by transferring all of the Predecessor Fund’s assets to the Fund in exchange solely for Institutional Class shares of the Fund. The Fund’s investment adviser, portfolio managers, investment objective, strategies, policies, guidelines and restrictions are, in all material respects, the same as those of the Predecessor Fund.

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of interests (or shares). Interests in the Fund are represented by shares of beneficial interest each with a par value of \$0.001. Each share of the Trust has equal voting rights and liquidation rights, and is voted in the aggregate and not by the series or class of shares, except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), or when the matters affect only the interests of a particular series or class of shares. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each full share owned and fractional votes for fractional shares owned. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class. The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board” or the “Board of Trustees”) shall promptly call and give notice of a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon removal of any trustee when requested to do so in writing by shareholders holding 10% or more of the Trust’s outstanding shares.

With respect to the Fund, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted a multiple class plan under Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act, detailing the attributes of each of the Fund’s share classes. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. The Fund offers two classes of shares: Institutional Class and Class A shares.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to the Fund as are declared by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees has 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 interests in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Additionally, in case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated are entitled to receive a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series or class are borne solely by that series or class. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series or class are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees on the basis of relative net assets, the number of shareholders or another equitable method. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The assets of the Fund received for the issue or sale of its shares, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of the Fund.

In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the Fund, the holders of shares of the Fund are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

Rockefeller & Co. LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser for the Fund. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to the Rockefeller US Small Cap Core Fund, an open-end mutual fund series of the Trust. See the section titled "Management of the Fund - Investment Adviser" in this SAI for more information about the Adviser.

Investment Policies, Strategies and Associated Risks

Investment Objectives

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital principally through equity investments in public companies across the market capitalization spectrum offering climate change mitigation or adaptation products and services.

The Fund’s investment objective and strategy may be changed without the approval of the Fund’s shareholders upon Board approval and 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. However, the Fund will not make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in investments suggested by the Fund’s name without first changing the Fund’s name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days’ prior written notice.

Diversification Status

The Fund is diversified. Under the 1940 Act, to qualify as a diversified fund, the Fund, with respect to at least 75% of its total assets, may not invest greater than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not hold greater than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets does not need to be “diversified” and may be invested in securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of the Fund’s holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. However, if the Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Because the Fund is diversified, the Fund is less subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities.

General Market Risks

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the probabilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issues in a different country or region. In some cases, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively impacted even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial condition or prospects of that company. As a result of this volatility, many of the risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market problems may have adverse effects on the Fund.

Investment Strategies and Related Risks

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following discussion supplements the description of the Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies set forth in the Prospectus. Except for the fundamental investment restrictions listed below (see “Investment Restrictions”), the Fund’s investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board of Trustees, without shareholder approval. While the Fund is permitted to hold securities and engage in various strategies as described hereafter, it is not obligated to do so, except as otherwise provided in the Prospectus.

Whenever an investment policy or investment restriction states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security, or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing or illiquid investments, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and investment restrictions set forth herein or in the Prospectus. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by the Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, the Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders. Please note, however, that the guidance referenced in the first two sentences of this paragraph does not apply to the Fund's investments in illiquid investments or the Fund's borrowing of money.

Bonds, Debt and Fixed Income Obligations

The Fund may invest in bonds and other types of debt and fixed income obligations of U.S. and foreign issuers, including bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations and U.S. and foreign government securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable, adjustable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero-coupon obligations that do not pay interest until maturity.

The Fund may invest in investment grade, non-investment grade and unrated bonds, debt and fixed income obligations. Investment grade debt securities have received a rating from Standard & Poor's Ratings Service ("S&P"), or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated, have been determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to such rated securities. Non-investment grade debt securities (typically called "junk bonds") are debt securities that have received a rating from S&P or Moody's of below investment grade, or that have no rating and are determined by the Adviser to be of a quality below investment grade. There are no limitations on the maturity or duration of debt securities that may be purchased by the Fund.

Borrowing

The Fund may borrow to increase its portfolio holdings of securities. The Fund will limit its borrowing to an amount not to exceed one-third of its total assets. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This allows the Fund to borrow for such purposes an amount (when taken together with any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes as described below) equal to as much as 50% of the value of its net assets (not including such borrowings). If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings within three days in order to reduce the Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of assets at that time.

The Fund may also be deemed to be borrowing when entering into certain derivative transactions such as certain options, futures, forwards or swap transactions. This type of borrowing is generally referred to as economic leverage.

The use of borrowing by the Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar policies. Since substantially all of the Fund's assets fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund's agreement with its lender, the asset value per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities

increase in value and decrease more when its portfolio securities decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. The interest which the Fund must pay on borrowed money, together with any additional fees to maintain a line of credit or any minimum average balances required to be maintained, are additional costs which will reduce or eliminate any net investment income and may also offset any potential capital gains. Unless the appreciation and income, if any, on assets acquired with borrowed funds exceed the costs of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Fund compared with what it would have been without leverage.

Derivatives

Derivatives transactions, including those entered into for hedging purposes (*i.e.*, seeking to protect Fund investments), may increase volatility, reduce returns, limit gains or magnify losses, perhaps substantially, particularly since most derivatives have a leverage component that provides investment exposure in excess of the amount invested. These derivatives transactions are subject to many of the risks of, and can be highly sensitive to changes in the value of the related currency or other reference asset. As such, a small investment could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. In fact, many derivatives may be subject to greater risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying or other reference asset. Derivatives transactions incur costs, either explicitly or implicitly, which reduce returns, and costs of engaging in such transactions may outweigh any gains or any losses averted from hedging activities. Successful use of derivatives, whether for hedging or for other investment purposes, is subject to the portfolio managers' ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant reference asset or market and, for hedging activities, correlation of the derivative instruments used with the investments seeking to be hedged. Use of derivatives transactions, even if entered into for hedging purposes, may cause the Fund to experience losses greater than if the Fund had not engaged in such transactions.

Equity Securities

Equity securities represent ownership interests, or the rights to acquire ownership interests, in an issuer and include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants, with different types of equity securities providing different voting and dividend rights and priority if the issuer becomes bankrupt. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and general market and economic conditions. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be significant.

Common Stocks. Common stocks represent a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which the Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to the Fund as a holder of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to the Fund.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock or other equity security at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of

convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of “usable” bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies. The Fund will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common stock or other equity security will assist the Fund in achieving its investment objective. The Fund may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer’s profits, and the issuer’s management capability and practices. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in an issuer’s capital structure, but are subordinated to any senior debt securities. Consequently, the issuer’s convertible securities generally may be viewed as having more risk than its senior debt securities but less risk than its common stock.

Large Capitalization Companies. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Also, large-cap companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stocks pay fixed or floating dividends to investors and have “preference” over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of an issuer’s assets. This means that an issuer must pay dividends on preferred stocks before paying any dividends on its common stock. Some preferred stocks offer a fixed rate of return with no maturity date. Because those preferred stocks never mature, they trade like long-term bonds, can be more volatile than other types of preferred stocks and may have heightened sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Other preferred stocks have variable dividends, generally determined on a quarterly or other periodic basis, either according to a formula based upon a specified premium or discount to the yield on particular U.S. Treasury securities or based on an auction process involving bids submitted by holders and prospective purchasers of such securities. Because preferred stocks represent equity ownership interests in an issuer, their value usually will react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in an issuer’s financial condition or prospects or to fluctuations in the equity markets. Preferred stockholders usually have no voting rights or their voting rights are limited to certain extraordinary transactions or events. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or discontinued by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

Rights and Warrants. The Fund may invest in rights and warrants. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock, and it is issued at a predetermined price in proportion to the number of shares already owned. Rights normally have a short life, usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the current market. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them. Hence, warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The value of warrants is derived solely from capital appreciation of the underlying equity securities. Warrants differ from call options in that the underlying corporation issues warrants, whereas call options may be written by anyone.

An investment in rights and warrants may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights and warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, although their value is influenced by the value of the underlying security, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights and warrants increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Small- and Medium-Sized Companies. To the extent the Fund invests in the equity securities of small- and medium-sized companies, they will be exposed to the risks of smaller sized companies. Small- and medium-sized companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and may have more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies may have limited product lines, services, markets, or financial resources or may be dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership or are typically followed by fewer security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign Investments and Currencies

The Fund may make investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers ("foreign securities"), including U.S. dollar-denominated securities, foreign securities and securities of companies incorporated outside the U.S.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following:

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

The United Kingdom (UK) withdrew from the European Union (EU) on January 31, 2020 following a June 2016 referendum referred to as "Brexit." Although the UK and EU made a trade deal that was entered into on May 1, 2021, certain post-EU arrangements remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit's ramifications, and the range of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. The uncertainty surrounding the UK's economy, and its legal, political, and economic relationship with the remaining member states of the EU, may cause considerable disruption in securities markets, including increased volatility and illiquidity, as well as currency fluctuations in the British pound's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has resulted in an ongoing military conflict and economic sanctions against certain Russian individuals and companies; this conflict may expand and military attacks could occur elsewhere in Europe. This conflict could also drive a rise in traditional and cyber terrorism in Europe and other parts of the world. Further, sanctions against Russian individuals and companies could adversely affect the price and availability of certain commodities.

Currency Fluctuations. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect the Fund's income. The value of the Fund's assets may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time.

Market Characteristics. Foreign securities in which the Funds invest will be purchased in over-the-counter ("OTC") markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may be more volatile than those in the United States. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Fund's investments in foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than its investments in U.S. securities. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in United States markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.

Legal and Regulatory Matters. Certain foreign countries may have less supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities, and less financial information available from issuers, than is available in the United States. Additionally, issuers of foreign securities may not be required to provide operational or financial information that is as timely or reliable as those required for issuers of U.S. securities.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable on certain of the Fund's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to Fund shareholders.

Costs. To the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, its expense ratio is likely to be higher than those of investment companies investing only in domestic securities, since the cost of maintaining the custody of foreign securities is higher.

Emerging Markets. Some of the securities in which the Fund may invest may be located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.

In considering whether to invest in the securities of a foreign company, the Adviser may consider such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends and the performance of securities markets within the U.S. and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental and social conditions of the country or countries where

the company is located. The extent to which the Fund will be invested in foreign companies and countries and depositary receipts will fluctuate from time to time, depending on the Adviser's assessment of prevailing market, economic and other conditions.

Illiquid Investments

In accordance with Rule 22e-4 (the "Liquidity Rule") under the 1940 Act, the Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in "illiquid investments" that are assets. For these purposes, "illiquid investments" are investments that cannot reasonably be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Each portfolio investment must be classified at least monthly into one of four liquidity categories (highly liquid, moderately liquid, less liquid and illiquid), which are defined pursuant to the Liquidity Rule. Such classification is to be made using information obtained after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. Moreover, in making such classification determinations, the Fund determines whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that the Fund would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity, and if so, the Fund takes this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment. The Fund may be assisted in classification determinations by one or more third-party service providers. Assets classified according to this process as "illiquid investments" are those subject to the 15% limit on illiquid investments.

Other Investment Company and Exchange-Traded Fund Risk

The Fund may from time to time rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act with respect to its investments in other investment companies. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act precludes the Fund from acquiring: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if: (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of such investment company is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) the Fund has not offered or sold, and is not proposing to offer or sell its shares through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price that includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2%.

The Fund may also rely on Rule 12d1-4 of the 1940 Act, which provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if the Fund satisfies certain conditions specified in the Rule, including, among other conditions, that the Fund and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (*e.g.*, hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

When the Fund invests in other investment companies, including ETFs, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the other investment company's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning another investment company generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the other investment company holds. The Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases and sells investment company shares. ETFs may trade at a discount or premium to NAV. There can be no assurance that an active trading market for an ETF's shares will exist. There are greater risks involved in investing in securities with limited market liquidity.

Master Limited Partnerships

The Fund may invest in publicly traded master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) that are registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and listed on a major United States stock exchange, if the issuer meets the Fund’s investment criteria. MLPs are businesses organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies which trade their proportionate shares of the partnership (units) on a public exchange. MLPs are required to distribute most or all of their cash flow. An investment in an MLP may generate passive income or losses, along with dividend and investment income. The MLPs the Fund may purchase are comprised of a general partner (or manager) (the “GP”) and multiple limited partners (or members) (the “LP Holders”). The GP is responsible for the operations and the maintenance of the partnership’s businesses, while the LP Holders assume economic risk up to their level of investment. Typically, the GP has a 1% to 2% investment in the MLP, but can extract a higher percentage of the partnership’s profits as the MLP’s distributions increase. This serves as an incentive to the GP to grow the partnership’s distributions.

Generally speaking, MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. As an income vehicle, the unit price can be influenced by general interest rate trends independent of specific underlying fundamentals. In addition, most MLPs are fairly leveraged and typically carry a portion of a “floating” rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would also drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions.

In general, the net amount of qualified publicly traded partnership (“PTP”) income, as defined under Section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), that an investor receives directly from a PTP is automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. Treasury Regulations issued in 2020 do not extend such conduit treatment to qualified publicly traded partnership income earned by a regulated investment company. Therefore, non-corporate shareholders may not include any qualified PTP income earned through the Fund in their qualified business income deduction. The IRS and Treasury Department are continuing to evaluate whether it is appropriate to provide such conduit treatment.

Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest in restricted securities (securities with limited transferability under the securities laws) acquired from the issuer in “private placement” transactions. Private placement securities are not registered under the Securities Act and are subject to restrictions on resale. They are eligible for sale only to certain qualified institutional buyers, like the Fund, and are not sold on a trading market or exchange. While private placement securities offer attractive investment opportunities otherwise not available on an open market, because such securities are available to few buyers, they are often both difficult to sell and to value. Certain of the Fund’s investments may be placed in smaller, less seasoned, issuers that present a greater risk due to limited product lines and/or financial resources. The issuer of privately placed securities may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements of publicly traded issues.

Privately placed securities can usually only be resold to other qualified institutional buyers, or in a private transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration. The Fund may incur more costs in the disposition of such securities because of the time and legal expense required to negotiate a private placement. Because of the limited market, the Fund may find it difficult to sell the securities when it finds it advisable to do so and, to the extent such securities are sold in private

negotiations, they may be sold for less than the price for which they were purchased or less than their fair market value.

Restricted securities cannot be resold to the public unless they have been registered under the Securities Act or are sold pursuant to an exemption, such as Rule 144A. Although securities which may be resold only to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with the provisions of Rule 144A under the Securities Act are technically considered “restricted securities,” the Fund may purchase Rule 144A securities without regard to the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described above in the “Illiquid Investments” section, provided that a determination is made that such securities have a readily available trading market. The Fund may also purchase certain commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act (“4(2) Paper”). The Adviser will determine the liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(2) Paper under the supervision of the Board of Trustees. The liquidity of Rule 144A securities and 4(2) Paper will be monitored by the Adviser, and if as a result of changed conditions it is determined that a Rule 144A security or 4(2) Paper is no longer liquid, the Fund’s holdings of illiquid investments will be reviewed to determine what, if any, action is required to assure that the Fund does not exceed its applicable percentage limitation for investments in illiquid investments.

Variable-, Adjustable- And Floating-Rate Securities

Variable-rate securities provide for automatic establishment of a new interest rate at fixed intervals (*e.g.*, daily, monthly, semi-annually, etc.). Adjustments of interest rates of mortgages underlying adjustable rate mortgage-related securities (“ARMs”) usually are determined in accordance with a predetermined interest rate index and may be subject to certain limits. Floating-rate securities generally provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever some specified interest rate index changes. The interest rate on variable-, adjustable-, or floating-rate securities is ordinarily determined by reference to or is a percentage of a bank’s prime rate, the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit, an index of short-term interest rates or some other objective measure.

Variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate securities frequently include a demand feature entitling the holder to sell the securities to the issuer at par. In many cases, the demand feature can be exercised at any time on seven days’ notice; in other cases, the demand feature is exercisable at any time on 30 days’ notice or on similar notice at intervals of not more than one year. Some securities that do not have variable or floating interest rates may be accompanied by puts producing similar results and price characteristics.

Variable-rate demand notes include master demand notes that are obligations that permit the Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, which may change daily without penalty, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. The interest rates on these notes fluctuate from time to time. The issuer of such obligations normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal amount of the obligations plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days’ notice to the holders of such obligations. The interest rate on a floating-rate demand obligation is based on a known lending rate, such as a bank’s prime rate, and is adjusted automatically each time such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable-rate demand obligation is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments will generally be traded. There generally is not an established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value. Accordingly, where the obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other

credit support arrangements, the Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand.

In addition, each variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate obligation must meet the credit quality requirements applicable to all of the Fund's investments at the time of purchase. When determining whether such an obligation meets the Fund's credit quality requirements, the Fund may look to the credit quality of the financial guarantor providing a letter of credit or other credit support arrangement.

REITs

Equity real estate investment trusts ("REITs") invest primarily in real property and earn rental income from leasing those properties. They also may realize gains or losses from the sale of properties. Equity REITs generally exercise some degree of control over the operational aspects of their real estate investments, lease terms and property maintenance and repair. Mortgage REITs invest primarily in mortgages and similar real estate interests and receive interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties and are paid interest by the owners of the financed properties. Hybrid REITs invest both in real property and in mortgages.

A REIT generally is not taxed on income distributed to its shareholders if it complies with certain federal income tax requirements relating primarily to its organization, ownership, assets and income and, further, if it distributes at least 90% of its taxable income to shareholders each year. Consequently, REITs tend to focus on income-producing real estate investments.

The Fund's investments in REITs may be adversely affected by deteriorations of the real estate rental market, in the case of REITs that primarily own real estate, or by deteriorations in the creditworthiness of property owners and changes in interest rates in the case of REITs that primarily hold mortgages. Equity and mortgage REITs also are dependent upon specialized management skills, may not be diversified in their holdings and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs also may be subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Under certain circumstances, a REIT may fail to qualify for pass-through treatment for tax purposes, which would subject the REIT to entity-level federal income taxes and adversely affect the Fund's return on its investment in the REIT.

In general, qualified REIT dividends that an investor receives directly from a REIT are automatically eligible for the 20% qualified business income deduction. The IRS has issued final Treasury Regulations that permit a dividend or part of a dividend paid by a regulated investment company and reported as a "section 199A dividend" to be treated by the recipient as a qualified REIT dividend for purposes of the 20% qualified business income deduction if certain holding period and other requirements have been satisfied by the recipient with respect to its Fund shares. The final Treasury Regulations do not extend such conduit treatment to qualified publicly traded partnership income, as defined under Section 199A of the Code, earned by a regulated investment company. Therefore, noncorporate shareholders may not include qualified publicly traded partnership income earned through the Fund, potentially including the Fund's passive income from MLPs, in their qualified business income deduction. The IRS and the Treasury Department are continuing to evaluate whether it is appropriate to provide such conduit treatment.

Temporary Strategies; Cash or Similar Investments

For temporary defensive purposes, up to 100% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective. Furthermore, to the

extent that the Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' advisory fees and operational expenses.

For longer periods of time, the Fund may hold a substantial cash position. If the market advances during periods when the Fund is holding a large cash position, the Fund may not participate to the extent it would have if the Fund had been more fully invested, and this may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective during that period. To the extent that the Fund uses a money market fund for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of such money market fund's management fees and operational expenses.

The Fund may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Money Market Mutual Funds. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market mutual funds seek to earn income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Fund's investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses.

Your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market mutual fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Fund may acquire certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Fund will be dollar denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government. If the Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. See "Foreign Investments and Currencies" above and "Foreign Securities Risk" and "Currency Risk" in the Fund's Prospectus. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower, and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that the Fund may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under its investment objective and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, the Fund may make interest bearing time or other interest bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Savings Association Obligations. The Fund may invest in certificates of deposit (interest bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than \$100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and short term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by S&P, "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's, or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Fund may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated "A" or higher by S&P or Prime-1 or higher by Moody's.

Investment Restrictions

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Trust (on behalf of the Fund) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund, as defined under the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the vote of the holders of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" means the vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Unless otherwise indicated below, the Fund may not:

1. issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC;
2. borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or any rules, exemptions or interpretations thereunder that may be adopted, granted or issued by the SEC;
3. underwrite the securities of other issuers (except that the Fund may engage in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities under circumstances where it may be considered to be an underwriter under the Securities Act);
4. purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
5. make loans of money (except for the lending of the Fund's portfolio securities and purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of the Fund);
6. purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by commodities;

With respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction No. 2, the 1940 Act permits the Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes.

The Fund will invest at least 25% of its net assets in the climate change mitigation and adaptation industry.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following non-fundamental investment restriction is applicable to the Fund. This restriction can be changed by the Board of Trustees, but the change will only be effective after prior written notice is given to shareholders of the Fund.

1. The Fund may not make any change to its investment policy of investing at least 80% of net assets in equity securities of public companies offering climate change mitigation or adaptation products and services, as suggested by the Fund's name without first changing the Fund's name and providing shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice.

Management of the Fund

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Fund are supervised by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees consists of seven individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries for the Fund's shareholders and are governed

by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board of Trustees establishes policies for the operation of the Fund and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and the officers of the Trust are listed below with their addresses, present positions with the Trust and principal occupations over at least the last five years.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Michael D. Akers, Ph.D. 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1955	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	31	Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting (June 2019-present), Professor, Department of Accounting (2004-2019), Marquette University.	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
Gary A. Drska 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1956	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since August 22, 2001	31	Retired; Former Pilot, Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc. (airline company) (1986-2021).	Independent Trustee, USA MUTUALS (an open-end investment company) (2001-2021).
Vincent P. Lyles 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1961	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Executive Director, Milwaukee Succeeds (education advocacy organization) (2023-present); System Vice President of Community Relations, Advocate Aurora Health Care (health care provider) (2019-2022).	Independent Director, BMO Funds, Inc. (an open-end investment company) (2017-2022).
Erik K. Olstein 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1967	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Retired; President and Chief Operating Officer (2000-2020), Olstein Capital Management, L.P. (asset management firm).	N/A

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Retired; Principal and Senior Portfolio Manager, Segall, Bryant & Hamill, LLC (asset management firm) (2018-2020).	Director, Peoples Financial Services Corp. (a publicly-traded bank holding company) (2022-present).
Gregory M. Wesley 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1969	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 6, 2022	31	Senior Vice President of Strategic Alliances and Business Development, Medical College of Wisconsin (2016-present).	N/A
<i>Interested Trustee and Officers</i>					
John P. Buckel* 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1957	Chairperson, Trustee, President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Chairperson and Trustee (since January 19, 2023); President and Principal Executive Officer (since January 24, 2013)	31	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-present).	N/A
Jennifer A. Lima 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1974	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 24, 2013	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2002-present).	N/A
Deanna B. Marotz 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1965	Chief Compliance Officer, Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since October 21, 2021	N/A	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2021-present); Chief Compliance Officer, Keeley-Teton Advisors, LLC and Teton Advisors, Inc (2017-2021).	N/A

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Number of Portfolios in the Trust Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Jay S. Fitton 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1970	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since July 22, 2019	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2019-present); Partner, Practus, LLP (2018-2019).	N/A
Kelly A. Strauss 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1987	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since April 23, 2015	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2011-present).	N/A
Laura A. Carroll 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1985	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 20, 2018	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2007-present).	N/A
Shannon Coyle 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1990	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since August 26, 2022	N/A	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2015-present).	N/A
Marissa Pawlinski 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1996	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since January 2024	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2023); Regulatory Administration Attorney, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2022); Judicial Law Clerk, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (2021-2022); Legal Intern, City of Brookfield (2020-2021); Student, Marquette University Law School (2019-2021).	N/A

*Mr. Buckel is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act due to his position and material business relationship with the Trust.

Role of the Board

The Board of Trustees provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust and its individual series, such as the Adviser, Distributor (defined below), Custodian (defined below), and the Fund's administrator and transfer agent, each of which are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements with the Adviser, Distributor, Custodian, and the Fund's administrator and transfer agent. The Board has appointed various individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who reports directly to the Board and who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters, including an annual compliance review. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal Board meetings, which are generally held five times per year, and at such other times as the Board determines is necessary, and involve the Board's review of recent Trust operations. From time to time, one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal Board meetings, to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Board is composed of six Independent Trustees – Dr. Michael D. Akers, Gary A. Drska, Vincent P. Lyles, Erik K. Olstein, Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez and Gregory M. Wesley – and one Trustee who is an "interested person" (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the "Interested Trustee") – John P. Buckel. Accordingly, more than 85% of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates, or any other investment adviser or service provider to the Trust or any underlying fund. The Board of Trustees has established two standing committees, an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee, which are discussed in greater detail under "Board Committees" below. Each of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee is composed entirely of Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The Trust's Chairperson, Mr. Buckel, is deemed to be an "interested person" of the Trust, as defined by the 1940 Act, due to his position and material business relationship with the Trust. Mr. Buckel also serves as a Vice President of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), the Fund's administrator. The Trust has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees because of his or her experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as set forth in the subsection "Trustee Qualifications" below.

The Board reviews its structure regularly in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including the unaffiliated nature of each investment adviser and the funds managed by such adviser; the number of funds that comprise the Trust; the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect; the net assets of the Trust; the committee structure of the Trust; and the independent distribution arrangements of each of the Trust's underlying funds.

The Board has determined that the function and composition of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee are appropriate to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise from the Chairperson's status as an Interested Trustee. In addition, the inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee allows these Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes discussed below. Given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust as described above, the Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel, including personnel of the Trust's service providers. Because risk management is a broad concept composed of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.) the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the CCO regularly reports to the Board during Board meetings and meets in executive session with the Independent Trustees and their legal counsel to discuss compliance and operational risks. In addition, the Independent Trustee designated as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial expert" meets with the Treasurer and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the investment advisers to the underlying funds and the portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be discussed during Audit Committee meetings.

Trustee Qualifications

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills appropriate to his or her continued service as a Trustee of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. The Trustees have substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and assess information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the Trustees have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and the individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each individual Trustee. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many of the Trustees' qualifications to serve on the Board involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

Michael D. Akers, Ph.D., CPA. Dr. Akers has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Dr. Akers previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals, an open-end investment company, from 2001 to June 2021. Dr. Akers has been a Professor Emeritus, Department of Accounting at Marquette University since June 2019, was Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to May 2019, was Chair of the Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 2004 to 2017, and was Associate Professor, Department of Accounting at Marquette University from 1996 to 2004. Dr. Akers is a certified public accountant, a certified fraud examiner, a certified

internal auditor and a certified management accountant. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Dr. Akers is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Gary A. Drska. Mr. Drska has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2001. Mr. Drska previously served as an independent trustee of USA Mutuals from 2001 to June 2021. Mr. Drska previously served as a Pilot of Frontier/Midwest Airlines, Inc., an airline company, from 1986 to September 2021. Through his experience as an investment company trustee, Mr. Drska is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Vincent P. Lyles. Mr. Lyles has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Mr. Lyles has served as Executive Director of Milwaukee Succeeds since January 2023. He previously served as System Vice President of Community Relations at Advocate Aurora Health Care from 2019 to 2022. He served as an Independent Director of BMO Funds, Inc., an open-end investment company, from 2017 to 2022. Mr. Lyles is a board member and finance committee member of Badger Mutual Insurance Company and a Trustee and member of the Committee of Student Experience & Mission on the Board of Trustees at Marquette University. Mr. Lyles previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Boys & Girls Club of Greater Milwaukee from 2012 to 2018, President of M&I Community Development Corporation from 2006 to 2011, and as a Director of Public Finance of Robert W. Baird & Co. from 1995 to 2006. He received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School in 1987. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Mr. Lyles is experienced with legal, financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Erik K. Olstein. Mr. Olstein has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Mr. Olstein served as President and Chief Operating Officer from 2000 to 2020 and Vice President of Sales and Chief Operating Officer from 1995 to 2000 at Olstein Capital Management, L.P., an asset management firm he co-founded. During his time at Olstein Capital Management, L.P., Mr. Olstein was responsible for fiduciary oversight and management of The Olstein Funds, an open-end investment company, where he served as Trustee, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer from 1995 to 2018. Mr. Olstein currently serves as President and Trustee of the Board of Trustees of the Trinity-Pawling School and has previously held Board positions with the American Friends of the National Museum of the Royal Navy, National Maritime Historical Society and U.S. Naval Service Personal Education Assistance Fund. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Mr. Olstein is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez, CFA[®], FSA. Ms. Ramírez has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Ms. Ramírez has served on the Board of Directors of Peoples Financial Services Corp., a publicly-traded bank holding company, since 2022. Ms. Ramírez served as Senior Portfolio Manager at Segall Bryant & Hamill, LLC, an asset management firm, from 2018 to 2020. She served as Partner and Senior Portfolio Manager from 2009 to 2018, Partner and Senior Equity Analyst from 2002 to 2009 and Equity Analyst from 1997 to 2002 at Denver Investments, LLC, an asset management firm that was acquired by Segall Bryant & Hamill, LLC in 2018. Ms. Ramírez currently serves as an Independent Director on the Bow River Capital Advisory Board, an asset management firm, and is a Director of the Denver Employees Retirement Plan. In addition, she serves on the boards of The Denver Foundation, NACD (National Association of Corporate Directors) Colorado Chapter, Latinas First Foundation and Vuela for Health. Ms. Ramírez is a CFA[®] charterholder (CFA[®] is a registered trademark owned by the CFA Institute) and holds the Fundamentals of Sustainability Accounting (FSA) credential from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board. Through her employment experience, Ms. Ramírez is

experienced with financial, accounting, ESG (environmental, social and governance), regulatory and investment matters.

Gregory M. Wesley. Mr. Wesley has served as an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2022. Mr. Wesley has served as Senior Vice President of Strategic Alliances and Business Development at the Medical College of Wisconsin since 2016. Prior to his current role at the Medical College of Wisconsin, he was a Partner at MWH Law Group LLP, a law firm during 2016, and a Partner at Gonzalez, Saggio & Harlan LLP, a law firm from 2002 to 2016. Mr. Wesley serves on the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Milwaukee Association of Commerce, MHS Health Wisconsin, Versiti, Inc., and the Greater Milwaukee Committee. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread and the Greater Milwaukee Foundation. He previously sat on the Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Wisconsin from 2009 to 2016 and the Board of Directors of Park Bank Milwaukee from 2015 to 2020. Mr. Wesley received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Law School in 1997. Through his sustained employment and board experience, Mr. Wesley is experienced with legal, financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

John P. Buckel. Mr. Buckel has served as a Trustee of the Trust since 2023 and has served as President of the Trust since 2013. Mr. Buckel has served as a Vice President of Fund Services, a multi-line service provider to investment companies, since 2004. Through his experience as an investment company trustee and his employment experience, Mr. Buckel is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

As of December 31, 2023, no Trustee or officer of the Trust beneficially owned shares of the Fund or any other series of the Trust.

Furthermore, as of December 31, 2023, neither the Trustees who are not “interested” persons of the Fund, nor members of their immediate families, owned securities beneficially, or of record, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Trustees who are not “interested” persons of the Fund nor members of their immediate families, have a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000 in (i) the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates, or (ii) any transaction or relationship in which such entity, the Fund, any officer of the Trust, or any of their affiliates was a party.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska, Mr. Vincent P. Lyles, Mr. Erik K. Olstein, Ms. Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez and Mr. Gregory M. Wesley. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Fund. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Fund’s independent auditor concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor’s independence. Dr. Akers is designated as the Audit Committee chairman and serves as the Audit Committee’s “audit committee financial expert,” as stated in the annual reports relating to the series of the Trust. During the past fiscal year, the Audit Committee met two times.

Nominating Committee. The Trust has a Nominating Committee, which is composed of the Independent Trustees, Dr. Michael D. Akers, Mr. Gary A. Drska, Mr. Vincent P. Lyles, Mr. Erik K. Olstein, Ms. Lisa

Zúñiga Ramírez and Mr. Gregory M. Wesley. The Nominating Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of trustee and meets only as necessary. As part of this process, the Nominating Committee considers criteria for selecting candidates sufficient to identify a diverse group of qualified individuals to serve as trustees.

The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board of Trustees. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust's Nominating Committee Charter. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust not later than 60 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board of Trustees will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees. During the Fund's past fiscal year, the Nominating Committee met two times.

Trustee Compensation

The Independent Trustees receive from the Trust an annual retainer of \$100,000⁽¹⁾, \$4,500 for each regular Board meeting attended and \$1,000 for each special Board meeting attended, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings⁽²⁾. Members of the Audit Committee receive \$2,000 for each meeting of the Audit Committee attended. The chairman of the Audit Committee receives an annual retainer of \$5,000⁽³⁾. Interested Trustees do not receive any compensation for their service as Trustee. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023, the Trustees received the following compensation from the Fund:

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation ⁽⁴⁾ From the Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Fund and the Trust ⁽⁵⁾ Paid to Trustees
Dr. Michael D. Akers, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	\$4,834	None	None	\$105,500
Gary A. Drska, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$4,628	None	None	\$100,500
Vincent P. Lyles, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$4,628	None	None	\$100,500
Erik K. Olstein, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$4,628	None	None	\$100,500
Lisa Zúñiga Ramírez, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$4,628	None	None	\$100,500
Gregory M. Wesley, Independent Trustee ⁽⁶⁾	\$4,628	None	None	\$100,500
John P. Buckel, Interested Trustee	None	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ Prior to January 1, 2024, the Independent Trustees received an annual retainer of \$65,000.

⁽²⁾ Prior to January 1, 2023, the Independent Trustees received an annual retainer of \$58,000 per year, and \$4,500 for each regular Board meeting attended and \$1,000 for each special Board meeting attended.

⁽³⁾ Prior to January 1, 2023, the chairman of the Audit Committee received an annual retainer of \$2,500.

- (4) Trustees' fees and expenses are allocated among the Fund and any other series comprising the Trust.
- (5) There are currently thirty other series comprising the Trust.
- (6) Audit Committee member.
- (7) Audit Committee chairman.

Control Persons and Principal Shareholders

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. As of March 1, 2024, to the best of the Trust's knowledge, no person was a control person of the Fund, and all Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially (as defined in Section 13(d) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) less than 1% of shares of each share class of the Fund.

As of March 1, 2024, the following shareholders were principal shareholders of the Fund:

Institutional Class Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
National Financial Services LLC For the Benefit of Customer Accounts 499 Washington Boulevard Pleiades Trust	41.15%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE
Robert L. Leberman Trustee U/A 01/01/2009 1325 Airmotive Way, Suite 340 Reno, NV 89502-3299	31.56%	Record	N/A	N/A
JP Morgan Securities LLC 1 Metrotech Center North, Floor 3 Brooklyn, NY 11201-3873	22.90%	Record	N/A	N/A

Class A Shares

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
National Financial Services LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10281-1015	100%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE

Investment Adviser

Investment advisory services are provided to the Fund by the Adviser, Rockefeller & Co. LLC, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Adviser and the Trust on behalf of the Fund. The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Rockefeller Capital Management L.P. ("RCM"), a holding company controlled by Viking Global Investors LP ("Viking"). Viking, a registered investment adviser with its principal office at 55 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut, 06830, is considered a control person of the Adviser due to its indirect beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of Rockefeller Capital Management General Partner L.L.C., the general partner of RCM. Rockefeller Capital Management is the marketing name for RCM and its affiliates, including the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect from year to year, only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by: (i) the Board of Trustees or the vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities; and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement nor interested persons thereof, cast in person (or in another manner permitted by the 1940 Act or pursuant to exemptive relief therefrom) at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement (or in another manner permitted by the 1940 Act or pursuant to exemptive relief therefrom). The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, upon 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser, when authorized by either: (i) a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund; or (ii) by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees, or by the Adviser upon 60 days’ written notice to the Trust. The Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined under the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In consideration of the services provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Fund a management fee computed daily and paid monthly, based on an annual rate, as specified in the Prospectus. The Adviser may voluntarily agree to waive a portion of the management fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis, including additional fees above and beyond any contractual agreement the Adviser may have to waive management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses.

The table below sets forth, for the fiscal period/years indicated, the advisory fees accrued by the Fund under the Advisory Agreement, the amount of the advisory fees and Fund operating expenses waived or recouped by the Adviser, and the total advisory fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement:

Fiscal Period Ended	Advisory Fee	Recoupment/ (Waiver)	Advisory Fee after Recoupment/Waiver
November 30, 2023	\$714,998	\$(260,048)	\$454,950
November 30, 2022	\$824,515	\$(261,030)	\$563,485
November 30, 2021*	\$324,966	\$(100,316)	\$224,650

*The Fund commenced operations on July 21, 2021.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. However, pursuant to an operating expense limitation agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive management fees payable to it by the Fund and/or to reimburse the Fund’s operating expenses to the extent necessary to limit the Fund’s aggregate annual operating expenses (exclusive of front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing plan fees, taxes, leverage expenses (*i.e.*, any expense incurred in connection with borrowings made by the Fund), interest (including interest incurred in connection with bank and custody overdrafts), brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, dividends or interest expenses on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) to the limit set forth in the “Fees and Expenses of the Fund” table in the Prospectus. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for up to three years from the date such fees and expenses were waived or paid, subject to the operating expense limitation agreement, if such reimbursements will not cause the Fund’s expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense

limitation in place at the time of the waiver and/or expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the recoupment. Any such reimbursement is also contingent upon the Board of Trustees' subsequent review and ratification of the reimbursed amounts.

Portfolio Managers

As disclosed in the Prospectus, Rolando F. Morillo and Jose Garza serve as the portfolio managers of the Fund (each, a "Portfolio Manager," and collectively, the "Portfolio Managers") and are jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies, for each Portfolio Manager of the Fund, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. Asset amounts have been rounded and are approximate as of December 31, 2023.

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
<u>Rolando F. Morillo</u>				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$47.9M	0	\$0
Other Accounts	8	\$97.1M	0	\$0
<u>Jose Garza</u>				
Other Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$47.9M	0	\$0
Other Accounts	8	\$97.1M	0	0

Portfolio Manager Compensation

As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolio Managers' compensation consists of a combination of competitive base salary, a discretionary annual bonus, and in the case of Managing Directors, participation in an incentive plan, which is designed to attract, retain, motivate and reward individuals who are expected to make important contributions to the Adviser and its affiliates by providing such individuals with restricted incentives that are intended to align the interests of such individuals with those of the company's stockholders. The determination of bonus compensation is based on individual, team and the performance of client portfolios, as well as the performance of the overall company. The bonus is discretionary rather than formulaic, although metrics (e.g., individual alpha creation) are a factor in the decision-making process.

Material Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Portfolio Managers' management of the Fund's investments and the management of the investments of "other accounts." The other accounts may have the same or similar investment objectives and strategies as the Fund but may be subject to different management fee structures than the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the similarities in investment objectives and strategies, whereby the Portfolio Managers could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the Portfolio Managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. The Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Ownership of Securities in the Fund by the Portfolio Managers

As of December 31, 2023, the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned securities in the Fund as shown below:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
Rolando F. Morillo	\$1 - \$10,000
Jose Garza	\$10,001 - \$50,000

Service Providers

Fund Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to a fund administration and servicing agreement (the "Administration Agreement") between the Trust and Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, Fund Services acts as the Fund's administrator. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Fund, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund's independent contractors and agents; preparing for signature by an officer of the Trust all of the documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services receives from the Fund a combined fee for fund administration and fund accounting services based on the Fund's current average daily net assets. Fund Services is also entitled to be reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses. In addition to its role as administrator, Fund Services also acts as fund accountant ("Fund Accountant"), transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

For the fiscal periods indicated below, the Fund paid the following fees to Fund Services:

Administration Fees		
Paid During Fiscal Periods Ended November 30:		
<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
\$126,794	\$174,764	\$54,786*

* The Fund commenced operations on July 21, 2021.

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, an affiliate of Fund Services (the “Custodian”), is the custodian of the assets of the Fund pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, whereby the Custodian charges fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian has custody of all assets and securities of the Fund, delivers and receives payments for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, collects income from investments and performs other duties, all as directed by the officers of the Trust. The Custodian’s address is 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of funds in which the Fund may invest.

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as legal counsel to the Fund and the Independent Trustees.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”), 555 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund. Deloitte, or an affiliate of Deloitte, audits and reports on the Fund’s annual financial statements, reviews certain regulatory reports and the Fund’s federal income tax returns, and performs other auditing and tax services for the Fund when engaged to do so.

Distribution and Servicing of Fund Shares

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with the Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04104, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. The offering of the Fund’s shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes the Fund’s share on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any certain number of shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

The Distribution Agreement will continue in effect for two years from its effective date and the continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Distributor upon 60 days written notice to the Trust. The Distribution Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

During the last two fiscal periods, the Distributor did not receive any net underwriting commissions on the sale of the Fund's shares.

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a distribution and shareholder servicing plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan") on behalf of the Class A shares of the Fund.

Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Fee

Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay the Distributor a fee for the sale and distribution of Class A shares of the Fund, and the services it provides to Class A shareholders. The maximum amount of the fee authorized is an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares, annually.

The Distribution Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares, subject to the terms of the Distribution Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services. Institutional Class shares of the Fund are not subject to the Distribution Plan and do not pay the Distribution Fees. The Distribution Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred on behalf of Class A shares of the Fund. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by the Class A shares of the Fund during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a "compensation" plan.

The Distributor may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the Distribution Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Class A shares, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to other than current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to the Fund, and obtaining whatever information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Fund may, from time to time, deem advisable.

The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the "Qualified Trustees"), as required by the 1940 Act, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund, select and nominate all other trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund. The Distribution Plan and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders holding a majority of the Fund's Class A shares outstanding. All material amendments to the Distribution Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees and the Qualified Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The Distribution Plan requires that the Distributor provide to the Board of Trustees, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the Distribution Plan. The Distributor is also required to furnish the Board of Trustees with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board of Trustees to make an informed determination of whether the Distribution Plan should be continued. The Distribution Plan may be continued from year-to-year only if the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, concludes at least annually that continuation of the Plan is reasonably likely to benefit shareholders. The Board of Trustees has

determined that it believes that the Distribution Plan is reasonably likely to provide an incentive for brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries to engage in sales and marketing efforts on behalf of the Fund and to provide enhanced services to holders of Class A shares. With the exception of the Adviser, no “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no Qualified Trustee of the Fund has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreement.

As noted above, the Distribution Plan provides for the ability to use Class A assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Class A shares (distribution services). The payments made by the Fund to these financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Class A shares of the Fund through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from the Fund to their investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may, from time to time, make payments under the Distribution Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of the Fund for their employees. In addition, the Fund may make payments under the Distribution Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where the Fund is discussed.

To the extent these asset-based fees and other payments made under the Distribution Plan to these financial intermediaries for the distribution services they provide to the Fund’s Class A shareholders exceed the Distribution Fees available, these payments are made by the Adviser from its own resources, which may include its profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund. In addition, the Fund may participate in various “fund supermarkets” in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor’s customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with its participation in such platforms, the Adviser may use all or a portion of the Distribution Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing the Fund’s Class A shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own assets.

The table below shows the amount of Rule 12b-1 distribution fees incurred and the allocation of such fees by the Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023.

Actual Rule 12b-1 Expenditures Incurred by the Fund Class A Shares During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2023	
	<u>Total Dollars Allocated</u>
Advertising/Marketing	\$0
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to Distributor	\$0
Payment to dealers	\$715
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Other	\$0
Total	<u>\$715</u>

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Fund’s portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of securities in the OTC market will generally be executed directly with a “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price or execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Fund will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that the Fund will be holding, unless the Adviser believes that better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from dealers will include a spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm’s risk in positioning a block of securities and other factors, will be considered in making these determinations. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC. Portfolio transactions may also be placed with broker-dealers in which the Adviser has invested on behalf of the Fund and/or client accounts.

While it is the Fund’s general policy to first seek to obtain the most favorable price and execution available in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to the Fund or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Fund and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Fund may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser’s overall responsibilities to the Fund.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by

the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of its duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Adviser shall, to the extent practicable, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Fund, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

When buying or selling securities, the Adviser may execute trades for the Fund with broker-dealers that are affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or their affiliates, and the Fund may pay commissions to such broker-dealers in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. The Trust has adopted procedures to monitor and control such affiliated brokerage transactions, which are reported to and reviewed by the Board at least quarterly.

The Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers or dealers” that the Fund has acquired during its most recent fiscal year.

The Fund is also required to identify any brokerage transactions during its most recent fiscal year that were directed to a broker because of research services provided, along with the amount of any such transactions and any related commissions paid by the Fund. The following table shows the amount of any such transactions and related commissions paid for research services for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023:

Commissions	Transactions
\$11,902	\$19,017,970

The following table shows the amounts paid by the Fund in brokerage commissions for the fiscal periods indicated below:

Brokerage Commissions Paid During Fiscal Periods Ended November 30:		
2023	2022	2021
\$30,256	\$19,450	\$22,649*

* The Fund commenced operations on July 21, 2021.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in the Fund’s portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to above-average transaction and brokerage commission costs and may generate capital gains, including short-term capital gains, taxable to shareholders at ordinary income rates. To the extent that the Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of the Fund

could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by the Fund. Furthermore, a high portfolio turnover rate may result in a greater number of taxable transactions.

For the fiscal periods indicated below, the portfolio turnover rates for the Fund were as follows:

Portfolio Turnover	
During Fiscal Years Ended November 30:	
2023	2022
38.13%	16.93%

Code of Ethics

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes of Ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Distributor relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3) of the 1940 Act from the requirement to adopt a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 because the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director, or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board of Trustees has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures ("Proxy Policies") on behalf of the Trust which has delegated to the Adviser, subject to the Board of Trustees' continuing oversight, the responsibility for voting proxies. Notwithstanding this delegation of responsibilities, however, the Fund retains the right to vote proxies relating to its portfolio securities. The fundamental purpose of the Proxy Policies is to ensure that each vote will be in a manner that reflects the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders, taking into account the value of the Fund's investments.

Overview

The Adviser considers proxy voting a fiduciary duty to protect and enhance the long-term interests of Fund shareholders. The Adviser seeks to ensure that proxies are regarded as assets of portfolios subject to the same fiduciary standards as the assets of its other advisory clients. In essence, this means that the Adviser will vote in an informed and timely fashion on behalf of their "owners," its clients.

Corporate governance, which includes proxy voting, is an integral part of the Adviser's effort to manage and enhance the long-term value of the Fund's assets. The Adviser seeks to make a positive contribution to good corporate governance and consider internationally recognized corporate governance best practices in its voting decisions. The Adviser takes an active interest in the companies it invests in, and one of the ways it seeks to achieve this is through proxy voting. The Adviser considers proxy voting to be a key element of its stewardship responsibility.

The proxy statement is a vital document from companies because it is the only formal basis for a dialogue between the board and shareholders. Most proxies address questions of corporate governance, as well as consider social and environmental issues at the request of shareholders. The Adviser recognizes that the interests of shareholders are not always identical to those of management but that an effective proxy system serves as a signal to a board and management that they have engaged shareholders who expect accountability. The Adviser believes that active engagement with portfolio companies leads to greater transparency and is an important element of its stewardship responsibility.

General

The Adviser has implemented these policies and procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of Fund shareholders in fulfillment of the Adviser's fiduciary duties and in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

The Adviser is a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI"), a global network of investors with the aspirational goal to incorporate environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues that may have a material business impact on their investment analysis and decision-making process. The Adviser integrated PRI and ESG consideration into its overall proxy voting process starting in Proxy Season 2013 in an effort to align its proxy voting policies and processes with the PRI to the extent reasonably possible.

The Adviser has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an organization unaffiliated with the Adviser, to assist with proxy voting. In addition to the execution of proxy votes in accordance with the Adviser's guidelines and record-keeping services, ISS also provides the Adviser with corporate governance information, due diligence related to making informed proxy voting decisions and vote recommendations. The Adviser also obtains research on social issues impacting certain issuers of public securities from a range of additional service providers including MSCI Inc. Research. Shareholder engagement underpins the Adviser's decision-making process with respect to proxy voting. The Adviser retains final authority and responsibility for proxy voting.

The Fund may, at any time, retain the right to vote proxies or take action relating to securities held in the Fund's account, provided the Fund advises the Adviser of such decision in advance of any proxy vote(s). If the Fund retains proxy voting authority, the Adviser will instruct the appropriate custodian banks to forward proxy material directly to the client and the Adviser shall have no further responsibility. In certain cases, however, the Adviser may provide administrative services to the Fund if it has retained proxy voting authority but desires that the Adviser assist with the technical aspects of processing related paperwork and executing the Fund's voting decision.

Upon reasonable notice, the Adviser will also adhere to any specific Fund directions and/or guidelines with respect to proxy voting, even if such directions or guidelines conflict with the Adviser's proxy voting guidelines.

Upon request, the Adviser will promptly provide shareholders with a copy of these policies and procedures, as well as information on how the Adviser voted proxies of securities held by the Fund.

Proxy Voting Committee and Personnel

Senior representatives from a variety of functional areas, such as the Investment, Institutional Sales, and Legal Departments, serve as members of the Proxy Voting & Shareholder Engagement Committee (the "Committee").

The Committee is charged with the responsibility for administering these policies and procedures, and meets periodically and as necessary to: (1) oversee the proxy voting process and the implementation of these policies and procedures; (2) consider matters of a non-routine or unusual nature, including any material conflict of interest presented in connection with a pending vote; (3) ensure that any voting guidelines provided by the Fund to the Adviser have been followed; (4) review and periodically update the Adviser voting guidelines; (5) arrange for the necessary voting and other records to be maintained in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements; and (6) review the services of any third party engaged by the Adviser to assist with proxy voting.

The Committee has designated a Voting Delegate and one or more Proxy Administrators who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of these policies and procedures, and who report periodically to the Committee on these matters.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Adviser has developed voting principles and guidelines that govern voting proxies in a prudent and diligent manner. The Adviser believes that non-financial issues such as ESG practices can have a significant economic impact on the value of a company, and evaluates these factors when voting. The Adviser also believes that good citizenship is good business and that encouraging companies to improve their environmental and social responsiveness can lead to improved financial performance.

The Adviser does not automatically vote for or against any class of resolutions, but rather follows a list of preferences. Each case is reviewed individually and when it makes sense to deviate from these guidelines, the Adviser would do so only after due research and discussion with the company. The Adviser recognizes that there are often circumstances that even well thought out guidelines fail to contemplate. Exceptions to these guidelines can be made after due research and discussion with the company has led analysts and/or portfolio managers to conclude that a change in voting is warranted and in the best interest of the shareholders.

On governance issues, the Adviser tends to favor resolutions that increase disclosure and reporting and that enhance the transparency of decision-making without placing an undue burden on the company or requiring the disclosure of proprietary or competitive information. In addition, the guidelines favor proposals that:

- Preserve and enhance the rights of minority shareholders;
- Increase the board's skill base; and
- Increase the accountability of both the board and management.

With respect to ESG factors, the Adviser believes that companies should be able to demonstrate that they have appropriate policies and systems in place and that they encompass relevant sustainability risks and opportunities. The Adviser's voting guidelines seek to encourage progress and leadership from companies in areas such as:

- Production of products and services in a manner that is aligned with the sustainable development of the world's economy;
- Human capital management policies and practices; and
- Environmental practices and risk mitigation.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines are based on three underlying principles, which the Adviser believes are fundamental to financial viability and long-term sustainability:

- The primacy of shareholders and the recognition of the standing of other stakeholders;
- The independence of the board and its duty to represent the shareholders, including minority shareholders; and
- A commitment to promoting a culture of transparency and accountability throughout the company for sound corporate decision-making.

The guidelines address a broad range of issues reflecting our general views and are meant to be used in evaluating individual proxy proposals and to serve as a framework for exercising voting rights. They are not intended to provide a guide as to how the Adviser will vote in every instance. Rather, these guidelines share the Adviser's view about corporate governance issues generally and provide insight into how the Adviser typically approaches issues that commonly arise on corporate ballots. These guidelines are applied with policy discretion, taking into consideration the issues and facts specific to the company and the individual ballot item. They are not meant as a comprehensive guide for assessing a corporation or an industry.

Proxy Voting Limitations

The Adviser will not vote proxies in countries that engage in "share blocking" -- the practice of prohibiting investors who have exercised voting rights from disposing of their shares for a defined period of time. The Adviser will also not vote in cases where a proxy is received after the requisite voting date or with respect to specific proposals that are incoherent or that would entail extensive and uneconomic investigation or research.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser actively seeks to identify, mitigate, and monitor potential conflicts of interest that may emerge in relationship with its proxy voting activities, and has adopted policies and procedures to address potential conflicts which may arise in connection with providing investment advisory services to the Fund.

Conflicts of interest may arise from the varying types of financial services and products offered by the Adviser and its affiliates and the types of clients that it serves. For example, Rockefeller Financial LLC and other Adviser affiliates may provide strategic advisory services to both public and private companies and other types of clients including with respect to acquisitions, divestitures and capital raising activities. The Adviser and its affiliates may also provide investment advisory and other services to directors, officers and other persons who have material relationships with public and private companies or who own shares of public and private companies. The Adviser or its affiliates may also have relationships with pension plans and other investors who sponsor proposals or participate in engagement activities. In addition, certain directors, officers and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may also serve as directors and/or officers of public and private companies or have a material relationship with or own shares in such companies.

The Adviser's policy is that proxy voting activities must seek to further the long-term interests of its clients, including the Fund and its shareholders, and not the interests of the Adviser, its affiliates or their respective directors, officers, and employees. The Adviser's Voting Delegate, in consultation with the Adviser's portfolio management team, is responsible for conducting proxy voting activity in accordance with this Policy. The Voting Delegate and the Adviser's portfolio management team members are required to disclose to the Committee any potential material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with performing engagement activities on behalf of the Fund and the Adviser's other clients, including any attempt by persons seeking to influence any engagement activity. Material conflict issues which are identified will be referred for resolution to the Committee, which will consult with the Adviser's Conflicts Committee as appropriate. Committee members are required to consider if they have a conflict of interest in any proxy voting matter that is referred to the Committee and must disclose such conflict to the Committee and potentially recuse themselves from matters relating to the conflict. In the event a material conflict of interest is identified, the Committee will generally direct the Voting Delegate to vote the proxy based upon the recommendation of ISS. If the Committee determines to resolve the conflict in a different manner, the approach will be documented.

The Fund's actual voting records relating to its portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th are available, without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free, 1-855-369-6209, or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program

The Trust has established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA PATRIOT Act") and related anti-money laundering laws and regulations. To ensure compliance with these laws, the Trust's Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program. Ms. Deanna B. Marotz has been designated as the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Distributor and the Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures; and reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity.

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies (the "Disclosure Policies") that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with these Disclosure Policies. The Board of Trustees considered the circumstances under which the Fund's portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies, considering actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Fund's shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Distributor or any other affiliated person of the Fund. After due consideration, the Board determined that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in these Disclosure Policies.

Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except as described below:

- the disclosure is required to respond to a regulatory request, court order or other legal proceeding;
- the disclosure is to a mutual fund rating or evaluation services organization (such as Factset, Morningstar and Lipper), or statistical agency or person performing similar functions, or due diligence department of a broker-dealer or wirehouse, who has, if necessary, signed a confidentiality agreement, or is bound by applicable duties of confidentiality imposed by law, with the Fund;
- the disclosure is made to the Fund's service providers who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities, and who are subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law and/or contract, such as the Adviser, the Board of Trustees, the Fund's independent registered public accountants, regulatory authorities, counsel to the Fund or the Board of Trustees, proxy voting service providers, financial printers involved in the reporting process, the fund administrator, fund accountant, transfer agent, or custodian of the Fund;
- the disclosure is made by the Adviser's trading desk to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities, in

addition, the Adviser's trading desk may periodically distribute a holdings list (consisting of names only) to broker-dealers so that such brokers can provide the Adviser with natural order flow information;

- the disclosure is made to institutional consultants evaluating the Fund on behalf of potential investors;
- the disclosure is (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or
- the disclosure is made pursuant to prior written approval of the Trust's CCO, or other person so authorized, is for a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of the Fund's shareholders.

For purposes of the Disclosure Policies, portfolio holdings information does not include descriptive information if that information does not present material risks of dilution, arbitrage, market timing, insider trading or other inappropriate trading for the Funds. Information excluded from the definition of portfolio holdings information generally includes, without limitation: (i) descriptions of allocations among asset classes, regions, countries or industries/sectors; (ii) aggregated data such as average or median ratios, or market capitalization, performance attributions by industry, sector or country; or (iii) aggregated risk statistics. It is the policy of the Trust to prohibit any person or entity from receiving any direct or indirect compensation or consideration of any kind in connection with the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings.

The Trust's CCO must document any decisions regarding non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings and the rationale therefor. In connection with the oversight responsibilities by the Board of Trustees, any documentation regarding decisions involving the non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund to third parties must be provided to the full Board of Trustees or its authorized committee. In addition, on a quarterly basis, the Board will review any disclosures of portfolio holdings outside of the permitted disclosures described above to address any conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser or any other Fund affiliate.

Currently, the Fund provides its quarterly portfolio holdings to FactSet. The Fund also discloses on its website a fact sheet which contains top-ten holdings information each calendar quarter. The Fund will also post on its website a complete list of portfolio holdings each calendar quarter. Portfolio holdings information may be separately provided to any person at the same time that it is filed with the SEC or one day after it is first published on the Fund's website. Portfolio holdings disclosure may be approved under the Disclosure Policies by the Trust's CCO. Disclosure of the Fund's complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter, in the annual and semi-annual reports to Fund shareholders, and in the quarterly holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports will be made available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Any suspected breach of this policy must be reported immediately to the Trust's CCO, or to the chief compliance officer of the Adviser who is to report it to the Trust's CCO. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of the Fund's shares will fluctuate and is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) each business day. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that the NYSE will not be open on the following days: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day,

Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement. If the NYSE closes early, the Fund will calculate the NAV as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. If an emergency exists as permitted by the SEC, the NAV may be calculated at a different time.

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in the Fund outstanding at such time.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{Net Asset Value Per Share}$$

Generally, the Fund's investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser pursuant to the Adviser's procedures subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees.

Each equity security owned by the Fund, including depositary receipts, that is traded on a national securities exchange, except those securities listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC ("NASDAQ"), is valued at its last sale price on the exchange on which such security is traded, as of the close of business on the day the security is being valued on, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices. All equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are valued at the last sales price at the close of the OTC market. If a non-exchange listed security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted bid and the asked prices will be used as long as it continues to reflect the value of the security.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued using the price of the exchange that the Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. Fund securities listed on NASDAQ will be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sales price. If there has been no sale on such exchange or on NASDAQ on such day, the security will be valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and the asked prices at the close of the exchange on such day, or the security shall be valued at the latest sales price on the "composite market" for the day such security is being valued. The composite market is defined as a consolidation of the trade information provided by a national securities and foreign exchange and OTC markets as published by an approved independent pricing service ("Pricing Service"). Money market instruments are valued at cost. If cost does not represent current market value, the securities will be priced at fair value.

Debt securities, including short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the mean in accordance with prices provided by a Pricing Service. Pricing Services may use various valuation methodologies such as the mean between the bid and the asked prices, matrix pricing method or other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. If a price is not available from a Pricing Service, the most recent quotation obtained from one or more broker-dealers known to follow the issue will be obtained. Pricing quotations will be valued at the mean between the bid and the offer. Fixed income securities purchased on a delayed-delivery basis are typically marked to market daily until settlement at the forward settlement date. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized using the constant yield method until maturity. In the absence of available quotations, the securities will be priced at fair value.

Municipal bonds are priced by a Pricing Service. The fair value of municipal bonds is generally evaluated in a manner similar to asset-backed securities. A discounted cash flow methodology is employed using a benchmark yield and estimated cash flows for each bond, as well as an estimated discount for liquidity. Additional inputs such as calls of bond principal by the issuer are considered in the estimate of fair value.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are usually issued as separate tranches, or classes, of securities within each deal. These securities are also normally valued by pricing service providers that use broker-dealer quotations or valuation estimates from their internal pricing models. The pricing models for these securities usually consider tranche-level attributes, estimated cash flows and market-based yield spreads for each tranche, current market data and incorporate deal collateral performance, as available.

U.S. Government Notes/Bonds are normally valued using a model that incorporates market observable data such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations.

U.S. Government Agency Issues are comprised of two main categories consisting of agency issued debt and mortgage pass-throughs. Agency issued debt securities are generally valued in a manner similar to U.S. Government Issues. Mortgage pass-throughs include to-be-announced (“TBA”) securities and mortgage pass-through certificates. TBA securities and mortgage pass-throughs are generally valued using dealer quotations.

Foreign securities will be priced in their local currencies as of the close of their primary exchange or market or as of the time the Fund calculates its NAV, whichever is earlier. Foreign securities, currencies and other assets denominated in foreign currencies are then translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of such currencies against the U.S. dollar, as provided by an approved pricing service or reporting agency. All assets denominated in foreign currencies will be converted into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rates as of the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, all other assets of the Fund are valued in such manner as the Adviser in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

Additional Purchase and Redemption Information

The information provided below supplements the information contained in the Prospectus regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares.

How to Purchase Shares

You may purchase shares of the Fund directly from the Fund, or from securities brokers, dealers or other financial intermediaries (collectively, “Financial Intermediaries”). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediary directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. The Fund may enter into arrangements with certain Financial Intermediaries whereby such Financial Intermediaries (and their authorized designees) are authorized to accept your order on behalf of the Fund (each an “Authorized Intermediary”). If you transmit your purchase request to an Authorized Intermediary before the close of regular trading (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, shares will be purchased at the next calculated NAV after the Financial Intermediary receives the request. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediary to determine if it is an Authorized Intermediary.

Investors wishing to purchase Fund shares should contact the Fund toll free at 1-855-369-6209. Shares of the Fund are primarily offered through certain Financial Intermediaries (including broker-dealers) and their agents in fee based and other programs. In these programs, Financial Intermediaries have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund that charge their customers transaction or other distribution or service fees with respect to their customers' investments in the Fund. If you are purchasing shares through a Financial Intermediary, you must follow the procedures established by your Financial Intermediary. Your Financial Intermediary is responsible for sending your purchase order and wiring payment to the Transfer Agent. Your Financial Intermediary holds the shares in your name and receives all confirmations of purchases and sales.

Shares are purchased at the next calculated NAV after the Transfer Agent or Authorized Intermediary receives your purchase request in good order. In most cases, in order to receive that day's NAV, the Transfer Agent must receive your order in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time).

The Trust reserves the right in its sole discretion: (i) to suspend the continued offering of the Fund's shares; (ii) to reject purchase orders in whole or in part when in the judgment of the Adviser or the Distributor such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund; and (iii) to reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments for certain fiduciary accounts or under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of the Fund's shares.

The Adviser reserves the right to reject any initial or additional investments.

Sales Charges on Class A Shares

If you purchase Class A shares of the Fund you will pay an initial sales charge of 5.25% when you invest, unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. The sales charge for Class A shares of the Fund is calculated as follows:⁽¹⁾

Investment Amount	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealer Allowance
Less than \$50,000 ⁽²⁾	5.25%	5.54%	5.00%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.50%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.50%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.75%	2.83%	2.50%
\$500,000 or more ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

⁽¹⁾ The offering price is calculated to two decimal places using standard rounding criteria. As a result, the number of shares purchased and the dollar amount of the sales charge as a percentage of the offering price and of your net investment may be higher or lower depending on whether there was downward or upward rounding.

⁽²⁾ The minimum initial investment for Class A shares of the Fund is \$2,500.

⁽³⁾ There is no front-end sales charge for purchases of Class A shares of \$500,000 or more. However, a CDSC of 1.00% may be applied to redemptions of Class A shares within 12 months of purchase.

⁽⁴⁾ A finder's fee of 1.00% will be paid directly by the Adviser to the dealer on investments of \$500,000 or more.

You should always discuss the suitability of your investment with your broker-dealer or financial adviser.

Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

Rights of Accumulation. You may combine your current purchase of Class A shares of the Fund with other existing Class A shares currently owned for the purpose of qualifying for the lower initial sales

charge rates that apply to larger purchases. The applicable sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current NAV of all other Class A shares you own at the financial intermediary at which you are making the current purchase. You may not aggregate shares held at different financial intermediaries. If the current purchase is made directly through the Transfer Agent, only those shares held directly at the Transfer Agent may apply toward the right of accumulation. You may aggregate shares that you own and that are currently owned by family members including spouses, minor children or parents residing at the same address. Shares held in the name of a nominee or custodian under pension, profit sharing or employee benefit plans may not be combined with other shares to qualify for the right of accumulation. You must notify the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary at the time of purchase in order for the right of accumulation to apply. The Fund is not liable for any difference in purchase price if you fail to notify the Transfer Agent of your intent to exercise your right of accumulation and the Fund reserves the right to modify or terminate this right at any time.

Reinstatement Privilege. If you redeem Class A shares of the Fund, and within 60 days purchase and register new Class A shares, you will not pay a sales charge on the new purchase amount. The amount eligible for this privilege may not exceed the amount of your redemption proceeds. To exercise this privilege, contact the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary.

Letter of Intent. By signing a Letter of Intent (“LOI”), you can reduce your Class A sales charge. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period. The LOI will apply to all purchases of Class A shares. Any Class A shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the letter of intent may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of distributions do not apply toward fulfillment of the LOI. Shares equal to 5.25% of the amount of the LOI will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If at the end of that time the total amount of purchases made is less than the amount intended, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual purchases had the LOI not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrow shares. Any remaining escrow shares will be released to you.

Investments of \$500,000 or More. There is no initial sales charge on a lump sum Class A share purchase of \$500,000 or more, nor on any purchase into a Class A account with an accumulated value of \$500,000 or more. However, if you have taken advantage of this waiver and redeem your shares within 12 months of purchase, there is a CDSC of 1.00% imposed on such shares based on the lesser of original cost or current market value. However, the CDSC will not apply if you are otherwise entitled to a waiver of the initial sales charge as listed in “Initial Sales Charge Waivers” below. Also, the CDSC will not apply if you are entitled to a waiver as listed in “Contingent Deferred Sales Charges Waivers,” below.

Initial Sales Charge Waivers. Sales charges for Class A shares may be waived under certain circumstances for some investors or for certain purchases. You may not have to pay a sales charge on purchases of Class A shares if:

- you are an affiliate of the Adviser or any of its or the Trust’s officers, directors, trustees, Sub-Advisers, employees or retirees;
- you are a registered representative of any broker-dealer authorized to sell Fund shares, subject to the internal policies and procedures of the broker-dealer;
- you are a member of the immediate families of any of the foregoing (*i.e.*, parent, child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, step or adopted relationships, grandparent, grandchild and UTMA accounts naming qualifying persons);

- you are a fee-based registered investment adviser, financial planner, bank trust department or registered broker-dealer and are purchasing shares on behalf of your customers;
- you are a financial intermediary who has entered into agreements with the Distributor to offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee (see Appendix A – Financial Intermediary-Defined Sales Charge Variation Policies for a list of such entities);
- you are purchasing shares for retirement (not including IRA accounts) and deferred compensation plans and the trusts used to fund such plans (including, but not limited to, those defined in Sections 401(k), 403(b) and 457 of the Code, and “rabbi trusts”), for which an affiliate of the Adviser acts as trustee or administrator;
- you are purchasing shares for a 401(k), 403(b) and 457 plans, and profit sharing and pension plans that invest \$500,000 or more or have more than 100 participants;
- you are a current shareholder whose aggregate investment in Class A shares of the Fund exceeds \$500,000;
- you are an individual on certain accounts under investment programs managed by the Adviser.

To receive a reduction in your Class A sales charge, you must let your financial institution or shareholder services representative know at the time you purchase shares that you qualify for such a reduction. You may be asked by your financial adviser or shareholder services representative to provide account statements or other information regarding your related accounts or related accounts of your immediate family in order to verify your eligibility for a reduced sales charge. Your investment professional or financial institution must notify the Fund if your share purchase is eligible for the sales load waiver. Sales charges will not be applied to shares purchased by reinvesting distributions.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge Waivers. For Class A shares, a CDSC is imposed on shares purchased at the \$500,000 breakpoint (as described in “Sales Charge on Class A Shares,” above) that are redeemed within 12 months of purchase. In the case of a partial redemption, the first shares redeemed are any reinvested shares. After that, shares are always redeemed on a “first in first out” basis. If the first shares redeemed have been held for longer than 12 months from the date of purchase, then no sales charge is imposed on the redemption. The sales charge is imposed on a lot by lot basis on the market value or initial purchase price, whichever is lower. This deferred sales charge may be waived under certain circumstances such as:

- death of the shareholder;
- divorce, where there exists a court decree that requires redemption of the shares;
- return of IRA excess contributions;
- shares redeemed by the Fund due to low balance or other reasons; and
- required minimum distributions at RMD age (waivers apply only to amounts necessary to meet the required minimum amount based on assets held within the Fund).

If you would like information about sales charge waivers, call your financial representative or contact the Fund at 1-855-369-6209. Information about the Fund’s Class A sales charges is available on the Fund’s website at www.rockefellerfunds.com.

How to Redeem Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly with the Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

Payments to shareholders for shares of the Fund redeemed directly from the Fund will be made as promptly as possible, but no later than seven days after receipt by the Transfer Agent of the written request in proper form, with the appropriate documentation as stated in the Prospectus, except that the Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days as determined by the SEC during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays; (b) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable; or (c) for such other period as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders.

The value of shares on redemption or repurchase may be more or less than the investor's cost, depending upon the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities at the time of redemption or repurchase.

Telephone Redemptions

Shareholders with telephone transaction privileges established on their account may redeem Fund shares by telephone. Upon receipt of any instructions or inquiries by telephone from the shareholder, the Fund or its authorized agents may carry out the instructions and/or respond to the inquiry consistent with the shareholder's previously established account service options. For joint accounts, instructions or inquiries from any party will be carried out without prior notice to the other account owners. In acting upon telephone instructions, the Fund and its agents use procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that such instructions are genuine. These include recording all telephone calls, requiring pertinent information about the account and sending written confirmation of each transaction to the registered owner.

The Transfer Agent will employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone are genuine. If the Transfer Agent fails to employ reasonable procedures, the Fund and the Transfer Agent may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. If these procedures are followed, however, to the extent permitted by applicable law, neither the Fund nor its agents will be liable for any loss, liability, cost or expense arising out of any redemption request, including any fraudulent or unauthorized request. For additional information, contact the Transfer Agent.

Redemption in Kind

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. The Trust, however, has filed a notice of election under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act that allows the Fund to redeem, in kind, redemption requests of a certain amount. Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming during any 90-day period is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the applicable share class of the Fund, valued at the beginning of such period, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the applicable share class of the Fund in securities instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. Redemptions in kind are taxed in the same manner to a redeeming shareholder as redemptions paid in cash for federal income tax purposes. In addition, sales of securities received in-kind may generate taxable gains.

Federal Income Tax Matters

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on you.

This section is based on the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial decisions, and Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) guidance as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, and possibly with retroactive effect. These changes could impact the Fund’s investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund. Some of the changes could affect the timing, amount and tax treatment of Fund distributions made to shareholders. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular shareholder. No assurance can be given that legislative, judicial, or administrative changes will not be forthcoming which could affect the accuracy of any statements made in this section. Please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. The Fund, as a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Section 851 of the Code, provided that the Fund complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets, and timing and amount of its distributions. The Fund’s policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its investment company taxable income, and net capital gain for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes on amounts distributed. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes at the Fund level. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC and is unable to obtain relief from such failure, it would be taxed as a regular corporation and, in such case, it would generally be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own the Fund’s underlying investments rather than indirectly owning them through the Fund.

To qualify as a RIC, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from “good income,” which includes: (1) dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies; and (2) other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock, securities, or foreign currencies; and (3) net income derived from interests in a qualified publicly traded partnership. Although Code Section 851(b) authorizes the U.S. Treasury Department to issue Treasury Regulations excluding “foreign currency gains” that are not directly related to a RIC’s principal business of investing in stock or securities from qualifying income, Treasury Regulations currently provide that gains from the sale or other disposition of foreign currencies is qualifying income. Nevertheless, there can be no absolute assurances that future Treasury Regulations will not come to a different conclusion or that the Fund will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a RIC.

Furthermore, the Fund must diversify its holdings such that at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other acceptable securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs), or of any two or more issuers that are controlled, as determined under applicable Code rules, by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or of certain qualified publicly traded partnerships.

The Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year an amount at least equal to 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year, subject to an increase for any shortfall in the prior year’s distribution. The Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times

necessary to avoid the application of the excise tax, but can make no assurances that all such tax liability will be eliminated.

Investment company taxable income generally consists of taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gain, and net gain from foreign currency transactions, less expenses. Net capital gain is the excess of the net long-term gain from the Fund's sales or exchanges of capital assets over the net short-term loss from such sales or exchanges, taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Fund. The Fund may elect to defer certain losses for tax purposes. As of November 30, 2023, the Fund had short-term capital losses of \$1,922,977, which will be carried forward indefinitely to offset future realized capital gains.

Distributions of investment company taxable income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For non-corporate shareholders, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may consist of "qualified dividend income" eligible for taxation at the reduced federal income tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent that the amount distributed is attributable to and reported as "qualified dividend income" and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the Fund's distributions of investment company taxable income may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends directly or indirectly from U.S. corporations, reports the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its shares. The aggregate amount so reported to either non-corporate or corporate shareholders, as applicable, cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year.

Distributions of net capital gain are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain regardless of the length of time that a shareholder has owned Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gain are not eligible for "qualified dividend income" treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to above.

Distributions of investment company taxable income, tax-exempt income and net capital gain will be taxable as described above whether received in additional Fund shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional Fund shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions are generally taxable when received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions, other than tax-exempt distributions, are generally includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a non-corporate shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

Certain individuals, trusts and estates may be subject to a Net Investment Income ("NII") tax of 3.8% (in addition to the regular income tax). The NII tax is imposed on the lesser of: (i) a taxpayer's investment income, net of deductions properly allocable to such income; or (ii) the amount by which such taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds (\$250,000 for married individuals filing jointly, \$200,000 for unmarried individuals and \$125,000 for married individuals filing separately). The Fund's distributions are includable in a shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax. In addition, any capital gain realized by a shareholder upon the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares is includable in such shareholder's investment income for purposes of this NII tax.

The Fund is the successor to the portfolio of the Predecessor Fund, and the Fund has taken the position that it has succeeded to the tax basis of the assets acquired from the Predecessor Fund. Shareholders

should be aware that as the Fund sells portfolio securities that were acquired from the Predecessor Fund, any unrealized gain inherent in such securities at the time the Fund acquired such securities, along with any appreciation that occurred while the Fund held such securities, may be recognized by the Fund, and any such recognized gain will be distributed to Fund shareholders and will be taxable to them for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a shareholder of the Fund may be taxed on appreciation that occurred before the shareholder purchased shares of the Fund, including appreciation that occurred prior to the Fund's acquisition of portfolio securities from the Predecessor Fund.

A sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares, whether for cash or in-kind proceeds, may result in recognition of a taxable capital gain or loss. Gain or loss realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year, and, if held for one year or less, as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, loss realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. Similarly, any loss arising from the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any tax-exempt distributions received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which the shareholder's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. Any loss realized upon a sale, redemption or exchange of the Fund's shares may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the same Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale, redemption or exchange. If a shareholder's loss is disallowed under the wash sale rules, the basis of the new shares will be increased to preserve the loss until a future sale, redemption or exchange of the shares.

The Fund may invest in MLPs that are treated as qualified publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The income derived from such investments constitutes "good income" for purposes of satisfying the source of income requirement for the Fund to maintain its status as a RIC. However, no more than 25% of the value of a RIC's total assets at the end of each fiscal quarter may be invested in securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships. If an MLP in which the Fund invests does not qualify as a qualified publicly traded partnership (and the MLP is not otherwise taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes), the Fund must look through to the character of the income generated by the MLP. Such income may not qualify as "good income" and could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC.

If an MLP in which the Fund invests is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, the cash distributions received by the Fund from the MLP may not correspond to the amount of income allocated to the Fund by the MLP in any given taxable year. If the amount of income allocated to the Fund by an MLP exceeds the amount of cash received by the Fund from such MLP, the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund's status as a RIC and avoiding any federal income and excise taxes at the Fund level. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements. Distributions to the Fund from an MLP that is taxed as a partnership for federal income tax purposes will constitute a return of capital to the extent of the Fund's basis in its interest in the MLP. If the Fund's basis is reduced to zero, distributions in excess of basis will generally constitute capital gain for federal income tax purposes.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares

paid to: (A) certain “foreign financial institutions” unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the IRS the identity of certain of its accountholders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement with the United States); and (B) certain “non-financial foreign entities” unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund’s return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder’s return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

The Fund’s transactions, if any, in forward contracts, options, futures contracts, swaps and other investments may be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may accelerate recognition of income to the Fund, defer the Fund’s losses, and affect whether capital gain and loss is characterized as long-term or short-term. These provisions could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require the Fund to “mark-to-market” certain positions (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out). This “mark-to-market” requirement may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash, and the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining the Fund’s status as a RIC and avoiding any income and excise taxes at the Fund level. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements of the Code.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Fund with its correct Social Security Number or other taxpayer identification number and certain certifications or the Funds receive notification from the IRS requiring backup withholding, the Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder’s distributions and redemption proceeds at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to a tax withholding at a flat rate of 30% on U.S. source income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. This withholding tax rate may be lower under the terms of a tax treaty or convention.

The Fund may use the so-called “equalization method” of accounting to allocate a portion of its “accumulated earnings and profits,” which generally equals the Fund’s undistributed net investment income and net capital gain, with certain adjustments, to redemption proceeds. This method permits the Fund to achieve more balanced distributions for both continuing and redeeming shareholders. Although using this method generally will not affect the Fund’s total returns, it may reduce the amount of income and net capital gain that the Fund would otherwise distribute to continuing shareholders by reducing the effect of redemptions of Fund shares on Fund distributions to shareholders. However, the IRS has not sanctioned the particular equalization method used by the Fund, and thus the Fund’s use of this method may be subject to IRS scrutiny.

Distributions

The Fund will receive income primarily in the form of interest, dividends and foreign currency gains on the Fund's investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in its operations, is the Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be distributed to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of the Fund's distributions is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The Fund does not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in its shares.

The Fund may also receive distributions of net capital gain from the Fund's investments in ETFs and other mutual funds and may realize capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of their portfolio securities. Any net gain that the Fund may realize from transactions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any capital loss carryforward) will comprise part of net investment income. If during any year the Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held for the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital loss carryforward) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time that the Fund shares may have been held by the shareholders. Net capital losses realized by the Fund may be carried over indefinitely, and will generally retain their character as short-term or long-term capital losses. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, please consult your tax adviser.

Any distribution paid by the Fund reduces the Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the distribution per share. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to federal income taxes.

Distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Shareholders have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent. However, any such change will be effective only as to distributions for which the record date is five or more calendar days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

Cost Basis Reporting

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") when such shareholders sell, redeem or exchange such shares. This reporting requirement does not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies ("non-covered shares"). The Fund is not required to determine or report a shareholder's cost basis in non-covered shares and is not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, redemption or exchange of a

share results in a gain or loss. If you sell, exchange or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the gain or loss, cost basis, and holding period of such shares to the IRS and you on Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which the Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of covered shares and has made multiple purchases of covered shares on different dates at differing NAVs. The Fund will use the high cost method, which deems covered shares with the highest cost basis to be sold, redeemed or exchanged first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Fund or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange or redemption of covered shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary (or another nominee), please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing in the Fund's 2023 [Annual Report to Shareholders](#) are incorporated herein by reference in this SAI.