



PRINCIPAL STREET HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND

Institutional Class – GSTAX

Investor Class – GSTEX

A Class – GSTFX

PRINCIPAL STREET SHORT TERM MUNICIPAL FUND

Investor Class – PSTEX

Institutional Class – PSTYX

Statement of Additional Information

December 29, 2023

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about the Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund (the “High Income Fund”) and the Principal Street Short Term Municipal Fund (the “Short Term Fund”) (together, the “Funds”), a series of Managed Portfolio Series (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ current prospectus dated December 29, 2023 (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented and amended from time to time. In addition, the Funds’ financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023, are incorporated herein by reference to the Funds’ [annual report](#) dated August 31, 2023. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus, free of charge, please write or call the Funds at the address or toll-free telephone number below, or visit the Funds’ website at <https://principalstreetfunds.com/>.

Principal Street High Income Municipal Fund

Principal Street Short Term Municipal Fund

c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services

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The Trust and the Funds

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on January 27, 2011, and is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Funds are two series, or mutual funds, of the Trust. The High Income Fund commenced operations on September 15, 2017. Prior to October 15, 2019, the High Income Fund's name was the Green Square High Income Municipal Fund. Prior to May 31, 2019, the High Income Fund's name was the Green Square Tax Exempt High Income Fund. The High Income Fund has three classes of shares: Institutional Class, Investor Class, and A Class shares. Institutional Class shares of the High Income Fund commenced operations on September 15, 2017. Investor Class shares of the High Income Fund commenced operations on March 23, 2020. A Class shares of the High Income Fund commenced operations on February 16, 2022.

The Short Term Fund has two classes of shares: Investor Class and Institutional Class. The Short Term Fund is a non-diversified series and has its own investment objective and policies.

Shares of other series of the Trust are offered in separate prospectuses and SAIs. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust. The Funds' Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust's complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee, or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. As permitted by Delaware law, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may create additional classes of the Funds and may create additional series (and classes thereof) of the Trust and offer shares of these series and classes under the Trust at any time without the vote of shareholders.

Principal Street Partners, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser for the Funds.

All shares of a series shall represent an equal proportionate interest in the assets held with respect to that series (subject to the liabilities held with respect to that series and such rights and preferences as may have been established and designated with respect to classes of shares of such series), and each share of a series shall be equal to each other share of that series.

Shares are voted in the aggregate and not by series or class, except in matters where a separate vote is required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), or when the matters affect only the interest of a particular series or class. 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.

The Trust does not normally hold annual meetings of shareholders. Meetings of the shareholders shall be called by any member of the Board upon written request of shareholders holding, in the aggregate, not less than 10% of the shares, such request specifying the purpose or purposes for which such meeting is to be called.

Interests in each Fund are represented by shares of beneficial interest, each with no par value per share. Each share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to a Fund and is entitled to such distributions out of the income belonging to a Fund as may be declared by the Board.

The Board 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 without materially changing the proportionate beneficial interest of the shares of that series in the assets belonging to that series or materially

affecting the rights of shares of any other series. In case of the 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 thereof) are borne by that series (or class). Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by, or under the direction of, the Board to all applicable series (and classes thereof) in such manner and on such basis as the Board in its sole discretion deems fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls for the payment of any sum of money or assessment whatsoever with respect to the Trust or any series of the Trust without his or her express consent.

All consideration received by the Trust for the issue or sale of a Fund's shares, together with all assets in which such consideration is invested or reinvested, and all income, earnings, profits and proceeds thereof, including any proceeds derived from the sale, exchange or liquidation of such assets, and any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds, subject only to the rights of creditors, shall constitute the underlying assets of a Fund.

Investment Objective, Policies, Strategies and Associated Risks

The following discussion supplements the description of the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies and principal risks set forth in the Prospectus. Except for the fundamental investment limitations listed below (see "Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Limitations"), the Fund's investment strategies and policies are not fundamental and may be changed by sole action of the Board, 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. The Fund might not invest in all of these types of securities or use all of these techniques at any one time. The Fund's transactions in a particular type of security or use of a particular technique is subject to limitations imposed by the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions described in the Fund's Prospectus and/or this SAI, as well as the federal securities laws.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of each Fund is set forth under the "Summary Section" in the Funds' Prospectus.

Diversification/Non-Diversification

The High Income Fund is diversified. A diversified fund is a fund that satisfies the definition of a "diversified company" set forth in the 1940 Act.

The Short Term Fund is non-diversified. A non-diversified fund is a fund that does not satisfy the definition of a "diversified company" set forth in the 1940 Act.

A "diversified company" means that as to 75% of the Fund's total assets, excluding cash, government securities and securities of other investment companies, (1) no more than 5% may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) the Fund may not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer.

Because the Funds intend to qualify as "regulated investment companies" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code"), each Fund will limit its investments, excluding cash, cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, so that at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, (1) not more than 25% of a Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) with respect to 50% of its total assets, not more than 5% of a Fund's total assets will be invested in the

securities of a single issuer and each Fund will not hold more than 10% of such issuer's outstanding voting securities.

Percentage Limitations

Each Fund's compliance with its investment policy and limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of a Fund's acquisition 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 a Fund's investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that a Fund would not, or could not, buy. If this happens, a Fund will sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

Market Volatility

U.S. and international markets have from time to time experienced significant volatility. Certain social, political, economic, environmental and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters and weather-related phenomena generally, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) may adversely interrupt the global economy and result in prolonged periods of significant market volatility. During certain volatile periods, the fixed income markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties. Concerns have spread to domestic and international equity markets. 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 conditions or prospects of that company. Continued volatility may have adverse effects on the Funds, and the risks discussed below and in the Prospectus may increase.

The outbreak of the coronavirus COVID-19 has significantly disrupted the global economy and negatively impacted economic growth prospects. It is not possible to estimate the impact that COVID-19 outbreak will continue to have on the companies in a Fund's portfolio, but the prolonged effect on the global economy will largely depend upon the duration of the pandemic. Such events may adversely affect a Fund's performance. The Adviser continues to monitor this situation closely.

Equity Securities

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. 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. The value of equity securities will be affected by changes in the stock markets, which may be the result of domestic or international political or economic news, changes in interest rates or changing investor sentiment. At times, stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. Equity securities risk affects a Fund's net asset value per share ("NAV"), which will fluctuate as the value of the securities it holds changes. Not all stock prices change uniformly or at the same time, and not all stock markets move in the same direction at the same time. Other factors affect a particular stock's prices, such as poor earnings reports by an issuer, loss of major customers, major litigation against an issuer, or changes in governmental regulations affecting an industry. Adverse news affecting one company can sometimes depress the stock prices of all companies in the same industry. Not all factors can be predicted. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease.

Common Stock

Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. 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 a 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 a Fund as holders of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to a Fund.

Preferred Stock

Preferred stock represents an ownership interest in a company, often pays dividends at a specific rate and has a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and liquidation of assets. A preferred stock is a blend of the characteristics of a bond and common stock. It can offer the higher yield of a bond and has priority over common stock in equity ownership, but does not have the seniority of a bond and, unlike common stock its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer. In addition, preferred stock usually does not have voting rights.

Debt Securities

Each Fund may invest in a wide range of debt securities, which may include investment grade debt securities and below investment grade debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high yield bonds" or leveraged loans). Investment grade debt securities are those rated BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's Rating Service, Inc. ("S&P") or Baa3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or BBB- or better by Fitch Ratings Service ("Fitch"), each of which are considered a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO. Securities rated BBB- by S&P are considered investment grade, but Moody's considers securities rated Baa3 to have speculative characteristics. The Funds will not invest in securities that are rated below D by S&P or Moody's. A Fund may hold a debt security rated below D if a downgrade occurs after the security has been purchased. Each Fund may also invest in unrated debt securities that the Adviser believes are of comparable quality to the rated securities which a Fund may purchase.

Ratings of Debt Obligations. Moody's, S&P and other NRSROs are private organizations that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations. The Funds may consider these ratings in determining whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are not absolute assurances of quality. Consequently, securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. Credit rating agencies attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings in response to subsequent events, so that an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than the rating indicates. Credit rating agencies receive fees from rated issuers in connection with the issuance of ratings.

Below Investment Grade Debt Securities. Below investment grade debt securities generally offer a higher current yield than that available for investment grade issues. However, below investment grade debt securities involve higher risks, in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default. At times in recent years, the prices of many below investment grade debt securities declined substantially, reflecting an expectation that many issuers of such securities might experience financial difficulties. As a result, the yields on below investment grade debt securities rose dramatically, reflecting the risk that holders of such securities could lose a substantial portion of their value as a result of the issuers' financial restructuring or default. There can be no assurance that such price declines will not recur. The market for below investment grade debt issues generally is thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit

a Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of below investment grade debt securities, especially in a thinly traded market. Changes by recognized rating services in their rating of a debt security may affect the value of these investments. A Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, the Adviser will monitor the investment to determine whether continued investment in the security will assist in meeting a Fund's investment objective.

Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, although corporate debt instruments may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary difference being their maturities and secured or unsecured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured.

The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment grade or below investment grade and may carry fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types and maturities of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry credit risk, interest rate risk and prepayment risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior or secured) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated or unsecured) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior or secured securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior or unsecured securities.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms. Prepayment risk occurs when issuers may prepay fixed rate debt securities when interest rates fall, forcing a Fund to invest in securities with lower interest rates. Issuers of debt securities are also subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors that may restrict the ability of the issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities. The possibility exists therefore, that, as a result of bankruptcy, litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities represent an interest in a pool of assets such as car loans and credit card receivables. Almost any type of fixed income assets (including other fixed income securities) may be used to create an asset-backed security. However, most asset-backed securities involve consumer or commercial debts with weighted average lives of ten years or less. Asset-backed securities may have a higher level of default and lower recoveries than mortgage-backed securities. Some tranches of asset-backed securities have substantial amounts of credit enhancement in order to seek to help mitigate or minimize the risk of principal or interest loss as a result of normalized levels of defaults and recoveries, which may increase their overall credit rating. Asset-backed securities may have a higher level of default and lower recoveries than mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities may take the form of commercial paper or notes, in addition to pass-through certificates or asset-backed bonds.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (“CLOs”) are a type of asset-backed security. CLOs are ordinarily issued by a trust or other special purpose entity and are typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans, held by such issuer.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-Backed Securities generally represent interests in pools of mortgages on residential or commercial property. Mortgages may have fixed or adjustable interest rates. Interests in pools of adjustable rate mortgages are known as ARMs. Mortgage-backed securities come in a variety of forms. Many have extremely complicated terms. The simplest form of mortgage-backed securities is a “pass-through certificate.” Holders of pass-through certificates receive a pro rata share of the payments from the underlying mortgages. Holders also receive a pro rata share of any prepayments, so they assume all the prepayment risk of the underlying mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities tend to pay higher yields to compensate for prepayment risk.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) are complicated instruments that allocate payments and prepayments from an underlying pass-through certificate among holders of different classes of mortgage-backed securities. This creates different prepayment and market risks for each CMO class. In addition, CMOs may allocate interest payments to one class (Interest Only or IOs) and principal payments to another class (Principal Only or POs). POs increase in value when prepayment rates increase. In contrast, IOs decrease in value when prepayments increase, because the underlying mortgages generate less interest payments. However, IOs’ prices tend to increase when interest rates rise (and prepayments fall), making IOs a useful hedge against market risk.

Residential mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on residential real property. Residential mortgages may be issued and guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies, some of which do not have an explicit U.S. Government guarantee, or by private issuers. Residential mortgages issued or guaranteed by private issuers typically have more credit risk than those issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies. Generally, homeowners have the option to prepay their mortgages at any time without penalty. Homeowners frequently refinance high rate mortgages when mortgage rates fall. This results in the prepayment of the mortgages underlying residential mortgage-backed securities, which deprives holders of the securities of the higher yields. Conversely, when mortgage rates increase, prepayments due to refinancings decline. This extends the life of residential mortgage-backed securities with lower yields. As a result, increases in prepayments of residential mortgage-backed securities purchased at a premium, or decreases in prepayments of residential mortgage-backed securities purchased at a discount, may reduce their yield and price. This relationship between interest rates and mortgage prepayments makes the price of residential mortgage-backed securities more volatile than most other types of fixed income securities with comparable credit risks.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. In addition to prepayment and extension risk, commercial mortgage-backed securities also reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans including, the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of the property owner to make loan payments, the ability of tenants to make lease payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Municipal Securities. Municipal Securities are fixed income securities issued by states, counties, cities and other political subdivisions and authorities. Although most municipal securities are exempt from federal income tax, municipalities also may issue taxable securities. Tax-exempt securities are generally classified by their source of payment. A Fund's investments in municipal securities may include tax anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes and general obligation bonds. Tax anticipation notes are issued to finance working capital needs of municipalities. Generally, tax anticipation notes are issued in anticipation of future seasonal tax revenues, such as from income, sales, use and business taxes and are payable from these future revenues. Revenue anticipation notes are issued in expectation of receipt of non-tax revenue, such as that available under Federal revenue-sharing programs. Bond anticipation notes are securities issued by municipalities to provide interim financing until long-term bond financing can be arranged. In most cases, the long-term bonds provide the funds for the repayment of the bond anticipation notes.

For general obligation bonds, the issuer has pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds are payable only from specific sources; these may include revenues from a particular facility or class of facilities or special tax or other revenue source. Timely payments on general obligation bonds depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base.

Project Notes. Project Notes are issued by a state or local housing agency and are sold by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the issuing agency has the primary obligation with respect to its Project Notes, they are also secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. through agreements with the issuing authority which provide that, if required, the Federal government will lend the issuer an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Project Notes.

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 entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid or accrued on preferred stock until the security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. 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. Each 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 a Fund in achieving its investment objectives. Each 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.

Contingent Convertible Securities. Contingent convertible securities (“CoCos”) are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain “triggers.” The triggers are generally linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution’s continued viability as a going concern. CoCos’ unique equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos include, but are not limited to:

- Loss absorption risk. CoCos have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution’s discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses.
- Subordinated instruments. CoCos will, in the majority of circumstances, be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos, such as the Funds, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos shall generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer’s underlying equity securities following a conversion event (*i.e.*, a “trigger”), each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.
- Market value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors. The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer’s applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Zero-Coupon Securities. Zero-coupon securities make no periodic interest payments, but are sold at a deep discount from their face value. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. The discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity, as well as market interest rates, liquidity of the security, and the issuer’s perceived credit quality. If the issuer defaults, the holder may not receive any return on its investment. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest, their price fluctuates more than other types of bonds. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, zero-coupon securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds paying interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value because the bonds reflect a fixed rate of return. An investment in zero-coupon may cause a Fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on its investment. Pay-in-kind securities have characteristics similar to those of zero coupon securities, but interest on such securities may be paid in the form of obligations of the same type rather than cash.

Unrated Debt Securities. Each Fund may also invest in unrated debt securities. Unrated debt, while not necessarily lower in quality than rated securities, may not have as broad a market. Because of the size and perceived demand for the issue, among other factors, certain issuers may decide not to pay the cost of getting a rating for their bonds. The creditworthiness of the issuer, as well as any financial institution or other party responsible for payments on the security, will be analyzed to determine whether to purchase unrated bonds.

Bank Loans. Each Fund may invest in bank loans of any seniority. Investing in bank loans involves risks that are additional to and different from those relating to bonds and other types of debt securities.

There is less publicly available, reliable information about most bank loans than is the case for many other types of debt instruments. In certain circumstances, these loans may not be deemed to be securities and bank loans are not subject to many of the rules governing the securities markets, including disclosure requirements. As a result, bank loan investors may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provision of the federal securities laws, and must rely instead on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement and applicable common-law fraud protections. Traditionally, borrowers under bank loans make non-public information available to their lenders. However, as the universe of bank loan market participants has expanded beyond traditional lenders to include dealers, funds, and other investors who are active in the public securities markets, some participants choose not to receive such non-public information and make investment decisions based solely on public information about the borrower. If a Fund purchases a bank loan and elects not to receive non-public information with respect to the loan, it may forego information that would be relevant to its investment decisions.

An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate for bank loans, and a loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. Moreover, any specific collateral used to secure a loan may decline in value or become illiquid, which would adversely affect the loan's value. In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower, a Fund could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing a loan. No active trading market may exist for certain loans, which may impair the ability of a fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a loan and which may make it difficult to value loans. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded loans. To the extent that a secondary market does exist for certain loans, the market may be subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads, which may result in limited liquidity and pricing transparency. In addition, loans may be subject to restrictions on sales or assignment and generally are subject to extended settlement periods that may be longer than seven days.

Each Fund may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under a bank loan and with regard to any associated collateral. If a bank loan is acquired through a participation, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, and a Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, each Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Each Fund may invest in second-lien loans, which are subordinated to claims of senior secured creditors. Because second-lien loans are subordinated or unsecured and thus lower in priority of payment to senior loans, they are typically lower rated and subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. Second-lien loans generally have greater price volatility than senior loans and may be less liquid.

Yankee Bonds. Each Fund may invest in Yankee bonds. Yankee bonds are U.S. dollar denominated bonds typically issued in the U.S. by foreign governments and their agencies and foreign banks and corporations. Each Fund may also invest in Yankee Certificates of Deposit ("Yankee CDs"). Yankee CDs are U.S. dollar-denominated certificates of deposit issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the United States. These investments involve risks that are different from investments in securities issued by U.S. issuers, including potential unfavorable political and economic developments, foreign withholding or other taxes, seizure of foreign deposits, currency controls,

interest limitations or other governmental restrictions which might affect and create increased risk relative to payment of principal or interest.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities. Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the base rate. The base rate usually is a benchmark that “floats” or changes to reflect current interest rates, such as (i) the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks, or (ii) the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). The applicable benchmark is defined by the terms of an obligation and will remain the same for the life of such obligation. If the benchmark interest rate on a floating rate security changes, the rate payable will, in turn, change at the next scheduled adjustment date.

On July 27, 2017, the head of the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. Although many LIBOR rates will be phased out at the end of 2021 as originally intended, a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates will continue to be published until June 2023 in order to assist with the transition. There remains uncertainty regarding the effect of the LIBOR transition process and the nature of any replacement rate. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. As a result, any impact of a transition away from LIBOR on the Funds or the instruments in which the Funds invests cannot yet be determined.

Each Fund may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”) and engage in credit spread trades. While, because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide a Fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, a Fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two securities or currencies, where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies. The Funds also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Inflation-Indexed Securities. Inflation-indexed securities are debt securities, the principal value of which is periodically adjusted to reflect the rate of inflation as indicated by the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers before seasonal adjustment (“CPI”). Inflation-indexed securities may be issued by the U.S. government, by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government, and by corporations. The U.S. Treasury issues Treasury inflation-protected securities (“TIPS”) and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the CPI accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed securities is tied to the CPI, which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation, and energy. There can be no assurance that the CPI will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services.

Inflation, which is a general rise in prices of goods and services, erodes the purchasing power of an investor’s portfolio. For example, if an investment provides a “nominal” total return of 5% in a given

year and inflation is 2% during that period, the inflation-adjusted, or real, return is 3%. Inflation, as measured by the CPI, has occurred in almost each of the past 50 years, so investors should be conscious of both the nominal and real returns of their investments. Although inflation-indexed securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise because of reasons other than inflation (for example, because of changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation (i.e., the CPI) falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed securities will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the inflation-indexed securities is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. Other inflation-indexed securities include inflation-related bonds, which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed securities should change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates, in turn, are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities.

Coupon payments that a Fund receives from inflation-indexed securities are included in the Fund's gross income for the period during which they accrue. Any increase in principal for an inflation-indexed security resulting from inflation adjustments is considered by Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations to be taxable income in the year it occurs. For direct holders of an inflation-indexed security, this means that taxes must be paid on principal adjustments, even though these amounts are not received until the bond matures. By contrast, a Fund holding these securities distributes both interest income and the income attributable to principal adjustments each quarter in the form of cash or reinvested shares (which, like principal adjustments, are taxable to shareholders). It may be necessary for a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to make required distributions.

U.S. Government Obligations

Each Fund may invest in U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed by government-sponsored enterprises.

Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself. In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises, where it is not obligated to do so (see "Agency Obligations," below). In addition, U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in market value due to fluctuations in market

interest rates. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Agency Obligations

Each Fund may invest in agency obligations, such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Tennessee Valley Authority, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), commonly known as “Ginnie Mae,” Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), commonly known as “Fannie Mae,” Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), commonly known as “Freddie Mac,” and the Student Loan Marketing Association (“SLMA”), commonly known as “Sallie Mae.” Some, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of United States, are supported only by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others, such as those of the FNMA and FHLMC, are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency’s obligations; still others, such as those of the SLMA, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities because they are not obligated by law to do so. As a result, there is a risk that these entities will default on a financial obligation. For instance, in September 2008, at the direction of the U.S. Treasury, FNMA and FHLMC were placed into conservatorship under the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”), a newly created independent regulator.

Cash Investments

Each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments (“Cash Investments”) for (i) temporary defensive purposes in amounts up to 100% of a Fund’s assets in response to adverse market, economic, or political conditions and (ii) retaining flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses, and identifying and assessing investment opportunities. Cash Investments include shares of other mutual funds, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, time deposits, savings association obligations, commercial paper, short-term notes (including discount notes), and other obligations.

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

Cash Investments are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk, although to a lesser extent than longer-term debt securities, due to Cash Investments’ short-term, significant liquidity, and the high credit quality typically associated with such securities.

Each Fund may invest in any of the following Cash Investments:

Money Market Mutual Funds. 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 U.S. government obligations, 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.

To the extent that a Fund invests in money market mutual funds, your cost of investing in a Fund will generally be higher since you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, investing in money market mutual funds 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. Each 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 a 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.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under the investment objective and policies stated above and in the Prospectus, a Fund may make interest-bearing time deposits 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. Each 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. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper, short-term notes, and other corporate obligations. 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, 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, a 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, "A" or higher by Moody's, similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality.

Illiquid Investments

The Funds may purchase illiquid investments, which may include securities that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered under the Securities Act. A Fund may not acquire any illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, a Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. The term “illiquid investments” for this purpose means any investment that a fund reasonably expects cannot 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, as determined pursuant to the provisions of Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. The Funds may not be able to sell illiquid investments when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the investments were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid investments also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of investments that are more liquid. Illiquid investments also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such investments, and investments in illiquid investments may have an adverse impact on NAV.

Institutional markets for restricted securities have developed as a result of the promulgation of Rule 144A under the Securities Act, which provides a safe harbor from Securities Act registration requirements for qualifying sales to institutional investors. When Rule 144A restricted securities present an attractive investment opportunity and otherwise meet selection criteria, a Fund may make such investments. Whether or not such investments are illiquid depends on the market that exists for the particular investment. It is not possible to predict with assurance exactly how the market for Rule 144A restricted securities or any other security will develop. An investment which when purchased enjoyed a fair degree of marketability may subsequently become illiquid. In such event, appropriate remedies are considered to minimize the effect on a Fund’s liquidity.

Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest in other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. A Fund generally may purchase or redeem, without limitation, shares of any affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds, including unregistered money market funds, so long as a Fund does not pay a sales load or service fee in connection with the purchase, sale or redemption, or if such fees are paid a Fund’s investment adviser waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset the amounts paid. With respect to other investments in investment companies, the 1940 Act generally limits a 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 a 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 a Fund.

Investments by a Fund in other investment companies will be subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act (including limitations on sales charges), and the rules and regulations thereunder. By investing in securities of an investment company, a Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear the fees and expenses of that underlying fund in addition to a Fund’s own fees and expenses.

In October 2020, the SEC adopted regulatory changes related to the ability of an investment company to invest in other investment companies in excess of specified statutory limits. These changes include, among other things, amendments to Rule 12d1-1, the rescission of Rule 12d1-2, the adoption of new Rule 12d1-4, and the rescission of certain exemptive relief issued by the SEC permitting certain fund of funds arrangements. Rule 12d1-4, which became effective on January 19, 2021, permits the Fund to invest in other investment companies, including money market funds, beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions. The rescission of the applicable exemptive orders and the withdrawal of

the applicable no-action letters was effective on January 19, 2022. Following this effectiveness, an investment company is no longer able to rely on these exemptive orders and no-action letters, and is subject instead to Rule 12d1-4 and other applicable rules under Section 12(d)(1).

Open-End Mutual Funds. Open-end mutual funds are investment companies that issue new shares continuously and redeem shares daily. The risks of investment of open-end mutual funds typically reflect securities in which the funds invest. The NAV per share of an open-end fund will fluctuate daily depending upon the performance of the securities held by a fund. Each open-end fund may have a different investment objective and strategy and different investment portfolio. Different funds may also be subject to different risks, volatility and fees and expenses. When a Fund invests in shares of an open-end fund, shareholders of a Fund bear their proportionate share of the open-end funds' fees and expenses, as well as their share of a Fund's fees and expenses.

Exchange-Traded Funds. Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") are typically open-end investment companies that are bought and sold on a national securities exchange. When a Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it holds. Many ETFs seek to replicate a specific benchmark index. However, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index for many reasons, including because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. Some ETFs are actively managed and instead of replicating, they seek to outperform a particular index or basket or price of a commodity or currency. In addition, shares of an ETF may trade at a market price that is higher or lower than their net asset value and an active trading market in such shares may not develop or continue. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in an ETF being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities it holds. In addition, because of ETF expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF.

If a Fund invests in shares of an ETF, shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETF in which a Fund invests in addition to a Fund's direct fees and expenses. Each Fund also will incur brokerage costs when it purchases ETFs. Furthermore, investments in other ETFs could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to shareholders and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by investors in a Fund.

Exchange-Traded Notes

Exchange-Traded Notes ("ETNs") are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities whose returns are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs are traded on an exchange (*e.g.*, the New York Stock Exchange) during normal trading hours. However, investors can also hold the ETN until maturity. At maturity, the issuer pays to the investor a cash amount equal to the principal amount, subject to the day's market benchmark or strategy factor. ETNs do not make periodic coupon payments or provide principal protection. ETNs are subject to credit risk and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may also be influenced by time to maturity, issuer call options, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced underlying asset. When a Fund invests in ETNs it will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. A Fund's decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. In addition, although an ETN may be listed on an exchange, the issuer may not be required to maintain the listing and there can be no assurance that a secondary

market will exist for an ETN. ETNs are also subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the IRS will accept, or a court will uphold, how a Fund characterizes and treats ETNs for tax purposes. Further, the IRS and Congress are considering proposals that would change the timing and character of income and gains from ETNs. An ETN that is tied to a specific market benchmark or strategy may not be able to replicate and maintain exactly the composition and relative weighting of securities, commodities or other components in the applicable market benchmark or strategy. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid and, thus, they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Leveraged ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form. The market value of ETN shares may differ from their market benchmark or strategy. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the securities, commodities or other components underlying the market benchmark or strategy that the ETN seeks to track. As a result, there may be times when an ETN share trades at a premium or discount to its market benchmark or strategy.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. Under such agreements, a Fund agrees to purchase U.S. government obligations from a counterparty and the counterparty agrees to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed upon time and price. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to a Fund, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to a Fund together with the repurchase price on repurchase. In either case, the income to a Fund is unrelated to the interest rate on the security itself. Such repurchase agreements will be made only with banks with assets of \$500 million or more that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with government securities dealers recognized by the Federal Reserve Board and registered as broker-dealers with the SEC or exempt from such registration. A Fund will generally enter into repurchase agreements of short durations, from overnight to one week, although the underlying securities generally have longer maturities. A Fund may not enter into a repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of a Fund's net assets would be invested in illiquid investments including such repurchase agreements. To the extent necessary to facilitate compliance with Section 12(d)(3) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12d3-1 promulgated thereunder, a Fund will ensure that repurchase agreements will be collateralized fully to the extent required by Rule 5b-3.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from a Fund to the seller of the U.S. government obligations that are subject to the repurchase agreement. It is not clear whether a court would consider the U.S. government obligations to be acquired by a Fund subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by a Fund or as being collateral for a loan by a Fund to the seller. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the U.S. government obligations before its repurchase under a repurchase agreement, a Fund could encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the underlying U.S. government obligations. Delays may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the U.S. government obligations. If a court characterizes the transaction as a loan and a Fund has not perfected a security interest in the U.S. government obligations, a Fund may be required to return the securities to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, a Fund would be at the risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction. As with any unsecured debt instrument purchased for a Fund, the Adviser seeks to minimize the risk of loss through repurchase agreements by analyzing the creditworthiness of the other party, in this case the seller of the U.S. government security.

Apart from the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the U.S. government obligations. However, a Fund will always receive as collateral

for any repurchase agreement to which it is a party securities acceptable to the Adviser, the market value of which is equal to at least 100% of the repurchase price, and a Fund will make payment against such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of its Custodian. If the market value of the U.S. government obligations subject to the repurchase agreement become less than the repurchase price (including interest), a Fund will direct the seller of the U.S. government obligations to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement will equal or exceed the repurchase price. It is possible that a Fund could be unsuccessful in seeking to enforce on the seller a contractual obligation to deliver additional securities.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements for temporary purposes with banks and securities dealers if the creditworthiness of the bank or securities dealer has been determined by the Adviser to be satisfactory. A reverse repurchase agreement is a repurchase agreement in which a Fund is the seller of, rather than the investor in, securities and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed-upon time and price. Use of a reverse repurchase agreement may be preferable to a regular sale and later repurchase of securities because it avoids certain market risks and transaction costs.

Reverse repurchase agreements are considered a form of borrowing and the use of reverse repurchase agreements by a Fund creates leverage which increases its investment risk. If the income and gains on securities purchased with the proceeds of these transactions exceed the cost, a Fund's earnings or NAV will increase faster than otherwise would be the case; conversely, if the income and gains fail to exceed the cost, earnings or NAV would decline faster than otherwise would be the case. Each Fund intends to enter into reverse repurchase agreements only if the income from the investment of the proceeds is expected to be greater than the expense of the transaction, because the proceeds are invested for a period no longer than the term of the reverse repurchase agreement.

Dollar Roll Transactions

"Dollar roll" transactions consist of the sale by a fund to a bank or broker-dealer (the "counterparty") of Ginnie Mae certificates or other mortgage-backed securities together with a commitment to purchase from the counterparty similar, but not identical, securities at a future date. The counterparty receives all principal and interest payments, including prepayments, made on the security while it is the holder. A Fund receives a fee from the counterparty as consideration for entering into the commitment to purchase. Dollar rolls may be renewed over a period of several months with a different repurchase price and a cash settlement made at each renewal without physical delivery of securities. Moreover, the transaction may be preceded by a firm commitment agreement pursuant to which a fund agrees to buy a security on a future date.

The entry into dollar rolls involves potential risks of loss that are different from those related to the securities underlying the transactions. For example, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, a Fund's right to purchase from the counterparty might be restricted. In addition, the value of such securities may change adversely before a Fund is able to purchase them. Similarly, a Fund may be required to purchase securities in connection with a dollar roll at a higher price than may otherwise be available on the open market. Since, as noted above, the counterparty is required to deliver a similar, but not identical, security to a Fund, the security that a Fund is required to buy under the dollar roll will provide a return that exceeds the transaction costs.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may lend its securities in order to increase the return on its portfolio. The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund's portfolio securities are loaned: (1) a Fund must receive liquid collateral of at least 102% for domestic securities and 105%

for foreign securities from the borrower in the form of cash or cash equivalents; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) a Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) a Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) a Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, and (7) a Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice.

Each Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with a Fund. In addition, the Funds will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund may be required to invest in collateralized debt or other securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, a Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

The Board appoints agents to be responsible for monitoring the creditworthiness of borrowers. To the extent a Fund is participating in securities lending, on a quarterly basis, the Board reviews a report regarding a Fund's loans. Such report includes, among other things, the identity and value of all securities comprising each loan, the length of time that the loan has been outstanding, the amount earned by a Fund, the amount of fees paid in connection with the loan and the ratio of the value of the collateral to the value of the loan.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of a Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, a Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which a Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay a Fund any accrued income on those securities, and a Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Borrowing

Each Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks. This means that the 1940 Act requires a fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% of the amount borrowed. In addition, a Fund is authorized to borrow money from time to time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions. The use of borrowing by a Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of a Fund's assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of a Fund's agreement with its lender, the NAV per share of a Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if a 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, a 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. To the extent a Fund invests in similar financing transactions, such as inverse floaters or reverse repurchase agreements, such investments are also subject to this 300% asset coverage requirement.

Cybersecurity Risk

Each Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of a Fund or its service providers or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Limitations

The Trust (on behalf of the Funds) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable “vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of a 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 a 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 a Fund.

Each Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets,⁽¹⁾ except that (i) a Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit a Fund from engaging in options transactions, reverse repurchase agreements, purchasing securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward delivery basis, or short sales in accordance with its objectives and strategies;
2. Underwrite the securities of other issuers (except that a 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);
3. Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although a Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies that invest or deal in real estate);
4. Purchase or sell physical commodities except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over a Fund;
5. Make loans of money (except for the lending of a Fund’s portfolio securities, repurchase agreements and purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of a Fund);
6. Invest in the securities of any one industry or group of industries if, as a result, 25% or more of a Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of such industry or group of industries, except that the foregoing does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities⁽²⁾; or

7. For the High Income Fund, with respect to 75% of the Fund's total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, (1) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer; or (2) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.
8. For the Short Term Fund, with respect to 50% of the Fund's total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, (1) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer; or (2) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer; or
9. For the Short Term Fund, under normal market conditions the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal debt securities, the income from which is exempt from federal regular individual income tax.
 - (1) With respect to the fundamental policy relating to pledging assets set forth in investment restriction 1 above, a Fund may enter into a secured line of credit for bank borrowings which requires the pledging of its assets as collateral.
 - (2) Although not part of a Fund's fundamental investment restriction, consistent with SEC Staff interpretations and guidance, governments or their political subdivisions that issue tax-exempt municipal securities are not considered by a Fund to be members of any industry.

Except with respect to borrowing and investments in illiquid investments, if a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by a Fund will not be considered a violation. With respect to borrowing, if at any time a Fund's borrowings exceed one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings), such borrowings will be reduced within three days, (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as may be permitted by the 1940 Act, to the extent necessary to comply with the one-third limitation. If at any time a Fund's illiquid investments are greater than 15% of its net assets, a Fund will determine how to remediate the excess illiquid investments in accordance with the 1940 Act and a Fund's policies and procedures.

Management of the Funds

Board of Trustees

The management and affairs of the Funds are supervised by the Board. The Board consists of four individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries and are governed by the laws of the State of Delaware in this regard. The Board establishes policies for the operation of the Funds and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Funds.

The Role of the Board of Trustees

The Board provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual 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; Quasar Distributors, LLC, the Funds' principal underwriter (the "Distributor"); U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, the Funds' administrator (the

“Administrator”) and transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”); and U.S. Bank N.A., the Funds’ Custodian, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers, including the agreements with the Adviser, Distributor, Administrator, Custodian 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 held four times per year, in person, and 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 effectively perform its oversight function. The Board is comprised of four Trustees that are not considered to be “interested persons” of the Funds as defined by the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”) – Messrs. David A. Massart, Leonard M. Rush, David M. Swanson and Robert J. Kern. Accordingly, 100% of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, who are Trustees that are not affiliated with the investment adviser to the Funds or its affiliates or other service providers to the Funds. Prior to July 6, 2020, Mr. Kern was considered an “interested person” of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act (“Interested Trustee”). He was considered an Interested Trustee by virtue of the fact that he had served as a board member of Quasar Distributors, LLC, which acts as principal underwriter to many of the Trust’s series and had been an Executive Vice President of the Administrator.

The Board has established two standing committees, an Audit Committee and a Nominating & Governance Committee. The Committees are discussed in greater detail under “Board Committees” below. Each of the Audit Committee and the Nominating & Governance Committee are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Independent Trustees have engaged independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust, as well as the Funds.

The Independent Trustees have appointed Leonard M. Rush as Chairman. Prior to July 6, 2020, Mr. Kern served as Chairman of the Trust and Mr. Rush served as lead Independent Trustee with responsibilities to coordinate activities of the Independent Trustees, act as a liaison with the Trust’s service providers, officers, legal counsel, and other Trustees between meetings, help to set Board meeting agendas, and serve as chair during executive sessions of the Independent Trustees.

In accordance with the fund governance standards prescribed by the SEC under the 1940 Act, the Independent Trustees on the Nominating & Governance Committee select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions. Each Trustee was appointed to serve on the Board because of his 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 affiliated or unaffiliated nature of each investment 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 series.

The Board has determined that the inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee and the Nominating & Governance Committee allows all such Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes discussed below. Given the composition of the Board and the function and composition of its various committees 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 comprised of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counter-party risk, compliance risk, operational risk, business continuity risk, 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, Mr. Rush, the Independent Trustee designated as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial expert," meets with the President, Treasurer and the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Funds' financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the investment advisers to the underlying funds and the portfolio managers as to investment risks.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and 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 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>					
Leonard M. Rush, CPA 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1946	Chairman, Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman	Indefinite Term; Since April 2011	31	Retired (2011 to present); Chief Financial Officer, Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, (2000-2011).	Independent Trustee, ETF Series Solutions (55 Portfolios) (2012-Present).
David A. Massart 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1967	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since April 2011	31	Partner and Managing Director, Beacon Pointe Advisors, LLC (since 2022); Co-Founder and Chief Investment Strategist, Next Generation Wealth Management, Inc. (2005-2021).	Independent Trustee, ETF Series Solutions (55 Portfolios) (2012-Present).

David M. Swanson 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1957	Trustee and Nominating & Governance Committee Chairman	Indefinite Term; Since April 2011	31	Founder and Managing Principal, SwanDog Strategic Marketing, LLC (2006-present).	Independent Trustee, ALPS Variable Investment Trust (7 Portfolios) (2006 to Present); Independent Trustee, RiverNorth Funds (3 Portfolios) (2018 to Present); RiverNorth Managed Duration Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2019 to Present); RiverNorth Opportunistic Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2018 to Present); RiverNorth Capital and Income Fund (1 Portfolio) (2018 to Present); RiverNorth Opportunities Fund (1 Portfolio) (2015 to Present); RiverNorth/ DoubleLine Strategic Opportunity Fund, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2019 to Present); RiverNorth Flexible Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2020 to Present); RiverNorth Flexible Municipal Income Fund II, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2021 to Present); RiverNorth Managed Duration Municipal Income Fund II, Inc. (1 Portfolio) (2022 to Present).
Robert J. Kern 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1958	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since January 2011	31	Retired (2018- present); Executive Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (1994-2018).	None
Officers					
Brian R. Wiedmeyer 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1973	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2018	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2005- present).	N/A

Deborah Ward 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1966	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since April 2013	N/A	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2004-present).	N/A
John Hadermayer 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1977	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since May 2022	N/A	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2022- present); Executive Director, AQR Capital Management, LLC (2013-2022).	N/A
Benjamin Eirich 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1981	Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer and Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since August 2019 (Treasurer); Indefinite Term; Since November 2018 (Vice President)	N/A	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2008-present).	N/A
Sara J. Bollech 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1977	Assistant Treasurer and Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since November 2021	N/A	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2007-Present)	N/A
Peter A. Walker, CPA 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1993	Assistant Treasurer and Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since November 2021	N/A	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2016-Present)	N/A
Silanapha Saycocie 615 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, WI 53202 Year of Birth: 1998	Assistant Treasurer and Vice President	Indefinite Term; Since November 2023	N/A	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (2020-Present)	N/A

Trustee Qualifications

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills appropriate to their continued service as Trustees 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.

Mr. Kern's trustee attributes include substantial industry experience, including over 35 years of service with U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the fund accountant ("Fund Accountant"), Administrator, and Transfer Agent to the Trust) where he managed business development and the mutual fund transfer agent operation including investor services, account services, legal compliance, document processing and systems support. He also served as a board member of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, and previously served as a board member of Quasar Distributors, LLC (the principal underwriter of many of the Trust's series). The Board believes Mr. Kern's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Massart's trustee attributes include substantial industry experience, including over two decades working with high net worth individuals, families, trusts and retirement accounts to make strategic and tactical asset allocation decisions, evaluate and select investment managers and manage client relationships. He is currently the Partner and Managing Director of Beacon Pointe Advisors, LLC. Previously, he served as Chief Investment Strategist and lead member of the investment management committee of the SEC registered investment advisory firm he co-founded. He also previously served as Managing Director of Strong Private Client and as a Manager of Wells Fargo Investments, LLC. The Board believes Mr. Massart's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Rush's trustee attributes include substantial industry experience, including serving in several different senior executive roles at various global financial services firms. He most recently served as Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated and several other affiliated entities, and served as the Treasurer for Baird Funds. He also served as the Chief Financial Officer for Fidelity Investments' four broker-dealers and has substantial experience with mutual fund and investment advisory organizations and related businesses, including Vice President and Head of Compliance for Fidelity Investments, a Vice President at Credit Suisse First Boston, a Manager with Goldman Sachs, & Co. and a Senior Manager with Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Rush has been determined to qualify as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the Trust. The Board believes Mr. Rush's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee and as the Chairman to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

Mr. Swanson's trustee attributes include substantial industry experience, including over 35 years of senior management and marketing experience with over 30 years dedicated to the financial services industry. He is currently the Founder and Managing Principal of a marketing strategy boutique serving asset and wealth management businesses. He has also served as Chief Operating Officer and Chief Marketing Officer of Van Kampen Investments, President and Chief Executive Officer of Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Canada, Ltd., Managing Director and Head of Global Investment Products at Morgan Stanley, Director of Marketing for Morgan Stanley Mutual Funds, Director of Marketing

for Kemper Funds, and Executive Vice President and Head of Distribution for Calamos Investments. The Board believes Mr. Swanson’s experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that he possesses the requisite skills and attributes as a Trustee to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Trust.

This discussion of the Trustees’ experience and qualifications is pursuant to SEC requirements, does not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having special expertise, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such Trustee or the Board by reason thereof.

Trustee and Management Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of High Income Fund shares and shares in all portfolios of the Trust (including the Funds) beneficially owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2022.

	Dollar Range of High Income Fund Shares Beneficially Owned (None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, Over \$100,000)	Aggregate Dollar Range of High Income Fund Shares in the Trust
Independent Trustees		
David A. Massart	None	None
Leonard M. Rush	None	None
David M. Swanson	\$1-\$10,000	\$50,001-\$100,000
Robert J. Kern	None	None

As of November 30, 2023, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of any fund in the Trust.

As of December 31, 2022, none of the current Independent Trustees or their immediate family members owned beneficially any class of security of the Adviser, the Distributor, or any entity (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Trust has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee reviews financial statements and other audit-related matters for the Funds. The Audit Committee also holds discussions with management and with the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm concerning the scope of the audit and the auditor’s independence. The Audit Committee met twice with respect to the Funds during their fiscal year ended August 31, 2023.

Nominating & Governance Committee. The Trust has a Nominating & Governance Committee, which is comprised of the Independent Trustees. The Nominating & Governance Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for the position of trustee and meets only as necessary.

The Nominating & Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating & Governance 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 Bylaws. 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 no fewer than 120 days, and no more than 150 days, prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board will be accepted on an ongoing basis. The Nominating & Governance Committee’s procedures with respect to reviewing shareholder nominations will be disclosed as required by applicable securities laws. The Nominating & Governance Committee met once during the Funds’ fiscal year ended August 31, 2023.

Trustee Compensation

The Trustees receive an annual retainer of \$110,000. The Chairman of the Audit Committee receives additional compensation of \$14,000, the Chairman of the Nominating & Governance Committee receives additional compensation of \$8,000 and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees receives \$12,500 annually. Prior to January 1, 2023, the Trustees received \$6,000 for regularly scheduled meetings and \$2,500 for additional meetings. Effective January 1, 2023, the Trustees receive \$8,000 for regularly scheduled meetings and \$2,500 for additional meetings.

The following table sets forth the compensation received by the Trustees for the Funds’ fiscal year ended August 31, 2023:

Name of Person/Position	Aggregate Compensation from the High Income Fund ⁽¹⁾	Aggregate Compensation from the Short Term Fund ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Funds and the Trust ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees
Leonard M. Rush, Chairman, Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman	\$5,356	\$5,356	None	None	\$174,500
David A. Massart, Independent Trustee	\$4,545	\$4,545	None	None	\$148,000
David M. Swanson, Independent Trustee	\$4,790	\$4,790	None	None	\$156,000
Robert J. Kern, Independent Trustee	\$4,545	\$4,545	None	None	\$148,000

¹ Trustee fees and expenses are allocated among the Funds and any other series comprising the Trust.

² The Trust includes other series in addition to the Funds.

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 Funds. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Funds or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Funds. The following tables list the shareholders considered to be either a control person or a principal shareholder of the Funds or share class indicated as of November 30, 2023:

High Income Fund - Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attention Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	50.59%	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	Record
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attentional Mutual Funds Department, 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	35.40%	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Omnibus Attn Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall Suite 1200 Ste 1800 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7554	6.20%	N/A	N/A	Record

High Income Fund - Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Stifel Nicolaus & Company Inc. 501 North Broadway Saint Louis, Missouri 63102-2137	77.71%	N/A	N/A	Record
Oppenheimer & Co Inc. FBO Theodore J. Slavin TTEE of the Theodore J. Slavin Trust No. 1 10560 Wilshire Blve PH B Los Angeles, CA 90024-7315	7.64%	N/A	N/A	Record

High Income Fund - A Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall Ste 1200 Ste 1800	74.58%	N/A	N/A	Record
Stifel Nicolaus & Company Inc. 501 North Broadway Saint Louis, Missouri 63102-2137	25.30%	N/A	N/A	Record

⁽¹⁾ "Record" ownership means the shareholder of record, or the exact name of the shareholder on the account, *i.e.*, "ABC Brokerage, Inc." "Beneficial" ownership refers to the actual pecuniary, or financial, interest in the security, *i.e.*, "Jane Doe Shareholder."

Short Term Fund - Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attentional Mutual Funds Department, 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	51.77%	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attention Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	45.81%	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	Record

Short Term Fund - Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	Type of Ownership⁽¹⁾
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attention Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	99.57%	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	Record

⁽¹⁾ “Record” ownership means the shareholder of record, or the exact name of the shareholder on the account, *i.e.*, “ABC Brokerage, Inc.” “Beneficial” ownership refers to the actual pecuniary, or financial, interest in the security, *i.e.*, “Jane Doe Shareholder.”

Investment Adviser

The Adviser, Principal Street Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, provides investment advisory services to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser is majority owned by Darrell Horn.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser provides the Funds with investment research and advice and furnishes the Funds with an investment program consistent with the Funds’ investment objective and policies, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Adviser determines which portfolio securities will be purchased or sold, arranges for the placing of orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, selects brokers or dealers to place those orders, maintains books and records with respect to the securities transactions and reports to the Board on the Funds’ investments and performance. The Adviser is solely responsible for making investment decisions on behalf of the Funds. The Board will have sole responsibility for selecting, evaluating the performance of, and replacing as necessary any of the service providers to the Funds, including the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect from year to year, only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by: (i) the Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds; and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, upon 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser, when authorized by either: (i) a majority vote of the Funds’ shareholders; or (ii) by a vote of a majority of the Board 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 Funds, 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 Funds a management fee computed daily and paid monthly, based on a percentage of a Fund’s net assets, as specified in the Prospectus. However, the Adviser may voluntarily agree to reduce 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 reduce management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses.

Fund Expenses. Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees and pay Fund expenses, as specified in the Prospectus. Fees waived and expenses paid by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of 36 months following the month during which such waiver and/or expense payment was made, if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and expense payment occurred and the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment. The Operating Expense Limitation Agreement is indefinite in term and cannot be terminated through at least one year from the effective date of the Funds’ Prospectus. Thereafter, the agreement may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board or the Adviser.

The total advisory fees paid by the Funds during the fiscal periods ended August 31 were as follows:

High Income Fund

Advisory Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended	2023	2022	2021
Advisory Fees Accrued	\$1,519,505	\$1,651,481	\$1,267,543
Advisory Fees (Waived)	\$(118,256)	\$(89,955)	\$(102,942)
Advisory Fee Recouped	\$1,993	\$0	\$0
Total Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser	\$1,403,242	\$1,561,526	\$1,164,601

Short Term Fund

Advisory Fees Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended	2023	2022*	2021*
Advisory Fees Accrued	\$230,317	\$15,566	N/A
Advisory Fees Recouped/(Waived)	\$(198,611)	\$(15,566)	N/A
Total Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser	\$31,706	\$0	N/A

*The Short Term Fund commenced operations on April 27, 2022.

Portfolio Managers

As disclosed in the Prospectus, Troy E. Willis, J.D., CFA, and Charlie S. Pulire, CFA, serve as portfolio managers and are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund (each a “Portfolio Manager,” and together, the “Portfolio Managers”).

The following table provides information regarding other accounts, excluding the Funds, managed by the Portfolio Managers as of August 31, 2023:

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	in the Accounts (in millions)	Number of Accounts	in the Accounts (in millions)	Number of Accounts	in the Accounts (in millions)
Troy E. Willis	0	\$0	2	\$40	39	\$130
Charlie S. Pulire	0	\$0	2	\$40	39	\$130

As of the date of this SAI, the Portfolio Managers did not manage any accounts pursuant to a performance-based advisory fee.

The Portfolio Managers’ management of “other accounts” may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with the management of the Funds’ investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. Potential conflicts may arise in connection with the Portfolio Managers’ management of the Funds and the management of any other accounts in areas such as the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. The Adviser has developed and implemented policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that the interests of all Adviser clients are protected. Policies that are a part of the Adviser’s compliance program address areas such as trade allocations, cross trading, insider trading and trade management. Ongoing and annual reviews are conducted to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures.

The Portfolio Managers are compensated through a base salary plus a bonus based on the overall profitability of the strategies managed by the Portfolio Managers and the firm as a whole. The base salary received by each Portfolio Manager is intended to be a market competitive salary. The Portfolio Managers are also equity owners of the Adviser and shares in any profits of the Adviser.

The following table indicates the dollar range of Fund shares beneficially owned by each Portfolio Manager as of August 31, 2023:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Beneficially Owned (None, \$1-\$10,000; \$10,001-\$50,000; \$50,001-\$100,000; \$100,001 - \$500,000; \$500,001-\$1,000,000; Over \$1,000,000)	
	High Income Fund	Short Term Fund
Troy E. Willis	Over \$1,000,000	None
Charlie S. Pulire	None	None

Service Providers

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) between the Trust and U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, acts as the Administrator to the Funds. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds’ independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Funds with applicable laws and regulations; arranging for the computation of performance data,

including NAV per share and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Funds, 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 Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares. Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, for its services, Fund Services receives from the Funds a fee computed daily and payable monthly based on each Fund’s average daily net assets, subject to an annual minimum fee. Fund Services also acts as Fund Accountant, Transfer Agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

Each Fund paid fund administration and fund accounting fees to Fund Services during the fiscal periods ended August 31, as follows:

	2023	2022	2021
High Income Fund	\$340,407	\$332,372	\$245,663
Short Term Fund	\$149,810	\$52,231	N/A*

*The Short Term Fund commenced operations on April 27, 2022.

Pursuant to a custody agreement between the Trust and U.S. Bank N.A. (“U.S. Bank”), an affiliate of Fund Services, U.S. Bank serves as the custodian of the Funds’ assets (the “Custodian”). For its services, the Custodian receives a monthly fee based on a percentage of a Fund's assets, in addition to certain transaction based fees, and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian’s address is 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. U.S. Bank and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which a Fund may invest.

Legal Counsel

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as counsel to the Trust and as independent legal counsel to the Board.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. Its services include auditing the Funds’ financial statements and the performance of related tax services.

Distribution of Fund Shares

The Trust has entered into a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Funds’ principal underwriter, provides certain administrative services and promotes and arranges for the sale of a Fund’s shares on a best efforts basis. The offering of a Fund’s shares is continuous. The Distributor, Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Custodian are affiliated companies. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

The Distribution Agreement will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of a Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of a Fund’s shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a

majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Trust, or by the Distributor on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment,” as defined in the 1940 Act.

Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Plan

The High Income Fund has adopted a distribution plan for Investor Class shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “12b-1 Plan”). Under the 12b-1 Plan, the High Income Fund pays a fee to the Distributor for distribution and/or shareholder services (the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) at an annual rate of 0.50% of the High Income Fund’s average daily NAV of Investor Class shares. The 12b-1 Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of the High Income Fund’s Distribution and Servicing Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund’s shares, subject to the terms of the 12b-1 Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services. The 12b-1 Plan is intended to benefit the High Income Fund by increasing its assets and thereby reducing the High Income Fund’s expense ratio.

The Investor Class of the High Income Fund paid \$135,251 in 12b-1 fees during the period ended August 31, 2023.

Investor Class	
Advertising/Marketing	\$0
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$0
Payment to dealers	\$135,251
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Other	\$0
Total	\$135,251

The Short Term Fund has adopted a distribution plan for Investor Class shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “12b-1 Plan”). Under the 12b-1 Plan, the Short Term Fund pays a fee to the Distributor for distribution and/or shareholder services (the “Distribution and Servicing Fee”) at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily NAV of Investor Class shares. The 12b-1 Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of the Short Term Fund’s Distribution and Servicing Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of the Short Term Fund’s shares, subject to the terms of the 12b-1 Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services. The 12b-1 Plan is intended to benefit the Short Term Fund by increasing its assets and thereby reducing the Short Term Fund’s expense ratio.

The Investor Class of the Short Term Fund carried over \$123 in 12b-1 fees during the period ended August 31, 2023.

Investor Class	
Advertising/Marketing	\$0
Printing/Postage	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$0
Payment to dealers	\$123
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0
Other	\$0
Total	\$123

The Distribution and Servicing Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred. Because the Distribution and Servicing Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of distribution fees paid by Investor Class shares during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the 12b-1 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 and Servicing Fee to pay for services covered by the 12b-1 Plan including, but not limited to, advertising; compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Fund shares; the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information, and reports; the printing and mailing of sales literature pertaining to the Funds; and obtaining whatever information, analyses, and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities that the Funds may, from time to time, deem advisable.

The 12b-1 Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose, provided that such trustees have made a determination that there is a reasonable likelihood that the 12b-1 Plan will benefit a Fund and its shareholders. It is also required that the Independent Trustees, select and nominate all other trustees who are not “interested persons” of a Fund. The 12b-1 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 a Fund’s shares outstanding. All material amendments to the 12b-1 Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board and the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

The 12b-1 Plan requires that the Distributor provide to the Board, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the 12b-1 Plan. The Distributor is also required to furnish the Board with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board to make an informed determination of whether the 12b-1 Plan should be continued.

As noted above, the 12b-1 Plan provides for the ability to use Fund assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets (as discussed below) and affiliates of the Adviser), plan administrators, and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Fund shares (distribution services) and for the provision of personal services to shareholders. The payments made by a Fund to financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in a Fund through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from a Fund to their investment professionals. In addition to the ongoing asset-based fees paid to these financial intermediaries under the 12b-1 Plan, a Fund may, from time to time, make payments under the 12b-1 Plan that help defray the expenses incurred by these intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of a Fund for their employees. In addition, a Fund may

make payments under the 12b-1 Plan for exhibition space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where a Fund is discussed.

In addition, a Fund may participate in various “mutual 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 Distributor may use all or a portion of the Distribution and Servicing Fee to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing a Fund’s shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to such intermediaries from its own assets.

Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by a Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute a Fund’s portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities on an exchange are effected through brokers that charge a commission while purchases and sales of securities in the OTC market will generally be executed directly with the primary “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom a Fund purchases or to whom a Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party, such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price. The price of OTC securities usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

Purchases of portfolio securities for a Fund will be effected through broker-dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities that a Fund will be holding, unless 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, 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 available, 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 incidental to execution services. Research and statistical information may include reports that are common in the industry such as industry research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management and formal databases. Typically, the research will be used to service all of the Adviser’s accounts, although a particular client may not benefit from all the research received on each occasion. The Adviser considers research 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 Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value.

While it is each 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 a Fund, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services to a Fund or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to a 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, a 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 a Fund.

Investment decisions for each Fund are made independently from those of the Adviser’s other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Funds and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of a 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 a Fund at the same time, a 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, a 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 a Fund is purchasing or selling, each day’s transactions in such security will be allocated between a 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 a Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of a Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for a 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 practical, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Funds, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds 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 Funds and/or client accounts.

The following table sets forth the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds during the fiscal periods ended August 31:

	2023	2022	2021
High Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Short Term Fund	\$0	\$0	N/A *

*The Short Term Fund commenced operations on April 27, 2022.

Portfolio Turnover

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, 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 a 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 costs and could generate capital gains that must be distributed to shareholders as short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income rates (currently as high as 37%). To the extent that a Fund experiences an increase in brokerage commissions due to a higher portfolio turnover rate, the performance of a Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased expenses incurred by a Fund and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. The following table shows each Fund’s portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal years ended August 31:

	2023	2022*
High Income Fund	21%	53%
Short Term Fund*	75%	24%

*The Short Term Fund commenced operations on April 27, 2022.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Trust, Adviser, and Distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Board has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“Proxy Policies”) wherein the Trust has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by each Fund as part of the Adviser’s investment advisory services, subject to the supervision and oversight of the Board. Notwithstanding this delegation of responsibilities, however, each 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 a Fund and its shareholders, taking into account the value of a Fund’s investments. The Adviser has adopted proxy voting guidelines to determine how to vote Fund proxies. The Adviser utilizes Broadridge to vote proxies. The Adviser has a proxy voting committee which meets when a vote does not fall within the guidelines. The Adviser tests its proxy voting quarterly to ensure that proxy voting guidelines are being followed.

The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free, (800) SEC-0330 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 (“USA PATRIOT Act”). To ensure compliance with this law, 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. Deborah Ward 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; reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity; checking shareholder names against designated government

lists, including Office of Foreign Asset Control (“OFAC”), and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

As a result of the Program, the Funds may be required to “freeze” the account of a shareholder if the shareholder appears to be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of known terrorists or other suspicious persons, or the Funds may be required to transfer the account or proceeds of the account to a governmental agency.

Portfolio Holdings Information

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has adopted portfolio holdings disclosure policies (“Portfolio Holdings Policies”) that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Funds. Information about a Fund’s portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with these Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board has considered the circumstances under which a Fund’s portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board has also considered actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, Distributor, or any other affiliated person of a Fund. After due consideration, the Board has determined that a Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board also authorized its CCO to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional parties, after considering the best interests of a Fund’s shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Portfolio Holdings Policies, codes of ethics and other relevant policies of a Fund and its service providers by the CCO, (2) by considering reports and recommendations by the CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act), and (3) by considering whether to approve any amendment to these Portfolio Holdings Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Portfolio Holdings Policies at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Disclosure of each 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 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. A Fund may provide separately to any person, including rating and ranking organizations such as Lipper and Morningstar, a Fund’s holdings commencing the day after the information is first published on the Funds’ website. In addition, a Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC. Each Fund also discloses its top ten portfolio holdings and sector allocation on the Funds’ website at <https://principalstreetfunds.com/> within approximately 15 calendar days after each month end. Each Fund’s holdings will remain posted on the website until next updated with the following month’s holdings.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of a Fund and its shareholders and the interests of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser, the CCO of the Adviser, in consultation with the Trust’s CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of a Fund and its shareholders, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Adviser who suspects a breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Adviser’s CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of a Fund to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to a Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: the Administrator; the Fund Accountant; the Custodian; the Transfer Agent; the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm; counsel to the Funds or the Board (current parties are identified in this SAI); broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities); and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or on the Funds' website may only be provided to additional third parties, in accordance with the Portfolio Holdings Policies, when a Fund has a legitimate business purpose, and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement. Such portfolio holdings disclosure must be approved under the Portfolio Holdings Policies by the Trust's CCO.

In no event shall the Adviser, its affiliates or employees, or the Funds receive any direct or indirect compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio holdings.

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio Holdings Policies and these procedures will protect the Funds from potential misuse of Fund information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The NAV of a Fund's shares will fluctuate and is determined by the Fund Accountant 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 it 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.

The NAV of each class of shares is computed by determining the "Net Assets" of each class and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding of each class at such time. The Net Assets of each class are calculated by (1) taking the value of all assets, less liabilities, held by a Fund and allocating such value to each share class based on the number of shares outstanding in each share class; (2) subtracting "Class Expenses" from each respective share class as defined and approved by the Board and a majority of the Independent Trustees under the Trust's Rule 18f-3 Multiple-Class Plan; and (3) subtracting from each share class non-class specific "Other Expenses" that are allocated to each class based on the NAV of each class relative to the NAV of a Fund or the Trust, as the case may be.

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets Per Share Class}}{\text{Shares Outstanding Per Share Class}} = \text{NAV Per Share Class}$$

Each Fund's assets are generally valued at their market price on the valuation date and are based on valuations provided by independent pricing services consistent with the Trust's valuation policies. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds and has been delegated responsibility for making good faith, fair value determinations with respect to each Fund's portfolio securities. When market prices are not readily available or believed by the Adviser to be unreliable, a security or other asset is valued at its fair value by the Adviser as determined under fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board. The Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the Fund's policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation. These fair value pricing procedures will also be used to price a security when corporate events, events in the securities market and/or world

events cause the Adviser to believe that a security's last sale price may not reflect its actual market value. The intended effect of using fair value pricing procedures is to ensure that the Fund is accurately priced. The Board will regularly evaluate whether the Trust's fair value pricing procedures continue to be appropriate in light of the specific circumstances of the Fund and the quality of prices obtained through the application of such procedures.

Debt securities, including short-term debt instruments having a maturity of 60 days or less, are valued at the evaluated mean between the closing bid and asked prices provided by a pricing service ("Pricing Service"). If the closing bid and asked prices are not readily available, fair value will be determined.

Each security owned by a Fund that is listed on a securities exchange is valued at its last sale price on that exchange on the date as of which assets are valued. Where the security is listed on more than one exchange, a Fund will use the price of the exchange that a Fund generally considers to be the principal exchange on which the security is traded. If no sale is reported, the security is valued at the mean between the last available bid and asked price.

Portfolio securities primarily traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"), which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. OTC securities that are not traded on NASDAQ shall be valued at the most recent trade price.

Purchase and Redemption of Fund Shares

Shares of a Fund are sold in a continuous offering and shares may be purchased or redeemed on any business day that a Fund calculates its NAV. Each Fund may also authorize one or more financial intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on its behalf ("Authorized Intermediaries"). Authorized Intermediaries are authorized to designate other Authorized Intermediaries to accept orders on a Fund's behalf. An order is deemed to be received when a Fund or an Authorized Intermediary accepts the order.

Orders received by a Fund or an Authorized Intermediary by the close of trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a business day will be effected at the applicable price per share determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE on that day. Otherwise, the orders will be processed based on the next determined NAV.

Orders received by financial intermediaries that are not Authorized Intermediaries will be processed at the applicable price next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives the order from the financial intermediary.

Purchase Requests Must be Received in Good Order

"Good order" means that your purchase request includes:

- The name of the Fund;
- The class of shares to be purchased
- The dollar amount of shares to be purchased;
- Your account application or investment stub; and
- A check or wire transfer payable to the name of the Fund.

Shares of the Funds have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Funds generally do not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United

States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses or in certain other circumstances where the CCO and Anti-Money Laundering Officer for the Trust conclude that such sale is appropriate and is not in contravention of United States law.

Redemption Requests Must be Received in Good Order

Your share price will be based on the next NAV per share calculated after the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Intermediary receives your redemption request in good order. A redemption request will be deemed in “good order” if it includes:

- The shareholder’s name;
- The name of the Fund;
- The class of shares to be redeemed;
- The account number;
- The share or dollar amount to be redeemed; and
- Signatures by all shareholders on the account (with signature(s) guaranteed, if applicable).

Unless you instruct the Transfer Agent otherwise, redemption proceeds will be sent to the address of record. The Funds will not be responsible for interest lost on redemption amounts due to lost or misdirected mail.

A signature guarantee of each owner is required in the following situations:

- If ownership is changed on your account;
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
- When a redemption is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 15 calendar days; or
- For all redemptions in excess of \$100,000 from any shareholder account.

Non-financial transactions, including establishing or modifying certain services on an account, may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source. Signature guarantees, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, can be obtained from banks and securities dealers, but not from a notary public.

Each Fund may elect in the future to limit eligible signature guarantors to institutions that are members of a signature guarantee program. The Funds and the Transfer Agent reserve the right to amend these standards at any time without notice.

Redemption-in-Kind

Under normal circumstances, a 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 a Fund to redeem in-kind redemption requests during any 90-day period in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of a Fund, valued at the beginning of such period. If a 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.

Cancellations and Modifications

A Fund will not accept a request to cancel or modify a written transaction once processing has begun.

Tax Matters

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting a Fund and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable U.S. federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income, estate or gift, or state, local or foreign tax concerns affecting a Fund and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in a Fund). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in a Fund.

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund, a series of the Trust, intends to qualify and elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code, provided it complies with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and timing of distributions, as discussed below.

If for any taxable year a Fund fails to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at the corporate income tax rate (without any deduction for distributions to a Fund’s shareholders) and its income available for distribution will be reduced.

As long as a Fund meets certain requirements that govern a Fund’s source of income, diversification of assets and distribution of earnings to its shareholders, a Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income distributed (or treated as distributed, as described below) to its shareholders. With respect to the source of income requirement, a Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (“QPTP”). A QPTP is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Section 7704 of the Code, but does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above.

With respect to the diversification of assets requirement, a Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited for purposes of such calculation, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of a Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of a Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs), the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of any two or more issuers that a Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In addition, pursuant to the Code, a Fund may invest no more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of MLPs and other entities treated as QPTPs. A Fund will not be required to reduce a position due solely to market value fluctuations in order to comply with the 25% limitation in publicly traded partnerships, inclusive of MLP investments, but will not be able to purchase additional MLP securities unless a Fund is in compliance with the restriction.

Each Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its net investment company taxable income and any net realized long-term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that a Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes based on net income. However, a Fund can give no assurances that its anticipated distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes.

Additionally, if a Fund does not qualify as a RIC, it would be taxed as a corporation and, in such case, it would be more beneficial for a shareholder to directly own a Fund's underlying investments rather than indirectly owning the underlying investments through a Fund. If a Fund fails to distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which a Fund paid no federal income tax, a Fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year to pay exempt-interest dividends by satisfying the requirement that at the close of each quarter of a Fund's taxable year at least 50% of a Fund's total assets consists of municipal securities, which are exempt from federal income tax. Distributions from a Fund will constitute exempt-interest dividends to the extent of a Fund's tax-exempt interest income (net of allocable expenses and amortized bond premium). Exempt-interest dividends distributed to shareholders of a Fund are excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, shareholders required to file a federal income tax return will be required to report the receipt of exempt-interest dividends on their returns. Moreover, while exempt-interest dividends are excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, they may be subject to alternative minimum tax ("AMT") in certain circumstances and may have other collateral tax consequences as discussed below.

Net investment income generally consists of interest, dividends, and short-term capital gains, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of a Fund.

Distributions of net investment income may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by a Fund may consist of qualified dividends eligible for taxation at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains to the extent a Fund designates the amount distributed as a qualified dividend and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to his or her Fund shares. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent that a Fund designates the amount distributed as eligible for deduction and the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements with respect to its Fund shares. The aggregate amount so designated to either individuals or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of such dividends received by a Fund for its taxable year. In view of a Fund's investment policies, it is expected that part of the distributions by a Fund may be eligible for the qualified dividend income treatment for individual shareholders and the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. Any distributions to you in excess of a Fund's investment company taxable income and net capital gains will be treated by you, first, as a tax-deferred return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of your shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will generally constitute capital gains.

Any long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time shares have been held. Net capital gains distributions are not eligible

for the qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph.

Any distributions to you in excess of a Fund's investment company taxable income and net capital gains will be treated by you, first, as a tax-deferred return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of your shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will generally constitute capital gains to you.

Any gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of a tax-exempt security generally is treated as either long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending upon its holding period, and is fully taxable. However, gain recognized from the sale or other disposition of a tax-exempt security purchased after April 30, 1993, will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount on such security. Distributions by a Fund of ordinary income and capital gains will be taxable to shareholders.

AMT is imposed in addition to, but only to the extent it exceeds, the regular tax and is computed at a maximum rate of 28% for non-corporate taxpayers on the excess of the taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI") over an exemption amount. Exempt-interest dividends derived from certain "private activity" municipal securities issued after Aug. 7, 1986 generally will constitute an item of tax preference includable in AMTI for non-corporate taxpayers. However, tax-exempt interest on private activity bonds issued in 2009 and 2010 is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the AMT.

Exempt-interest dividends must be taken into account in computing the portion, if any, of social security or railroad retirement benefits that must be included in an individual shareholder's gross income subject to federal income tax. Further, a shareholder of a Fund is denied a deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry shares of a Fund. Moreover, a shareholder who is (or is related to) a "substantial user" of a facility financed by industrial development bonds held by a Fund will likely be subject to tax on dividends paid by a Fund which are derived from interest on such bonds. Receipt of exempt-interest dividends may result in other collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies and foreign corporations engaged in a trade or business in the United States.

To the extent that exempt-interest dividends are derived from interest on obligations of a state or its political subdivisions, or from interest on qualifying US territorial obligations (including qualifying obligations of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam), they also may be exempt from that state's personal income taxes. Most states do not grant tax-free treatment to interest on state and municipal securities of other states.

Failure of the issuer of a tax-exempt security to comply with certain legal or contractual requirements relating to a municipal security could cause interest on the municipal security, as well as Fund distributions derived from this interest, to become taxable, perhaps retroactively to the date the municipal security was issued. In such a case, a Fund may be required to report to the IRS and send to shareholders amended Forms 1099 for a prior taxable year in order to report additional taxable income. This, in turn, could require shareholders to file amended federal and state income tax returns for such prior year to report and pay tax and interest on their pro rata share of the additional amount of taxable income.

Distributions of any net investment income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the

form of additional 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 on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing a noncorporate shareholder's liability for the alternative minimum tax.

A redemption of Fund shares may result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. Any loss realized upon a redemption of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains received on those shares. Any loss realized upon a redemption may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent Fund shares are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Each Fund is required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired. However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in a Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Each Fund will calculate cost basis using a Fund's default method, unless you instruct a Fund to use a different calculation method. For additional information regarding a Fund's available cost basis reporting methods, including its default method, please contact the Fund. If you hold your Fund shares through a broker (or other nominee), please contact that broker (nominee) with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish a Fund with its correct Taxpayer Identification Number and certain certifications or a Fund receives notification from the IRS requiring back-up withholding, a Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds currently at a rate of 24% for U.S. residents.

Gain or loss recognized by a Fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

If a Fund holds, directly or indirectly, one or more "tax credit bonds" (including build America bonds, clean renewable energy bonds and qualified tax credit bonds) on one or more applicable dates during a taxable year, a Fund may elect to permit its shareholders to claim a tax credit on their income tax returns equal to each shareholder's proportionate share of tax credits from the applicable bonds that otherwise would be allowed to a Fund. In such a case, shareholders must include in gross income (as interest) their proportionate share of the income attributable to their proportionate share of those offsetting tax credits. A shareholder's ability to claim a tax credit associated with one or more tax credit bonds may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code. Under 2017 legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, the build America bonds, clean renewable energy bonds and certain other qualified bonds may no longer be issued after December 31, 2017. Even if a Fund is eligible to pass through tax credits to shareholders, the Fund may choose not to do so.

Income earned on certain U.S. government obligations is exempt from state and local personal income taxes if earned directly by you. States also grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment or reporting requirements that must be met by a Fund. Income on investments by a Fund in certain other obligations, such as repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government obligations, commercial paper and federal agency-backed obligations (*e.g.*, Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae obligations), generally does not qualify for tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporations. Gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by a fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount that accrued during the period of time the fund held the debt obligation unless the fund made a current inclusion election to accrue market discount into income as it accrues. If a fund purchases a debt obligation (such as a zero coupon security or payment-in-kind security) that was originally issued at a discount, the fund generally is required to include in gross income each year the portion of the original issue discount that accrues during such year. Therefore, a fund's investment in such securities may cause the fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the securities. To generate cash to satisfy those distribution requirements, a fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of fund shares.

Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether and to what extent a fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation, when a fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount or market discount, when and to what extent a fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by a fund in order to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company.

While securities are loaned out by a fund, the fund generally will receive from the borrower amounts equal to any dividends or interest paid on the borrowed securities. For federal income tax purposes, payments made "in lieu of" dividends are not considered dividend income. These distributions will neither qualify for the reduced rate of taxation for individuals on qualified dividends nor the 50% dividends-received deduction for corporations.

Foreign taxpayers (including nonresident aliens) are generally subject to a flat withholding rate, currently 30% on U.S. source income. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax convention.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by Fund management, and counsel to the Funds has expressed no opinion in respect thereof.

This section is not intended to be a full discussion of federal tax laws and the effect of such laws on you. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations to a particular investor. You are urged to consult your own tax advisor.

Distributions

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

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

Each Fund may also derive capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Any net gain a 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 (to the extent not offset by any capital loss carryovers), although a distribution from capital gains, will be distributed to shareholders with and as a part of the distributions of net investment income giving rise to ordinary income. If during any year a 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, a 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 losses carried over from the eight previous taxable years) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time a Fund's shares may have been held by the shareholders. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, see your tax advisor.

Any distribution paid by a 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 income taxes.

Distributions will be made in the form of additional shares of a Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Investors have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent in writing or by telephone. 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 request.

Financial Statements

Each Fund's [annual report](#) to shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023 is a separate document and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.