

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BCM FOCUS FUNDS

12600 Hill Country Boulevard
Suite R-230
Austin, Texas 78738

February 27, 2024

BCM FOCUS SMALL/MICRO-CAP FUND

Ticker Symbol — BCSMX

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and supplements the information contained in the Prospectus dated February 27, 2024, as amended from time to time (each, a “Prospectus” and collectively, the “Prospectus”), of BCM Focus Fund (“Trust”) with respect to the Trust’s series listed above (a “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. The Fund’s most recent audited financial statements will be contained in the Fund’s annual report and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. You may obtain the Fund’s Prospectus and annual reports as it is filed without charge by calling 888-885-8859 or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.bcmfocusfunds.com.

THE TRUST

The Trust, and each series thereof, is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on October 4, 2022.

The Trust has a Management Agreement (“Agreement”) with Bares Capital Management, Inc. (“BCM”) (the “Investment Adviser”). BCM is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser as the term is defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), and provides investment advice to the Fund.

The Trust’s Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration”) provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder is bound by the provisions of the Declaration. The Declaration provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Declaration details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand, including that such demand shall be executed by or on behalf of no less than three complaining Shareholders who together hold not less than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding Shares of the affected Series or Class, none of which shall be related to (by blood or by marriage) or otherwise affiliated with any other complaining Shareholder (other than as Shareholders of the Trust). However, these provisions do not apply to actions brought under federal securities laws.

Additionally, the Declaration provides that unless the Trust consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the courts of the State of Delaware sitting in Kent County and the United States District Court for the District of Delaware shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forums, for (i) any action against the Trust, its Trustees or officers, its investment adviser or manager, or its transfer, shareholder servicing or similar agent related to, arising out of or concerning the Trust, its business or its operations (ii) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Trust, (iii) any action asserting a claim of breach of any duty owed by any Trustee or officer or other employee of the Trust to the Trust or to the shareholders of the Trust, including, for purposes of this Article IX, record and beneficial owners, (iv) any action asserting a claim against the Trust or any Trustee or officer or other employee of the Trust arising pursuant to any provision of Delaware Statutory Trust Act, the Declaration of Trust or these By-Laws, or (v) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Declaration of Trust or these By-Laws (collectively, “Covered Actions”). However, these provisions do not apply to actions brought under federal securities laws.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES, PERMITTED INVESTMENTS, AND RELATED RISKS

General

The Fund's Prospectus discusses the Fund's investment objective, principal investment strategies, and principal risks, as well as other important information. The investment techniques and instruments described below and in the Fund's Prospectus may, consistent with the Fund's investment objective and investment policies, be used by the Fund if such strategies will be advantageous to the Fund. The Fund may not regularly invest in all the instruments and techniques described below. This section supplements the information in the Prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

The BCM Focus Small/Micro-Cap Fund is non-diversified under the 1940 Act, which means that it is not limited by the 1940 Act with regard to the percentage of assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it was classified as diversified. Therefore, it may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a small number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely, which may have a greater impact on the Fund's volatility and performance. The Fund does, however, intend to maintain the level of diversification necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). The Subchapter M diversification requirements are discussed below under "Taxes — Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company."

Set forth below is a listing of some of the types of investments and investment strategies that the Fund may use, and the risks and considerations associated with those investments and investment strategies.

Information contained in this SAI about the risks and considerations associated with investments and/or investment strategies applies only to the extent the Fund makes each type of investment or uses each investment strategy.

Borrowing

The 1940 Act permits a registered investment company to borrow money from banks, so long as it maintains asset coverage of 300% for all outstanding borrowings. The Fund must reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days if its asset coverage falls below 300%. As a general matter, a fund that borrows money is susceptible to the risk of having to sell portfolio securities at an inopportune time in order to maintain the 300% asset coverage ratio required by the 1940 Act. Borrowing may also exaggerate the impact on a fund of any increase or decrease in the value of its investments (which would have a corresponding effect on the Fund's share value). Money borrowed is also subject to interest costs.

The Fund may borrow for temporary administrative purposes. This borrowing may be unsecured. Provisions of the 1940 Act require the Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the Fund's total assets made for temporary administrative purposes. Any borrowings for temporary administrative purposes in excess of 5% of the Fund's total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, the Fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. As noted below, the Fund also may enter into certain transactions, including reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls, and sale-buybacks, that can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing or financing transaction by the Fund. To the extent the Fund covers its commitment under a reverse repurchase agreement (or economically similar transaction) by the segregation of assets determined in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board" or "Trustees"), equal in value to the amount of the Fund's commitment to repurchase, such an agreement will not be considered a "senior security" by the Fund and therefore will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Fund. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio of securities. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with such borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Equity Investments

Equity investments may or may not pay dividends and may or may not carry voting rights. Common stock occupies the most junior position in a company's capital structure. Convertible securities entitle the holder to exchange the securities for a specified number of shares of common stock, usually of the same company, at specified prices within a certain period of time and to receive interest or dividends until the holder elects to convert. The provisions of any convertible security determine its ranking in a company's capital structure. In the case of subordinated convertible debentures, the holder's claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of other creditors and are senior to the claims of preferred and common shareholders. In the case of convertible preferred stock, the holder's claims on assets and earnings are subordinated to the claims of all creditors and are senior to the claims of common shareholders.

Short-Term Instruments

Although it is intended that the assets of the Fund stay invested in the securities described herein and in the Fund's Prospectus to the extent practical in light of the Fund's investment objective and long-term investment perspective, the Fund's assets may be invested in short-term instruments to meet anticipated expenses or for day-to-day operating purposes and when, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, it is advisable to adopt a temporary defensive position because of unusual and adverse conditions affecting the equity markets. In addition, when the Fund experiences large cash inflows through additional investments by its investors or the sale of portfolio securities, and desirable equity securities that are consistent with its investment objective are unavailable in sufficient quantities, assets may be held in short-term investments for a limited time pending availability of such equity securities. Short-term instruments consist of foreign and domestic: (i) short-term obligations of sovereign governments, its agencies, instrumentalities, authorities or political subdivisions; (ii) other short-term debt securities rated A or higher by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or Standard & Poor's, or if unrated are of comparable quality in the opinion of the Investment Adviser; (iii) commercial paper; (iv) bank obligations, including negotiable certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances; (v) repurchase agreements; and (vi) money market funds. Time deposits with a maturity of more than seven days are treated as not readily marketable. At the time the Fund's assets are invested in commercial paper, bank obligations or repurchase agreements, the issuer must have outstanding debt rated A or higher by Moody's or Standard & Poor's; the issuer's parent corporation, if any, must have outstanding commercial paper rated Prime-1 by Moody's or A-1 by Standard & Poor's; or, if no such ratings are available, the instrument must be of comparable quality in the opinion of the Investment Adviser. The assets of the Fund may be invested in U.S. dollar denominated short-term instruments, including repurchase agreements, obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, commercial paper and bank obligations (such as certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits, and bankers' acceptances). Cash is held for the Fund with the Fund's custodian bank.

Initial Public Offerings

The Fund is permitted to invest in initial public offerings ("IPOs"), which are new issues of equity securities. Investments in companies that have recently gone public have the potential to produce substantial gains for the Fund. However, there is no assurance that the Fund will have access to profitable IPOs and therefore investors should not rely on these past gains as an indication of future performance. The investment performance of the Fund during periods when it is unable to invest significantly or at all in IPOs may be lower than during periods when the Fund is able to do so. In addition, as the Fund increases in size, the impact of IPOs on the Fund's performance will generally decrease. Securities issued in IPOs are subject to many of the same risks as investing in companies with smaller market capitalizations. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile or may decline shortly after the IPO. When an IPO is brought to the market, availability may be limited and the Fund may not be able to buy any shares at the offering price, or, if it is able to buy shares, it may not be able to buy as many shares at the offering price as it would like.

Repurchase Agreements

A repurchase agreement is an agreement in which the seller (Lender) of a security agrees to repurchase from the Fund the security sold at a mutually agreed upon time and price. As such, it is viewed as the lending of money to the Lender. The resale price normally is in excess of the purchase price, reflecting an agreed upon interest rate. The rate is effective for the period of time assets of the Fund are invested in the agreement and is not related to the coupon rate on the underlying security. The period of these repurchase agreements is usually short, from overnight to one week,

and at no time are assets of the Fund invested in a repurchase agreement with a maturity of more than one year. The securities that are subject to repurchase agreements, however, may have maturity dates in excess of one year from the effective date of the repurchase agreement.

Repurchase agreements are considered by the Staff of the SEC to be loans by the Fund. Repurchase agreements could involve risks in the event of a default or insolvency of the other party to the agreement, including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities. If the lender defaults, the Fund might incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement declines and might incur disposition costs in connection with liquidating the collateral. In an attempt to reduce the risk of incurring a loss on a repurchase agreement, the Fund will enter into repurchase agreements only with banks and other recognized financial institutions, such as securities dealers, deemed creditworthy by the Investment Adviser.

Collateral is marked to the market daily and has a market value including accrued interest at least equal to 100% of the dollar amount invested on behalf of the Fund in each agreement along with accrued interest. If the Lender defaults, the Fund might incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement declines and might incur disposition costs in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the Lender, realization upon the collateral on behalf of the Fund may be delayed or limited in certain circumstances. A repurchase agreement with more than seven days to maturity may not be entered into for the Fund if, as a result, more than 15% of the Fund's net assets would be invested in such repurchase agreements together with any other investment being held for the Fund for which market quotations are not readily available.

Collateral for repurchase agreements may be held by a custodian other than the Fund's custodian.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Reverse repurchase agreements may be entered into only with a primary dealer (as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York) in U.S. Government obligations. This is an agreement in which the Fund agrees to repurchase securities sold by it at a mutually agreed upon time and price. As such, it is viewed as the borrowing of money for the Fund. Proceeds of borrowings under reverse repurchase agreements are invested for the Fund. This technique involves the speculative factor known as leverage. If interest rates rise during the term of a reverse repurchase agreement utilized for leverage, the value of the securities to be repurchased for the Fund as well as the value of securities purchased with the proceeds will decline. Proceeds of a reverse repurchase transaction are not invested for a period which exceeds the duration of the reverse repurchase agreement. A reverse repurchase agreement may not be entered into for the Fund if, as a result, more than one-third of the market value of the Fund's total assets, less liabilities other than the obligations created by reverse repurchase agreements, would be engaged in reverse repurchase agreements. In the event that such agreements exceed, in the aggregate, one-third of such market value, the amount of the Fund's obligations created by reverse repurchase agreements will be reduced within three days thereafter (not including weekends and holidays) or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe, to an extent that such obligations will not exceed, in the aggregate, one-third of the market value of the Fund's assets, as defined above. A segregated account with the Fund's custodian is established and maintained for the Fund with liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the Fund's purchase obligations under its reverse repurchase agreements. Such segregated account consists of liquid assets marked to the market daily, with additional liquid assets added when necessary to ensure that at all times the value of such account is equal to the purchase obligations.

U.S. Government Securities

These securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities and may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, it may not be possible to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment does not meet its commitments. Securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States include, but are not limited to, securities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the FNMA, the Federal Farm Credit System, the FHLBs and the FHLMC. Securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States include Treasury bills, Treasury notes, Treasury bonds and pass through obligations of the GNMA, the Farmers Home Administration and the Export-Import Bank. There is no percentage limitation with respect to investments in U.S. government securities.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of FNMA and FHLMC, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality. Under these Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (SPAs), the U.S. Treasury has pledged to provide up to \$100 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event its liabilities exceed its assets. On May 6, 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its maximum commitment to each instrumentality under the SPAs to \$200 billion per instrumentality. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the SPAs to allow the cap on Treasury's funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in FNMA's and FHLMC's net worth through the end of 2012. On August 17, 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the SPAs to terminate the requirement that FNMA and FHLMC each pay a 10% dividend annually on all amounts received under the funding commitment. Instead, it will transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a capital reserve amount of \$3 billion. It is anticipated that the new amendment would put FNMA and FHLMC in a better position to service its debt. At the start of 2013, the unlimited support the U.S. Treasury extended to the two companies expired — FNMA's bailout is capped at \$125 billion and FHLMC has a limit of \$149 billion.

The actions of the U.S. Treasury are intended to ensure that FNMA and FHLMC maintain a positive net worth and meet its financial obligations preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives will be successful.

On August 5, 2011, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P) lowered the long-term sovereign credit rating assigned to the United States to AA+ with a negative outlook. On August 8, 2011, S&P downgraded the long-term senior debt rating of FNMA and FHLMC to AA+ with a negative outlook. The long-term impacts of any future downgrades are unknown. However, any future downgrades could have a material adverse impact on global financial markets and worldwide economic conditions and could negatively impact the Fund.

Rule 144A/Regulation S/Regulation D Securities

The Investment Adviser may, on behalf of the Fund, as specified herein, purchase securities that are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), but that can be sold to "qualified institutional buyers" in accordance with the requirements stated in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A Securities") and private placement securities such as Regulation S and Regulation D securities. A Rule 144A, Regulation S or Regulation D security may be considered illiquid and therefore subject to the 15% limitation on the purchase of illiquid securities, unless it is determined on an ongoing basis that an adequate trading market exists for the security. Guidelines have been adopted and the daily function of determining and monitoring liquidity of Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities has been delegated to the Investment Adviser. All relevant factors will be considered in determining the liquidity of Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities and all investments in Rule 144A, Regulation S and Regulation D securities will be carefully monitored.

Illiquid Investments

Under SEC rules, illiquid investments are investments that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or otherwise 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. No Fund may purchase an investment if, immediately after the acquisition, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would be invested in illiquid investments that are assets. The Investment Adviser will monitor the amount of illiquid investments in The Fund, under the supervision of the Board, to ensure compliance with this requirement.

Certain investments or asset classes may be considered inherently illiquid due to restrictions on trading or limitations on transfer that would affect a determination of liquidity. For example, securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the 1933 Act may be illiquid investments. However, under certain circumstances, including Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, institutional buyers may be able to facilitate transactions in investments otherwise restricted from resale.

Illiquid investments may be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, the Fund's illiquid investments are subject to the risk that the investment's fair value price may differ from the actual price that the Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid investments may result in a loss or may be costly to the Fund.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Trust has implemented a liquidity risk management program (“Liquidity Program”) and related procedures to manage the liquidity risk of the Fund in accordance with Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act (“Liquidity Rule”), and the Board has approved the administrator of the Liquidity Program (“Liquidity Program Administrator”). Under the Liquidity Program, the Liquidity Program Administrator assesses, manages, and periodically reviews the Fund’s liquidity risk. The Liquidity Rule defines “liquidity risk” as the risk that the Fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Fund without significant dilution of the remaining investors’ interests in the Fund. The liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio investments is determined based on relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations under the Liquidity Program. The adoption of the Liquidity Program is not a guarantee that the Fund will have sufficient liquidity to satisfy its redemption requests in all market conditions or that redemptions can be effected without diluting remaining investors in the Fund. The effect that the Liquidity Rule will have on the Fund, and on the open-end fund industry in general, is not yet fully known, but the Liquidity Rule may impact the Fund’s performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities

Securities may be purchased for the Fund on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. When-issued and delayed delivery transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. The purchase price and the interest rate payable on the securities, if any, are fixed on the transaction date. Generally, no interest accrues until the security is delivered. At the time the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis is made, the transaction is recorded and thereafter the value of such securities is reflected each day in determining the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”). The Fund will maintain required asset coverage, at the time of purchase, to at least cover the value of the Fund’s obligations under the commitment. In addition to the risks associated with the fund’s investment, the securities so purchased are subject to market fluctuation and no income accrues to the Fund until delivery and payment take place. If a fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when a purchase is outstanding, the purchases may result in a form of leverage. If the Fund attempts to transact in when-issued or delayed delivery securities prior to issuance, the fund may receive a less favorable price or yield or may suffer a loss. When-issued or delayed delivery commitments for the Fund may not be entered into if such commitments exceed in the aggregate 15% of the market value of its total assets, less liabilities other than the obligations created by when-issued or delayed delivery commitments.

Derivative Instruments

Subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act, the Fund may, to the extent specified herein, purchase derivatives or enter into derivative transactions (“Derivatives”). Derivatives are financial instruments which derive their performance, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, index or interest rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular Derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities.

Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than its cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in Derivatives could have a large potential impact on the Fund’s performance. If the Fund invests in Derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund’s return or result in a loss. A Fund also could experience losses if its Derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many Derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for Derivatives.

The value of some derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of the Fund, the ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the Investment Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. If the Investment Adviser incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, the Fund could be exposed to the risk of loss.

No assurance can be given that any strategy described herein, if used by the Fund, will succeed. If the Investment Adviser incorrectly forecasts interest rates, market values or other economic factors in utilizing a derivatives strategy for the Fund, the Fund might have been in a better position if it had not entered into the transaction at all. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances. The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including a possible imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of derivative instruments and price movements of related investments. While some strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, it can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in related investments or otherwise, due to the possible inability of the Fund to purchase or sell a portfolio security at a time that otherwise would be favorable or the possible need to sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time because the Fund is required to maintain asset coverage or offsetting positions in connection with transactions in derivative instruments, and the possible inability of the Fund to close out or to liquidate its derivatives positions. In addition, the Fund's use of such instruments may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed as ordinary income tax rates) than if it had not used such instruments.

Options on Securities and Indexes

Options on Stock. For the sole purpose of reducing risk, put and call options on stocks may be purchased for the Fund, although the current intention is not to do so. A call option on a stock gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy the underlying stock at a fixed price at any time during the option period. Similarly, a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell the underlying stock at a fixed price at any time during the option period. To liquidate a put or call option position, a "closing sale transaction" may be made for the Fund at any time prior to the expiration of the option which involves selling the option previously purchased.

Covered call options may also be sold (written) on stocks, although the current intention is not to do so. A call option is "covered" if the writer owns the underlying security.

Options on Stock Indexes. Subject to applicable laws and regulations and solely as a hedge against changes in the market value of portfolio securities or securities intended to be purchased, put and call options on stock indexes may be purchased for the Fund to the extent specified herein. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. Examples of stock indexes are the Standard & Poor's Corporation ("Standard & Poor's") 500 Stock Index, Chicago Board of Options Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") Composite Index.

Options on stock indexes are generally similar to options on stock except that the delivery requirements are different. Instead of giving the right to take or make delivery of stock at a fixed price (strike price), an option on a stock index gives the holder the right to receive a cash "exercise settlement" amount equal to: (a) the amount, if any, by which the strike price of the option exceeds (in the case of a put) or is less than (in the case of a call) the closing value of the underlying index on the date of exercise, multiplied by (b) a fixed "index multiplier." Receipt of this cash amount will depend upon the closing level of the stock index upon which the option is based being greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the price of the option. The amount of cash received will be equal to such difference between the closing price of the index and the strike price of the option times a specified multiple.

The effectiveness of purchasing stock index options as a hedging technique depends upon the extent to which price movements in the portion of the securities portfolio of the Fund being hedged correlate with price movements of the stock index selected. The value of an index option depends upon future movements in the level of the overall stock market measured by the underlying index before the expiration of the option. Accordingly, the successful use of options on stock indexes for the Fund is subject to the Investment Adviser's ability both to select an appropriate index and to predict future price movements over the short term in the overall stock market. Brokerage costs are incurred in the purchase of stock index options and the incorrect choice of an index or an incorrect assessment of future price movements may result in poorer overall performance than if a stock index option had not been purchased.

The Fund may terminate an option that it has written prior to its expiration by entering into a closing purchase transaction in which it purchases an option having the same terms as the option written. It is possible, however, that lack of liquidity in the options markets may make it difficult from time to time for the Fund to close out its written option positions. Also, the securities exchanges have established limitations on the number of options which may be written by an investor or group of investors acting in concert. It is not contemplated that these position limits will have any adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio strategies.

Futures Contracts on Stock Indexes. Subject to applicable laws and regulations and solely as a hedge against changes in the market value of portfolio securities or securities intended to be purchased, futures contracts on stock indexes (“Futures Contracts”) may be entered into for the Fund.

The Fund may, to the extent specified herein, purchase and sell both put and call options on fixed income or other securities or indexes in standardized contracts traded on foreign or domestic securities exchanges, boards of trade, or similar entities, or quoted on NASDAQ or on a regulated foreign or domestic over-the-counter market, and agreements, sometimes called cash puts, which may accompany the purchase of a new issue of bonds from a dealer.

An option on a security (or index) is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option (or the cash value of the index) at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. The writer of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price multiplied by the specified multiplier for the index option. (An index is designed to reflect features of a particular financial or securities market, a specific group of financial instruments or securities, or certain economic indicators.)

The Fund will write call options and put options only if they are “covered.” In the case of a call option on a security, the option is “covered” if the Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or other assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board, in such amount are segregated by the Fund’s custodian) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by the Fund. For a call option on an index, the option is covered if the Fund maintains with its custodian assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board, in an amount equal to the contract value of the index. A call option is also covered if the Fund holds a call on the same security or index as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is: (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board. A put option on a security or an index is “covered” if the Fund segregates assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board equal to the exercise price. A put option is also covered if the Fund holds a put on the same security or index as the put written where the exercise price of the put held is: (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board.

If an option written by the Fund expires unexercised, that Fund realizes a capital gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by the Fund expires unexercised, that Fund realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, exchange, underlying security or index, exercise price, and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund desires.

A Fund may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount realized on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option which is sold. Prior to exercise or expiration, an option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series. A Fund will realize a capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from writing the option, or, if it is more, the Fund will realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, the Fund will realize a capital gain or, if it is less, the Fund will realize a capital loss. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index, and the time remaining until the expiration date.

The premium paid for a put or call option purchased by the Fund is an asset of that Fund. The premium received for an option written by the Fund is recorded as a deferred credit. The value of an option purchased or written is marked to market daily and is valued at the closing price on the exchange on which it is traded or, if not traded on an exchange or no closing price is available, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices.

A Fund may, to the extent specified herein, write covered straddles consisting of a combination of a call and a put written on the same underlying security. A straddle will be covered when sufficient assets are deposited to meet the Fund's immediate obligations. A Fund may use the same liquid assets to cover both the call and put options where the exercise price of the call and put are the same, or the exercise price of the call is higher than that of the put. In such cases, the Fund will also segregate liquid assets equivalent to the amount, if any, by which the put is "in the money."

Risks Associated with Options on Securities and Indexes. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities and on indexes. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price (in the case of a put), or remains less than or equal to the exercise price (in the case of a call), the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. If the Fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless. If the Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security unless the option expired without exercise. As the writer of a covered call option, the Fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price of the call.

If trading were suspended in an option purchased by the Fund, the Fund would not be able to close out the option. If restrictions on exercise were imposed, the Fund might be unable to exercise an option it has purchased. Except to the extent that a call option on an index written by the Fund is covered by an option on the same index purchased by the Fund, movements in the index may result in a loss to the Fund; however, such losses may be mitigated by changes in the value of the Fund's securities during the period the option was outstanding.

Other Considerations. When purchasing a futures contract, the Fund will maintain with the Fund's custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board, that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract. Alternatively, the Fund may "cover" its position by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price as high as or higher than the price of the contract held by the Fund.

When selling a futures contract, the Fund will maintain with the Fund's custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board that are equal to the market value of the instruments underlying the contract. Alternatively, the Fund may "cover" its position by owning the instruments underlying the contract (or, in the case of an index futures contract, a portfolio with a volatility substantially similar to that of the index on which the futures contract is based), or by holding a call option permitting the Fund to purchase the same futures contract at a price no higher than the price of the contract written by the Fund (or at a higher price if the difference is maintained in liquid assets with the Fund's custodian).

With respect to futures contracts that are not legally required to "cash settle," the Fund may cover the open position by setting aside or "earmarking" liquid assets in an amount equal to the market value of the futures contract. With respect to futures that are required to "cash settle," however, the Fund is permitted to set aside or "earmark" liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked to market (net) obligation, if any, (in other words, the Fund's

daily net liability, if any) rather than the market value of the futures contract. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligation under cash-settled futures, the Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full market value of the futures contract.

When selling a call option on a futures contract, the Fund will maintain with the custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board, that, when added to the amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, equal the total market value of the futures contract underlying the call option. Alternatively, the Fund may cover its position by entering into a long position in the same futures contract at a price no higher than the strike price of the call option, by owning the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by holding a separate call option permitting the Fund to purchase the same futures contract at a price not higher than the strike price of the call option sold by the Fund.

When selling a put option on a futures contract, the Fund will maintain with the custodian (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Board, that equal the purchase price of the futures contract, less any margin on deposit. Alternatively, the Fund may cover the position either by entering into a short position in the same futures contract, or by owning a separate put option permitting it to sell the same futures contract so long as the strike price of the purchased put option is the same or higher than the strike price of the put option sold by the Fund.

To the extent that securities with maturities greater than one year are used to segregate assets to cover the Fund's obligations under futures contracts and related options, such use will not eliminate the risk of a form of leverage, which may tend to exaggerate the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio, and may require liquidation of portfolio positions when it is not advantageous to do so. However, any potential risk of leverage resulting from the use of securities with maturities greater than one year may be mitigated by the overall duration limit on the Fund's portfolio of securities. Thus, the use of a longer-term security may require the Fund to hold offsetting short-term securities to balance the Fund's portfolio of securities such that the Fund's duration does not exceed the maximum permitted for the Fund in the Prospectus.

In addition, the regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In particular, effective August 19, 2022 (the Compliance Date), Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Derivatives Rule) replaced the asset segregation regime of Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Release 10666) with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. As of the Compliance Date, the SEC rescinded Release 10666 and withdrew no-action letters and similar guidance addressing a fund's use of derivatives and began requiring funds to satisfy the requirements of the Derivatives Rule. As a result, the fund will not engage in "segregation" or "coverage" techniques with respect to derivatives transactions and will instead comply with the applicable requirements of the Derivatives Rule.

The Derivatives Rule mandates that a fund adopt and/or implement: (i) value-at-risk limitations (VaR); (ii) a written derivatives risk management program; (iii) new Board oversight responsibilities; and (iv) new reporting and recordkeeping requirements. In the event that the fund's derivative exposure is 10% or less of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, it can elect to be classified as a limited derivatives user (Limited Derivatives User) under the Derivatives Rule, in which case the fund is not subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule. Limited Derivatives Users are exempted from VaR testing, implementing a derivatives risk management program, and certain Board oversight and reporting requirements mandated by the Derivatives Rule. However, a Limited Derivatives User is still required to implement written compliance policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks.

The Derivatives Rule also provides special treatment for reverse repurchase agreements, similar financing transactions and unfunded commitment agreements. Specifically, a fund may elect whether to treat reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as "derivatives transactions" subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or as senior securities equivalent to bank borrowings for purposes of Section 18 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In addition, when-issued or forward settling securities transactions that physically settle within 35-days are deemed not to involve a senior security.

The requirements for qualification as a RIC also may limit the extent to which the Fund may enter into futures, futures options or forward contracts. See "Taxes.

Additional Risks of Trading Options

Options on securities, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and options on currencies may be traded on foreign exchanges. Such transactions may not be regulated as effectively as similar transactions in the United States; may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions; (iii) delays in the Fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States, and (v) lesser trading volume.

LIBOR Discontinuance Risk

LIBOR is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. The Financial Conduct Authority, the regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K., has announced that, as of the end of June 2023, certain LIBOR rates may no longer be available or an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate of certain loans, notes, derivatives and other instruments or investments held in the Fund's portfolio. The one-week and two-month LIBOR rates were discontinued as of December 31, 2021. The financial industry has worked to determine an appropriate replacement rate for LIBOR but there is no assurance that such an alternative reference rate will produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR. These risks may also apply with respect to changes in connection with other interbank offering rates and a wide range of other index levels, rates and values that are treated as "benchmarks" and are the subject of regulatory reform.

Dollar Roll Transactions

In addition to borrowing for temporary purposes, the Fund may, to the extent specified herein, enter into reverse repurchase agreements, mortgage dollar rolls, and economically similar transactions. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio-eligible security by the Fund, coupled with its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement.

The Fund typically will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Investment Adviser in accordance with procedures established by the Trust's Trustees, equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements. However, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by the Fund may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by the Fund which it is obligated to repurchase. To the extent that positions in reverse repurchase agreements are not covered through the segregation of liquid assets at least equal to the amount of any forward purchase commitment, such transactions would be subject to the Fund's limitations on borrowings, which would restrict the aggregate of such transactions (plus any other borrowings) to 33½% of the Fund's total assets.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund may, to the extent specified herein, invest in money market instruments, which include certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, Eurodollar deposits, Federal agency short-term securities, municipal notes, Treasury bills, shares of money funds, foreign exchange swaps and short-lived mortgage and asset-backed securities. Such instruments are highly liquid investments.

Illiquid Investments

The Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment means any investment that the 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. If illiquid investments exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets, certain remedial actions will be taken as required by the 1940 Act and the Fund's policies and procedures.

The Fund may not be able to sell illiquid investments when the Investment 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 not illiquid. Illiquid investments also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations and such investments may have an adverse impact on the Fund's NAV.

Foreign Securities

The Fund may, to the extent specified herein, invest its assets in common stocks and other equity securities both within and outside the U.S. (including European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and ADRs, or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign companies. EDRs are receipts issued in Europe which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company, which evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Generally, ADRs, which are issued in registered form, are designed for use in the United States securities markets and EDRs, which are issued in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets. GDRs are tradable both in the U.S. and Europe and are designed for use throughout the world.

There are certain risks involved in investing in securities of companies and governments of foreign nations that are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments. These risks include those resulting from revaluation of currencies, future adverse political and economic developments and the possible imposition of currency exchange blockages or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions, reduced availability of public information concerning issuers and the lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or of other regulatory practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies. The yield of the Fund may be adversely affected by fluctuations in value of one or more foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Moreover, securities of many foreign companies and its markets may be less liquid and its prices more volatile than those of securities of comparable domestic companies. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation and limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets of the Fund, including the withholding of dividends. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign government taxes that could reduce the return on such securities. Because the Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of portfolio securities and the appreciation or depreciation of investments. Investment in foreign securities also may result in higher expenses due to the cost of converting foreign currency to U.S. dollars, the payment of fixed brokerage commissions on foreign exchanges, which generally are higher than commissions on domestic exchanges, the expense of maintaining securities with foreign custodians, and the imposition of transfer taxes or transaction charges associated with foreign exchanges. Moreover, individual foreign economics may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payment positions. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign governments (or agencies or subdivisions thereof), and therefore many, if not all, of the foregoing considerations apply to such investments as well. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which it may be converted. In addition, the Fund may invest in securities into which it may be converted. The Fund also may invest in securities denominated in currency "baskets."

The Fund's assets may be concentrated in a single country or countries located in the same geographic region. The Fund assumes the risk that changing economic, regulatory, political or social conditions affecting the particular country or geographical area in which the Fund focuses its investments could have a significant impact on its investment performance and could ultimately cause the Fund to underperform, or be more volatile than, other funds that invest more broadly.

Foreign Taxes

The Fund's investment in foreign securities may be subject to taxes withheld at the source on dividend or interest payments. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of such taxes or exemption from taxes on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax for the Fund in advance since the amount of the assets to be invested within various countries is not known. If more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund at the close of its taxable year consist of foreign stocks or securities, the Fund may "pass through" to your certain foreign income taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund.

This means that you will be considered to have received as an additional dividend your share of such foreign taxes, but you may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating your taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating your federal income tax. No assurance can be given that applicable tax laws and interpretations will not change in the future. Moreover, non-U.S. investors may not be able to credit or deduct such foreign taxes. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Capital Controls Risk

Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to intervention by the governments of foreign countries and the imposition of "capital controls." Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities, or other assets. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as the Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of the Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for shares of the Fund, and may cause the Fund to decline in value.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Fund may, invest a portion of its assets in companies that provide exposure to non-U.S. currencies, currency exchange rates or interest rates denominated in other currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies may affect the value of the Fund's investment and the value of the Fund's shares. Because the Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which the Fund has exposure depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of exposures in the Fund's holdings goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in the Fund may go up if the value of the local currency exposures appreciates against the U.S. dollar. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Loans of Portfolio Securities

Loans up to 30% of the total value of the securities of the Fund are permitted. Securities of the Fund may be loaned if such loans are secured continuously by cash or equivalent collateral or by an irrevocable letter of credit in favor of the Fund at least equal at all times to 100% of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued income. While such securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund any income accruing thereon, and cash collateral may be invested for the Fund, thereby earning additional income. All or any portion of interest earned on invested collateral may be paid to the borrower. Loans are subject to termination by the Fund in the normal settlement time, currently three business days after notice, or by the borrower on one day's notice. Borrowed securities are returned when the loan is terminated. Any appreciation or depreciation in the market price of the borrowed securities which occurs during the term of the loan inures to the Fund and its shareholders. Reasonable finders and custodial fees may be paid in connection with a loan. In addition, all facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the borrowing financial institution, are considered before a loan is made and no loan is made in excess of one year. There is the risk that a borrowed security may not be returned to the Fund. Securities of the Fund are not loaned to the Investment Adviser or to any affiliate of the Fund or the Investment Adviser.

Common Stock Warrants and Rights

A fund may, to the extent specified herein, acquire, receive and retain common stock warrants and rights that are attached to securities held by the Fund. Common stock warrants entitle the holder to buy common stock from the issuer of the warrant at a specific price (the "strike price") for a specific period of time. The market price of warrants may be substantially lower than the current market price of the underlying common stock, yet warrants are subject to similar price fluctuations. As a result, warrants may be more volatile investments than the underlying common stock. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a shorter duration and are typically distributed directly by the issuers to existing shareholders, while warrants are typically attached to new debt or preferred stock issuances. Warrants and rights generally do not entitle the holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying common stock and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer company. Warrants and rights will expire if not exercised on or prior to the expiration date.

Risks of Cyber Attacks

As with any entity that conducts business through electronic means in the modern marketplace, the Fund, and its service providers and its respective operations, may be susceptible to potential risks resulting from cyber-attacks or incidents (collectively, “cyber-events”). Cyber-events may include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code, unauthorized access to or compromises to relevant systems, networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund’s operations, operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. Cyber-events affecting the Fund, the Fund’s distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or any other of the Fund’s intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber-events may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes designed to mitigate or prevent the risk of cyber-events. Such costs may be ongoing because threats of cyber-events are constantly evolving as cyber attackers become more sophisticated and their techniques become more complex. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such companies to lose value.

The Fund, and its service providers and its relevant affiliates, have established risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-events. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund, the Fund’s service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests will not suffer losses relating to cyber-events or other information security breaches in the future.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

For purposes of the fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies set forth below:

- except with respect to borrowing money, if a percentage or rating restriction on an investment is adhered to at the time an investment is made or assets are so utilized, a later change in percentage resulting from changes in the value of the portfolio securities or changes in portfolio size or a later change in the rating of a portfolio security is not considered a violation of policy;
- with respect to industry concentration, the Fund will not make investments that will result in the investment of more than 25% of its net assets in the securities of issuers engaged in the same industry or group of industries, with the exception of the Software & IT Services Industry Group within the Information Technology Sector. Futures and options contracts, government securities and tax-exempt municipal securities will not be deemed to constitute an industry.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

Unless otherwise noted below, the Fund operates under the following fundamental investment policies, which may be changed only with the approval of the Board and the holders of a “majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Concentration

The Fund will not make investments that will result in the investment of more than 25% of its net assets in the securities of issuers engaged in the same industry or group of industries, with the exception of the Software & IT Services Industry Group within the Information Technology Sector.

Underwriting

The Fund may not underwrite the securities of other issuers, except that the Fund may engage in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities, under circumstances where it may be considered to be an underwriter under the 1933 Act.

Investing in Commodities

The Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities, provided that the Fund may purchase securities of companies that deal in commodities. For purposes of this restriction, investments in transactions involving futures contracts and options, forward currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts that settle by payment of cash are not deemed to be investments in commodities.

Investing in Real Estate

The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from investing in issuers which invest, deal, or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein, or investing in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein. The Fund may exercise its rights under agreements relating to such securities, including the right to enforce security interests and to hold real estate acquired by reason of such enforcement until that real estate can be liquidated in an orderly manner.

Borrowing Money and Issuing Senior Securities

The Fund may borrow money, directly or indirectly, and issue senior securities to the maximum extent permitted under the 1940 Act, any rule or order thereunder, or any SEC staff interpretation thereof.

Lending

The Fund may not make loans, provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from purchasing debt obligations, entering into repurchase agreements, lending its assets to broker/dealers or institutional investors and investing in loans, including assignments and participation interests.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

The following policies are non-fundamental and therefore may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified before any material change in these limitations becomes effective.

Purchases on Margin

The Fund will not purchase securities on margin, provided that the Fund may obtain short-term credits necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities and further provided that the Fund may make margin deposits in connection with its use of financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other financial contracts or derivative instruments.

Pledging Assets

The Fund will not mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any of its assets, provided that this shall not apply to the transfer of securities in connection with any permissible borrowing or to collateral arrangements in connection with permissible activities.

Selling Short

The Fund will not make short sales of securities or maintain a short position, unless at all times when a short position is open it owns an equal amount of such securities or securities convertible into or exchangeable, without payment of any further consideration, for securities of the same issue as, and equal in amount to, the securities sold short, and unless not more than 10% of its net assets (taken at market value) is represented by such securities, or securities convertible into or exchangeable for such securities, at any one time.

Restricted Securities

The Fund will not purchase securities that are restricted at the time of purchase, except that the Fund may purchase private placement securities under Rule 144a and Regulation D.

Without providing 60 days' advance notice to shareholders, the Fund will not change its policy to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in small cap equity securities.

MANAGEMENT

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Information pertaining to the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust is set forth below. The mailing address for each Trustee is c/o BCM Focus Fund, 12600 Hill Country Boulevard, Suite R-230, Austin, Texas 78738.

Name and Birth Year	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served#	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee [^]	Other Public Company or Investment Company Directorships held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
Sanford J. Leeds (05/1964)	Trustee-Chairman of the Board	Since Inception	Faculty (Prof. of Instruction), The University of Texas at Austin, Aug. 2001 – present;	1	N/A
William N. Thorndike, Jr. (10/1963)	Trustee	Since Inception	Founding Partner, Housatonic Partners, January 1994 – present	1	CNX Resources Corporation, Sept. 2014 – present, EverArc Holdings Limited, Nov. 2019 to Oct. 2021, Perimeter Solutions SA, Nov. 2021 to Present
Interested Trustees					
Brian Bares (10/1973)	President	Since Inception	Chief Executive Officer, Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst for Bares Capital Management, Inc.	1	Rave Restaurant Group (RAVE) – 2017 – 2021

+ *Mr. Bares is an “interested person” of the Trust as defined in the 1940 Act because of his position as CEO of BCM*

[^] *The Fund Complex consists of the Trust, which has one series, and is counted as one “Portfolio” for purposes of this table.*

Name, Address and Birth Year	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served#	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Officers			
Brian Bares (10/1973)	President/Principal Executive Officer and Treasurer/Principal Financial Officer, AMLO	Since 2022	Chief Executive Officer, Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst for Bares Capital Management, Inc.
James Bradshaw (03/1972)	Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), DRM	Since 2022	Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Operations Officer for Bares Capital Management, Inc.
Charles R. Ropka 10/21/1963	Secretary	Since 2022	Ropka Law, LLC since 2008 to present

All officers of the Trust hold office for one year and until its respective successors are chosen and qualified (subject to the ability of the Trustees to remove any officer in accordance with the Trust’s Declaration of Trust

Board Leadership Structure

Currently, two of the three Trustees of the Board are not “interested persons,” as defined in the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”). The Board has appointed Mr. Leeds to serve as Independent Chairman of the Board. There are two primary committees of the Board: the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Committee chairs each preside at Committee meetings, participate in formulating agendas for those meetings, and coordinate with management to serve as a liaison between the Independent Trustees and management on matters within the scope of the responsibilities of each Committee. The Board has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Fund. The Board made this determination in consideration of, among other things, legal requirements under applicable law, including the 1940 Act, the fact that the Board is comprised of a majority (66%) of Independent Trustees, the number of funds overseen by the Board and the total number of Trustees on the Board.

The purposes of the Nominating Committee are, among other things, to: (1) identify and recommend for nomination candidates to serve as Trustees and/or on Board committees who are not “interested persons” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act (“Interested Person”) of the Trust and who meet any independence requirements of Exchange Rule 5.3(k)(1) or the applicable rule of any other exchange on which shares of the Trust are listed; (2) evaluate and make recommendations to the full Board regarding potential trustee candidates who are Interested Persons of the Trust; and (3) review periodically the workload and capabilities of the Trustees and, as the Committee deems appropriate, to make recommendations to the Board if such a review suggests that changes to the size or composition of the Board and/or its committees are warranted. The Committee will generally not consider potential candidates for nomination identified by shareholders.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of the Trust. The Board has considered and approved contracts, as described herein, under which certain parties provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by service providers, such as the Investment Adviser, distributor, and administrator. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust’s service providers and, thus, has oversight responsibility with respect to the risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Trust or the Fund. Under the overall supervision of the Board, the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Governance Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to the Trust employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and the Fund to lessen the probability of its occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if it does occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust’s business (e.g., the Fund’s Investment Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity.

The Board oversees the risk management of the Trust’s operations, in part, by requesting periodic reports from and otherwise communicating with various personnel of the Trust and its service providers, including the Trust’s CCO and the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm. The Board and, with respect to identified risks that relate to its scope of expertise, the Audit Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee, oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Fund may be exposed. The Board receives reports from the Trust’s service providers regarding operational risks, portfolio valuation and other matters. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Trust’s financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Trust and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Trust’s internal controls.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Fund by the Investment Adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on at least an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the Management Agreement with the Investment Adviser, the Board meets with the Investment Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Investment Adviser’s adherence to the Fund’s investment restrictions and compliance with various fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. In the case of the Investment Adviser, the Management Agreement combines advisory and certain administrative services under one fee. As a

result, the Board compares the fee earned by the Investment Adviser for the Fund against advisory fees for similar funds taking into account administrative fees for these comparable funds, where available. In addition, the Board also considers all fees and other benefits that are received by the Investment Adviser and its affiliates from the Fund. The Board also reviews information about the Fund's performance and investments.

The Board receives regular written reports on the concentration of the Fund's portfolio, its exposure to illiquid or hard to value securities, and other commonly considered portfolio risk factors.

The Trust's CCO meets regularly with the Board to review and discuss compliance and other issues. At least annually, the Trust's CCO provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Investment Adviser. The Board additionally seeks to monitor legal risk by receiving periodic reports from Fund counsel on developments in the law and regulations that may affect the operation of the Fund or other aspects of the fund industry in general.

The Board acknowledges that unique risks may arise when an affiliate acts as a service provider to the Fund. The Board monitors affiliation risk in the ways described above, including, but not limited to, receiving reports on transactions or trading activity involving the Fund and the Investment Adviser (or any affiliates) to ensure the Investment Adviser is putting the interests of the Fund ahead of its own. In addition, when evaluating all service contracts between the Fund and the Investment Adviser, the Board requests and receives information of the service provided by such Investment Adviser business unit, including comparative fee information, to ensure the fees negotiated are consistent with fees that would result from a third-party arm's-length negotiation.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures, and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in its effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board receives and the Board's discussions with the service providers to the Fund, it may not be made aware of all of the relevant information of a particular risk. Most of the Trust's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Fund's Investment Adviser and other service providers each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Trust's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should initially and continue to serve on the Board because of: (i) each Trustee's ability to review and understand information about the Fund provided to them by management, to identify and request other information it may deem relevant to the performance of its duties, to question management regarding material factors bearing on the management of the Fund, and to exercise its business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Fund's shareholders; and (ii) the Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Bares should serve as a Trustee of the Fund because of the experience he has gained as CEO, Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst of a registered investment adviser.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Leeds should serve as a Trustee of the Fund because he has an extensive educational background having his JD from the University of Virginia and his MBA in Finance from the University of Texas. Mr. Leeds has gained significant experience as a practicing attorney, as a private money manager and currently as a faculty member and distinguished senior lecturer teaching about the financial markets at the University of Texas at Austin.

The board has concluded that Mr. Thorndike, Jr. should serve as a Trustee of the Fund because of his work with T. Rowe Price Associates and Walker & Company where he was named to the Board of Directors. Mr. Thorndike has over two decades of experience investing in recurring service companies across a wide variety of industries. Mr. Thorndike is a Director of Carillon Assisted Living, QMC International, and ZircoDATA. Outside of Housatonic,

he is a Director of WGBH, the College of the Atlantic (Chair), as well as a founding partner at FARM, a social impact investing collaborative. He is the author of *The Outsiders*. Mr. Thorndike holds an A.B. from Harvard College and M.B.A. from the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Trustee Committees

The Independent Trustees serve on the Trust's Audit Committee that selects the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and reviews the Fund's financial reporting processes, compliance policies, procedures, and the Trust's overall system of internal controls.

The Independent Trustees serve on the Trust's Nominating and Governance Committee, which meets on an as-needed basis to oversee the Board structure and fund governance.

The following sets forth ranges representing each Trustee's beneficial ownership of Fund Shares as of December 31, 2023. The values are stated using the following ranges: A = none; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Trustee	BCM Focus Small/ Micro-Cap Fund	Aggregate Range of Trustee's Beneficial Ownership in all Fund Shares
Sanford J. Leeds	A	A
William N. Thorndike, Jr.	A	A

As of January 31, 2024, the following shareholders owned of record, beneficially, or both, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

Fund Name	Share Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage of Fund Shares Owned
Brian T. Bares	Investor	12600 Hill Country Blvd, Suite R-230, Austin TX 78738	80.61%
Harold R. Bares	Investor	12600 Hill Country Blvd, Suite R-230, Austin TX 78738	5.97%

Shareholders owning 25% or more of outstanding shares may be in control and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

Trustee Compensation

Each Independent Trustee receives a base fee of \$6,500.00 and officers of the Trust do not receive compensation from the Trust.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, the Investment Adviser, and the distributor (each as described below) have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Investment Adviser's codes of ethics is also maintained pursuant to the Advisers Act. Each code of ethics permits affected personnel to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. However, the codes of ethics contain provisions reasonably designed to identify and address potential conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the Fund. Of course, there can be no assurance that the codes of ethics will be effective in identifying and addressing all conflicts of interest relating to personal securities transactions. The codes of ethics of the Trust, the Investment Adviser and the distributor are on file with the SEC.

VOTING PROXIES ON FUND PORTFOLIO SECURITIES

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

The Trust's Board has delegated the responsibility to vote proxies on the securities held in the Fund's portfolio to the Investment Adviser. The Board has also approved the Investment Adviser's policies and procedures for voting the proxies, which are summarized below.

The Investment Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures concerning the voting of proxies of its Fund clients (the “Proxy Policy and Procedures”). The Proxy Policy and Procedures are reviewed periodically, and, accordingly, are subject to change.

The Investment Adviser maintains proxy guidelines, reviewed at least annually by the Board that present its typical voting posture for routine and non-routine issues. Generally, the Investment Adviser recommends voting in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management; increase shareholder value; maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer’s board of directors and management; and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. Whether the Investment Adviser supports or opposes a proposal will depend on the specific circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

For more information on the Proxy Policy and Procedures, described herein, investors in the Fund may request a copy of the Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures by calling a toll-free number for Shareholder Inquiries: (888) 885-8859.

Proxy Voting Report

A report on “Form N-PX” of how the Fund voted any proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available upon request and without charge by calling a toll-free number (888) 885-8859 or by going to the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Board has approved a policy related to the dissemination of Fund information. This policy is designed to provide a framework for disclosing information regarding portfolio holdings and other Fund information (“Fund Information”) consistent with applicable federal securities laws and general principles of fiduciary duty relating to Fund shareholders. Additional information concerning the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available on the Fund’s website at www.bcmfocusfunds.com. The Board receives periodic reports from the Investment Adviser about arrangements involving the disclosure of portfolio securities.

The Fund is required to disclose its complete portfolio holdings using Form N-PORT for the third month of each fiscal quarter within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter. The Fund is also required to disclose its portfolio holdings using Form N-CSR, which is filed with the SEC not later than 10 days after the transmission to shareholders of annual and semi-annual shareholder reports which is required within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

The Fund and its Service Providers may not receive compensation or any other consideration (which includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Adviser or any affiliated person of the Adviser) in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information of the Fund. The Fund’s Disclosure Policy is implemented and overseen by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust, subject to the oversight of the Board. You may also access from the Fund’s website portfolio information as of the end of each calendar quarter. Calendar quarter information is made available on the website within 70 days after the end of the fiscal quarter. This information is also available in reports filed with the SEC at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

In addition, the Trust’s service providers and vendors which include, without limitation, the Investment Adviser, the distributor, the administrator, the custodian, an independent registered public accountant, legal counsel, fund accountant, proxy voting service provider, trade execution vendor, pricing information vendors, and printer and mailing agent, may all receive early disclosure of portfolio holdings information as frequently as daily in connection with the services they perform for the Fund. It is generally the policy of the Fund that neither the Fund nor its service providers or vendors may selectively disclose the Fund’s portfolio holdings information. This means that Fund Information approved for disclosure shall be disclosed or made available to all persons including individual investors, potential investors, institutional investors, intermediaries that distribute Fund shares, third party service providers and vendors, rating and ranking organizations, survey companies and affiliated persons of the Fund on an equal basis. Service providers and vendors will be subject to a duty of confidentiality with respect to any Fund Information whether imposed by the provisions of its contract with the Trust or by the nature of its relationship with the Trust.

Fund Information shall be disclosed only after it has been determined that such disclosure will not disadvantage shareholders. Disclosure of Fund Information to select investors is permissible only when there is a legitimate business purposes for doing so and the recipients are subject to the restrictions listed below. Such disclosures must be approved by the Fund's President.

- The recipient does not distribute the Fund Information to third parties, other departments or persons who are likely to use the information for purposes of purchasing or selling the Fund before the Fund Information becomes public information; and
- The recipient signs a written confidentiality agreement.

Portfolio holdings may not be disclosed to any investor, except after: (1) the holdings have been reviewed and approved appropriately, (2) the portfolio holdings have been posted and are readily available on the Fund's website, and (3) the availability of the portfolio holdings is disclosed in the Fund's SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees and in conformance with the stated policies of the Fund, the Investment Adviser provides investment advice and portfolio management to the Fund. The Investment Adviser also provides for certain administrative services to the Fund. The Investment Adviser manages the Fund's investment operations according to the Fund's principal investment strategies.

It is the responsibility of the Investment Adviser to make the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, to place the purchase and sale orders for portfolio transactions of the Fund, and to manage, generally, the investments of the Fund.

The Agreement remains in effect as long as it is specifically approved at least annually: (i) by a vote of the holders of a "majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) or by the Fund's Trustees; and (ii) by a vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Agreement terminates automatically if assigned and is terminable at any time without penalty by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Fund, or by a vote of the holders of a "majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) on 60 days' written notice to the Investment Adviser and by the Investment Adviser on 60 days' written notice to the Fund.

The investment advisory services of the Investment Adviser to the Fund are not exclusive under the terms of the Agreement. The Investment Adviser may render investment advisory services to others, including other registered investment companies.

The Fund pays a fee to the Investment Adviser pursuant to the Management Agreement which is calculated daily and paid monthly at an annual rate equal to 0.85% for the first \$3 billion and 0.80% for amounts over \$3 billion of the average daily net assets of the Fund. During the fiscal period ending October 31, 2023, the Fund paid the Investment Advisor an Investment Management Fee of \$224,915 and the total Investment Management Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed were \$48,681 which resulted in a net Investment Advisory Fees paid to the Advisor of \$176,234.

The Investment Adviser shall perform, or arrange for the performance of, the management and certain administrative services necessary for the operation of the Fund, including administering shareholder accounts and handling shareholder relations. The Investment Adviser shall provide the Funds with office space, facilities, equipment and necessary personnel and such other services as the Investment Adviser, subject to review by the Board, from time to time shall determine to be necessary or useful to perform its obligations under this Agreement. The Investment Adviser, also on behalf of the Fund, shall conduct relations with custodians, depositories, transfer agents, pricing agents, exchanges, lead market makers, authorized participants, dividend disbursing agents, other shareholder servicing agents, proxy voting agents, accountants, attorneys, underwriters, brokers and dealers, corporate fiduciaries, insurers, banks and such other persons in any such other capacity deemed to be necessary or desirable. The Investment Adviser generally shall monitor the Fund's compliance with investment policies and restrictions as set forth in filings made by the Fund under the federal securities laws. The Investment Adviser shall make reports to the Board of its performance of obligations hereunder and furnish advice and recommendations with respect to such other aspects of the business and affairs of the Fund as it shall determine to be desirable.

Subject to the oversight, direction and approval of the Board, the Investment Adviser will conduct, or cause to be conducted, a continual program of investment, evaluation, sale, and reinvestment of the Fund's assets. Subject to paragraph I below, the Investment Adviser is authorized, in its sole discretion, to: (i) obtain and evaluate pertinent economic, financial, and other information affecting the Fund and its investment assets as such information relates to securities or other financial instruments that are purchased for or considered for purchase by the Fund; (ii) make investment decisions for the Fund; (iii) place purchase and sale orders for portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund and manage otherwise uninvested cash assets of the Fund; (iv) arrange for the pricing of Fund securities; (v) execute account documentation, agreements, contracts and other documents as may be requested by brokers, dealers, counterparties and other persons in connection with the Investment Adviser's management of the assets of the Fund (in such respect, and only for this limited purpose, the Investment Adviser will act as the Fund's agent and attorney-in-fact); (vi) employ professional portfolio managers and securities analysts who provide research and other services to the Fund; and (vii) make decisions with respect to the use by the Fund of borrowing for leverage or other investment purposes as consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) and policies. The Investment Adviser will in general take such action as is appropriate to effectively manage the Fund's investment practices.

UMB Fund Services, Inc. has been retained by the Trust to serve as Fund Administrator (the "Administrator") to the Trust under the terms of the Administration and Fund Accounting Agreement. In its capacity as Administrator of the Trust, UMB Fund Services, Inc. administers all aspects of the Trust's operations subject to the supervision of the Board, except as set forth above under "Management Agreement" and below under "Distributor." In connection with its responsibilities as Administrator and at its own expense, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (i) provides the services of persons competent to perform such supervisory, administrative and clerical functions as are necessary in order to provide effective administration of the Trust; (ii) oversees the performance of administrative and professional services to the Trust by others, including the transfer and dividend disbursing agent; (iii) provides adequate office space and communications and other facilities; (iv) prepares and/or arranges for the preparation, but does not pay for, the periodic updating of the registration statements and the Fund's prospectuses, the printing of such documents for the purpose of filings with the SEC, and the preparation of tax returns for the Fund and reports to shareholders and the SEC; (v) coordinate Board activities; (vi) prepare shareholder financial reports; (vii) monitor the Fund's compliance of its policies and limitations as set forth in its Prospectus and SAI; (viii) oversee the Fund's payment of its Fund expenses, monitor the Fund's expense accruals; (ix) assist in the preparation of the Fund's Form N1-A; (x) prepare and file fidelity bond filings; and calculate dividend and capital gains distributions. During the fiscal period ending October 31, 2023, the Fund paid its Administrator a fee of \$47,553.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER INFORMATION

The senior members of the team primarily responsible for management of the Fund are: Brian Bares; Jay Creel; and Benjamin Huang.

The following information about BCM's investment team primarily responsible for management of the Fund's portfolio is provided as of the Fund's as of October 31, 2023.

As to Brian Bares, Portfolio Manager

<i>Other Accounts Managed by BCM's Investment Team Primarily Responsible for Management of the Fund's Portfolio</i>	<i>Total Number of Other Accounts Managed/ Total Assets (in millions)</i>
<i>Registered Investment Companies</i>	1/\$293
<i>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</i>	5/\$1,596
<i>Other Accounts</i>	34/\$310

As to Jay Creel, Portfolio Manager

<i>Other Accounts Managed by BCM's Investment Team Primarily Responsible for Management of the Fund's Portfolio</i>	<i>Total Number of Other Accounts Managed/ Total Assets (in millions)</i>
<i>Registered Investment Companies</i>	1/\$293
<i>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</i>	5/\$1,596
<i>Other Accounts</i>	34/\$310

As to Benjamin Huang, Portfolio Manager

<i>Other Accounts Managed by BCM's Investment Team Primarily Responsible for Management of the Fund's Portfolio</i>	<i>Total Number of Other Accounts Managed/ Total Assets (in millions)</i>
<i>Registered Investment Companies</i>	1/\$293
<i>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</i>	0/\$0
<i>Other Accounts</i>	7/\$5

As of the Fund's most recent fiscal period end, no member of the investment team own Shares of the Fund.

Compensation Structure

BCM, the Investment Adviser, has adopted a compensation framework which promotes effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of its investment mandates. BCM does not seek to assess or compensate the performance of employees in a way that conflicts with the firm's duty to act in the best interests of clients. All BCM employees receive a competitive base salary and discretionary bonus. Investment performance is a factor in the discretionary bonus for portfolio managers, although no specific formula is used. The Investment Adviser believes that compensation is adequate to retain key personnel.

Description of Potential Material Conflicts of Interest — Investment Adviser

BCM, the Investment Adviser, provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services and products to corporations, institutions and individual investors throughout the world. As a result, in the ordinary course of its businesses, the Investment Adviser may engage in activities in which its interests or the interests of its clients may conflict with or be adverse to the interests of the Fund. In addition, certain of such clients (including the Fund) utilize the services of the Investment Adviser for which it will pay to the Investment Adviser customary fees and expenses that will not be shared with the Fund.

The Investment Adviser have adopted and implemented policies and procedures that seek to manage conflicts of interest. Pursuant to such policies and procedures, the Investment Adviser monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with fund investment guidelines, the investment in only those securities that have been approved for purchase, and compliance with its respective Code of Ethics.

The Trust also manages these conflicts of interest. For example, the Trust has designated a CCO and has adopted and implemented policies and procedures designed to manage the conflicts identified below and other conflicts that may arise in the course of the Fund's operations in such a way as to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts. From time to time, the Trustees receive reports from the Investment Adviser and the Trust's CCO on areas of potential conflict.

Investors should carefully review the following, which describes potential and actual conflicts of interest that BCM can face in the operation of its respective investment management services. This section is not, and is not intended to be, a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the potential conflicts of interest that may arise. The Investment Adviser and the Fund have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate the conflicts of interest described below. Additional information about potential conflicts of interest regarding the Investment Adviser is set forth in the Investment Adviser's Form ADV. A copy of Part 1 and Part 2A of the Investment Adviser's Form ADV is available on the SEC's website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). In addition, many of the activities that create these conflicts of interest are limited and/or prohibited by law, unless an exception is available.

Other Clients and Allocation of Investment Opportunities. The Investment Adviser manages funds and accounts of clients other than the Fund ("Other Clients"). In general, the Investment Adviser faces conflicts of interest when it renders investment advisory services to different clients and, from time to time, provides dissimilar investment advice to different clients. Investment decisions will not necessarily be made in parallel among the Fund and Other Clients. Investments made by the Fund do not, and are not intended to, replicate the investments, or the investment methods and strategies, of Other Clients. Accordingly, such Other Clients may produce results that are materially different from those experienced by the Fund. Certain other conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other funds or accounts for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various funds or accounts managed by the Investment Adviser could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict

with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. From time to time, the Investment Adviser, sponsor and with other investment pools and accounts which engage in the same or similar businesses as the Fund using the same or similar investment strategies. To the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account or fund, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them because the Investment Adviser may have an incentive to allocate investment opportunities to certain accounts or funds. However, the Investment Adviser has implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure that information relevant to investment decisions is disseminated promptly within its portfolio management teams and investment opportunities are allocated equitably among different clients. The policies and procedures require, among other things, objective allocation for limited investment opportunities, and documentation and review of justifications for any decisions to make investments only for select accounts or in a manner disproportionate to the size of the account. Nevertheless, access to investment opportunities may be allocated differently among accounts due to the particular characteristics of an account, such as size of the account, cash position, tax status, risk tolerance and investment restrictions or for other reasons.

Actual or potential conflicts of interest may also arise when a portfolio manager has management responsibilities to multiple accounts or funds, resulting in unequal commitment of time and attention to the portfolio management of the funds or accounts.

Affiliated Service Providers. Other potential conflicts might include conflicts between the Fund and its affiliated and unaffiliated service providers (e.g., conflicting duties of loyalty). In addition to providing investment management services, the Investment Adviser may provide administrative and other services to the Fund. The Investment Adviser may have conflicting duties of loyalty while servicing the Fund and/or opportunities to further its own interest to the detriment of the Fund. For example, in negotiating fee arrangements with affiliated service providers, the Investment Adviser may have an incentive to agree to higher fees than it would in the case of unaffiliated providers. If the Investment Adviser acts in its capacity as the Fund's administrator as the primary valuation agent of the Fund, and the Investment Adviser values securities and assets in the Fund according to the Fund's valuation policies which determine the Investment Adviser's advisory and administrative fees, then the Investment Adviser and its affiliates may have an incentive to seek to overvalue certain assets.

Aggregation. Potential conflicts of interest also arise with the aggregation of trade orders. Purchases and sales of securities for the Fund may be aggregated with orders for other client accounts managed by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser, however, is not required to aggregate orders if portfolio management decisions for different accounts are made separately, or if it is determined that aggregating is not practicable, or in cases involving client direction. Prevailing trading activity frequently may make impossible the receipt of the same price or execution on the entire volume of securities purchased or sold. When this occurs, the various prices may be averaged, and the Fund will be charged or credited with the average price. Thus, the effect of the aggregation may operate on some occasions to the disadvantage of the Fund. In addition, under certain circumstances, the Fund will not be charged the same commission or commission equivalent rates in connection with an aggregated order.

Soft Dollars. The Investment Adviser may direct brokerage transactions and/or payment of a portion of client commissions ("soft dollars") to specific brokers or dealers or other providers to pay for research or other appropriate services which provide, in the Investment Adviser's view, appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process (including with respect to futures, fixed price offerings and over-the-counter transactions). The use of a broker that provides research and securities transaction services may result in a higher commission than that offered by a broker who does not provide such services. The Investment Adviser will determine in good faith whether the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of research and services provided and whether the services provide lawful and appropriate assistance in its investment decision-making responsibilities.

Research or other services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing any or all of the Fund and other accounts managed by the Investment Adviser, including in connection with accounts that do not pay commissions to the broker related to the research or other service arrangements. Such products and services may disproportionately benefit other client accounts relative to the Fund based on the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund and such other accounts. To the extent that the Investment Adviser uses soft dollars, it will not have to pay for those products and services itself.

The Investment Adviser may receive research that is bundled with the trade execution, clearing, and/or settlement services provided by a particular broker-dealer. To the extent that the Investment Adviser receives research on this basis, many of the same conflicts related to traditional soft dollars may exist. For example, the research effectively will be paid by client commissions that also will be used to pay for the execution, clearing, and settlement services provided by the broker-dealer and will not be paid by the Investment Adviser.

Arrangements regarding compensation and delegation of responsibility may create conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades, administration of investment advice and valuation of securities.

Valuation. When market quotations are not readily available or are believed by the Investment Adviser to be unreliable, the Fund's investments will be valued at fair value by the Investment Adviser pursuant to procedures adopted by the Fund's Board of Trustees. When determining an asset's "fair value," the Investment Adviser seeks to determine the price that the Fund might reasonably expect to receive from the current sale of that asset in an arm's-length transaction. The price generally may not be determined based on what the Fund might reasonably expect to receive for selling an asset at a later time or if it holds the asset to maturity. While fair value determinations will be based upon all available factors that the Investment Adviser deems relevant at the time of the determination and may be based on analytical values determined by the Investment Adviser using proprietary or third-party valuation models, fair value represents only a good faith approximation of the value of a security. The fair value of one or more securities may not, in retrospect, be the price at which those assets could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair values were used in determining the Fund's net asset value. As a result, the Fund's sale or redemption of its shares at net asset value, at a time when a holding or holdings are valued by the Investment Adviser (pursuant to Board-adopted procedures) at fair value, may have the effect of diluting or increasing the economic interest of existing shareholders.

Referral Arrangements. The Investment Adviser may enter into advisory and/or referral arrangements with third parties. Such arrangements may include compensation paid by the Investment Adviser to the third party. The Investment Adviser may pay a solicitation fee for referrals and/or advisory or incentive fees. The Investment Adviser may benefit from increased amounts of assets under management.

Personal Trading. The Investment Adviser and any of its respective partners, principals, directors, officers, employees, affiliates or agents, face conflicts of interest when transacting in securities for its own accounts because it could benefit by trading in the same securities as the Fund, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund. However, the Investment Adviser has implemented policies and procedures concerning personal trading by the Investment Adviser and employees designed to mitigate these conflicts.

Gifts and Entertainment. From time to time, employees of the Investment Adviser and any of its respective partners, principals, directors, officers, employees, affiliates or agents, may receive gifts and/or entertainment from clients, intermediaries, or service providers to the Fund or the Investment Adviser, which could have the appearance of affecting or may potentially affect the judgment of the employees, or the manner in which it conducts business. The Investment Adviser has implemented policies and procedures concerning gifts and entertainment to mitigate any impact on the judgment of its employees.

DISTRIBUTOR

UMB Distribution Services, LLC ("UMBDS" or the "Distributor") serves as the distributor of the Fund's shares. Its offices are located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Distribution Agreement between the Trust and UMB Distribution Services, LLC, dated as of December 12, 2022, as amended, remains in effect so long as the continuance of the agreement is specifically approved at least annually in conformity with the requirements of the 1940 Act. This Agreement may be terminated with respect to a particular Fund: (1) through a failure to renew this Agreement at the end of a term; (2) upon mutual consent of the parties; or (3) on no less than thirty (30) days' written notice, by the Board, by vote of a majority (as defined with respect to voting securities in the 1940 Act and Rule 18f-2 thereunder) of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund, or by Provider (which notice may be waived by the party entitled to such notice). This Agreement will also terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING AGENT

UMB Fund Services, Inc. serves as the Fund's shareholder servicing agent.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

From time to time, the Fund, Distributor and/or its shareholder servicing agent enters into contracts with banks, brokers and other financial intermediaries pursuant to which the financial intermediary, which holds shares of the Fund in its name on behalf of its customers, may provide the following shareholder services: necessary personnel and facilities to establish and maintain certain shareholder accounts and records enabling it to hold, as agent, its customer's shares in its name or its nominee name on the shareholder records of the Fund; assistance in processing purchase and redemption transactions; arranging for the wiring of funds; transmitting and receiving funds in connection with customer orders to purchase or redeem shares of the Fund; providing periodic statements showing a customer's account balance and, to the extent practicable, integrating such information with information concerning other customer transactions otherwise effected with or through it; furnishing, either separately or on an integrated basis with other reports sent to a customer, monthly and annual statements and confirmations of all purchases and redemptions of shares in a customer's account; transmitting proxy statements, annual reports, updated prospectuses and other communications from the Fund to its customers; and receiving, tabulating and transmitting to the Fund proxies executed by its customers with respect to meetings of shareholders of the Fund. A financial intermediary may designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders for shares. Customer orders are priced at the NAV for shares next determined after such order has been accepted by such customer's financial intermediary or its authorized designee. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order for shares when the financial intermediary or its authorized designee accepts such order.

For these services, the financial intermediary receives such fees from the parties as may be agreed upon from time to time between the parties.

REVENUE SHARING

The Investment Adviser may make payments for marketing, promotional or related services provided by broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund. These payments are often referred to as “revenue sharing payments.” The level of such payments may be based on factors that include, without limitation, differing levels or types of services provided by the intermediary, the expected level of assets or sales of shares, or placing the Fund on a recommended or preferred list, access to an intermediary’s personnel and other factors. Revenue sharing payments are paid from the Investment Adviser’s own legitimate profits and its own resources (not from the Fund) and may be in addition to any shareholder servicing payments that are paid. In some circumstances, such payments may create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a particular Fund to you instead of recommending shares offered by competing investment companies.

Contact your financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments.

CUSTODIAN AND FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT

UMB Bank, N.A., is the custodian and accounting agent (the “Custodian”) for the Fund. As Custodian, it is responsible for maintaining books and records of the Fund’s portfolio transactions and holding the Fund’s portfolio securities and cash pursuant to a custodian agreement with the Trust. Cash is held for the Fund at the Custodian. The Custodian maintains the accounting records for the Fund and each day computes the NAV of the Fund.

TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND DISBURSING AGENT

UMB Fund Services, Inc., is the transfer and dividend disbursing agent for the Fund and is responsible for maintaining the books and records detailing ownership of the Fund’s shares. During the fiscal period ending October 31, 2023, the Fund paid its Transfer Agent a fee of \$13,863.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Ropka Law, LLC, 215 Fries Mill Road, Turnersville, New Jersey 08012, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Cohen & Company, Ltd. serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Fund is normally determined once daily at 4:00 P.M. Eastern Time each day that the NYSE is open for a full day of trading (“Business Day”). As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE is open every weekday except for the following holidays: Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Celebration of Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year’s Day, and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when one of those holidays fall on Saturday or Sunday. As of the date of this SAI, the NYSE will close early on July 3, 2023, and November 24, 2023. The determination of NAV of each share of the Fund is made once during each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE by subtracting from the value of the Fund’s total assets the amount of its liabilities, and dividing the difference by the number of shares of the Fund outstanding at the time the determination is made. NAV is determined separately for each class of shares by dividing the value of the Fund’s total assets attributable to the shares of the class (less all liabilities attributable to the class) by the total number of shares of the class outstanding.

The value of the Fund’s net assets (i.e., the value of its securities and other assets less its liabilities, including expenses payable or accrued) is normally determined at the same time and on the same days as the Fund’s NAV is determined. Unless determined not to represent fair value by the Trustees, Fund investments are valued in the manner described below.

The value of investments listed on a securities exchange is based on the last sale prices as of the close of regular trading of the NYSE (which is currently 4:00 P.M., Eastern Time) or, in the absence of recorded sales, at the average of readily available closing bid and asked prices on the NYSE. Unlisted securities are valued at the average of the quoted bid and asked prices in the over-the-counter market. The value of each security for which readily available market quotations exist is based on a decision as to the broadest and most representative market for such security.

Bonds and other fixed income securities (other than short-term obligations but including listed issues) are valued on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service, the use of which has been approved by the Board. In making such valuations, the pricing service utilizes both dealer-supplied valuations and electronic data processing techniques which take into account appropriate factors such as institutional-size trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics and other market data, without exclusive reliance upon quoted prices or exchange or over-the-counter prices.

Securities or other assets for which market quotations are not readily available, or for which market quotations are available but deemed unreliable, are valued at fair value in accordance with procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Board. Short-term investments which mature in 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost if its original maturity was 60 days or less, or by amortizing its value on the 61st day prior to maturity, if its original maturity when acquired for the Fund was more than 60 days.

Trading in securities on most foreign exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed before the close of the NYSE and may also take place on days the NYSE is closed. If events materially affecting the value of foreign securities occur between the time when the exchange on which it is traded closes and the time when the Fund’s NAV is calculated, such securities would be valued at fair value in accordance with procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Trust’s Board. A domestic exchange-traded security may also be fair valued if events materially affecting the price of the security occur between the time the exchange on which the security or other asset is traded closes and the time the Fund value its assets.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

Orders received by a financial intermediary will be priced at the NAV next calculated after that financial intermediary, as an agent of the Fund, receives the request in good order from its clients.

A confirmation of each purchase and redemption transaction is issued on execution of that transaction.

The Fund reserves the right to discontinue, alter or limit the automatic reinvestment privilege at any time, but will provide shareholders prior written notice of any such discontinuance, alteration or limitation.

A shareholder's right to receive payment with respect to any redemption may be suspended or the payment of the redemption proceeds postponed: (i) during periods when the NYSE is closed for other than weekends and holidays or when regular trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation, (ii) during periods in which an emergency exists, which causes disposal of, or evaluation of the NAV of the Fund's portfolio securities to be unreasonable or impracticable, or (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit.

An investor should be aware that redemptions from the Fund may not be processed if a completed account application with a certified taxpayer identification number has not been received.

In the event a shareholder redeems all shares held in the Fund, future purchases of shares of the Fund by such shareholder would be subject to the Fund's minimum initial purchase requirements.

An investor should also be aware that any Fund shares that are redeemed within a 30-day holding period will be subject to a redemption fee of 2.00% of the total redemption proceeds. The 30-day holding period shall commence on the next business day following the date of purchase and shall apply to any redemption made on or before the 30th day from that date.

The Fund may sell shares to some 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, bank or trust company accounts, and accounts of certain financial institutions or intermediaries that do not apply the redemption fee to underlying shareholders, often because of administrative or systems limitations. From time to time, with the approval of the Investment Adviser, the redemption fee will not be assessed on redemptions by:

- accounts of asset allocation or wrap programs or other fee-based programs whose trading practices are determined by the Investment Adviser not to be detrimental to the Fund or long-term shareholders (e.g., model driven programs with periodic automatic portfolio rebalancing that prohibit participant-directed trading and other programs with similar characteristics).
- accounts of shareholders who have died or become disabled.
- shareholders redeeming shares:
 - in connection with required distributions from an IRA, certain omnibus accounts (including retirement plans qualified under Sections 401(a) or 401(k) of the Code, a 403(b) plan or any other Code Section 401 qualified employee benefit plan or account, or
 - in connection with plans administered as college savings plans under Section 529 of the Code.
- shareholders executing rollovers of current investments in the Fund through qualified employee benefit plans;
- redemptions of shares acquired through dividend reinvestment.
- involuntary redemptions of accounts that fall below the minimum account size.
- Funds or accounts managed by the Investment Adviser whose trading practices are determined by the Investment Adviser not to be detrimental to the Fund or long-term shareholders; and
- certain other accounts in the absolute discretion of the Investment Adviser when the redemption fee is de-minimis or a shareholder can demonstrate hardship.

The Fund reserves the right to modify or eliminate these waivers at any time.

The value of shares redeemed may be more or less than the shareholder's cost depending on Fund performance during the period the shareholder owned such shares.

Lost Accounts. The Fund's transfer and dividend disbursing agent will consider your account lost if correspondence to your address of record is returned as undeliverable on more than two consecutive occasions, unless the transfer agent determines your new address. When an account is "lost," all distributions on the account will be reinvested in additional Fund shares. In addition, the amount of any outstanding checks (unpaid for six months or more) or checks that have been returned to the transfer agent will be reinvested at the then-current NAV and the checks will be cancelled. However, checks will not be reinvested into accounts with a zero balance.

TAXES

The following is a summary of certain federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders. No attempt is made to present a comprehensive explanation of the federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning. You are urged to consult your own tax adviser.

This discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the matters addressed herein.

Taxation of the Fund. The Fund has elected to be treated, and intends to qualify for treatment each year, as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As such, the Fund should not be subject to federal income tax on its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to the extent that it timely distributes such income and capital gains to its shareholders. In order to qualify for treatment as a RIC, The Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its taxable net investment income (including the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income (“Distribution Requirement”) and also must meet several additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of the Fund’s gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (i.e., partnerships that are traded on an established securities market or tradable on a secondary market, other than partnerships that derive 90% of its income from interest, dividends, capital gains, and other traditionally permitted mutual fund income); (ii) at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (iii) at the end of each quarter of The Fund’s taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund own a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers that the 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 qualified publicly traded partnerships.

The Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. The Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one fund treated as a RIC do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the qualifying income or diversification requirements described above in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund correct the failure within a specified period. If the Fund fails to qualify for treatment as a RIC for any year, and the relief provisions are not available, all its income will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, the Fund’s shareholders would be taxed as if it received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction and non-corporate shareholders may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Moreover, if the Fund were to fail to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Fund would be required to pay out its earnings and profits accumulated in that year in order to qualify for treatment as a RIC in a subsequent year. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be able to cure a failure to qualify as a RIC, but in order to do so the Fund may incur significant fund-level taxes and may be forced to dispose of certain assets. If the Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund would generally be required to recognize any net built-in gains with respect to certain of its assets upon a disposition of such assets within five years of qualifying as a RIC in a subsequent year. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of The Fund for treatment as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

A Fund may elect to treat part or all any “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund’s taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. A “qualified late year loss” generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year and certain other late-year losses.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, unused capital loss carryforwards are available to be applied against future capital gains, if any, realized by the Fund. If the Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. Capital loss carryforwards can carry forward indefinitely to offset capital gains, if any, in years following the year of the loss.

The Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year at least the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve months generally ended October 31 of such year, plus certain other amounts. The Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of this 4% excise tax but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. The Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when an investment manager might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Fund to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Taxation of Shareholders — Distributions. The Fund receives income generally in the form of dividends and interest on its investments. This income, plus net short-term capital gains, if any, less expenses incurred in the operation of The Fund, constitutes the Fund’s net investment income. Distributions by the Fund from such income will generally be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income. Dividends are taxable whether you receive them in cash or in additional shares.

The Fund intends to distribute annually to its shareholders substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and any net realized long-term capital gains in excess of net realized short-term capital losses (including any capital loss carryforwards). To the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may be treated as qualified dividend income, which for non-corporate shareholders is subject to tax at reduced tax rates. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or foreign corporations if the stock with respect to which the dividend was paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become “ex-dividend” (which is the day on which declared distributions are deducted from the Fund’s assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend (or the Fund fails to satisfy this holding period requirement with respect to the underlying dividend-paying stock), (ii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Distributions received by the Fund from another RIC (including an exchange-traded fund that is taxable as a RIC) will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such other RIC. If 95% or more of the Fund’s gross income (calculated without taking into account net capital gain derived from sales or other dispositions of stock or securities) consists of qualified dividend income, the Fund may report all distributions of such income as qualified dividend income. As noted above, if you lend your shares in the Fund, such as pursuant to securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. The Fund will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Certain Fund's investment strategies may limit its ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

In the case of corporate shareholders, Fund distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by such Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation. Certain Fund's investment strategies will significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in the Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by the Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the IRS.

A Fund may derive capital gains and losses in connection with the sale or other disposition of its portfolio securities. Distributions from net short-term capital gains will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions from net capital gain (i.e., the excess of the Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) will be taxable to non-corporate shareholders at reduced tax rates, regardless of how long the shareholders have held its shares in the Fund.

If the Fund's distributions exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce the shareholder's tax basis in Fund shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's shares.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of shares reduces the net asset value of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder.

Dividends declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared. In addition, certain distributions made after the close of a taxable year of the Fund may be "spilled back" and treated for certain purposes as paid by the Fund during such taxable year. For purposes of calculating the amount of a RIC's undistributed income and gain subject to the 4% excise tax described above, such "spilled back" dividends are treated as paid by the RIC when it is actually paid. Distribution of ordinary income and capital gains may also be subject to foreign, state and local taxes depending on a shareholder's circumstances.

Taxation of Shareholders — Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Shares. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of the Fund by a shareholder who is not a dealer in securities will generally, for individual shareholders, be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss recognized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions or deemed distributions to the shareholder of net capital gains with respect to the shares. In addition, any loss realized on a sale or other disposition of shares will be disallowed to the extent a shareholder repurchases (or enters into a contract to or option to repurchase) shares within a period of 61 days (beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares). This loss disallowance rule will apply to shares received through the reinvestment of dividends during the 61-day period.

The Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to the Fund's shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares purchased and sold. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares the Fund (or its administrative agent) will also be required to report cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. If a shareholder has a different basis for different shares of the Fund held in the same account (e.g., if a shareholder purchased shares in the same account at different times for different prices), the Fund will calculate the basis of the shares sold using its default method unless the shareholder has properly elected to use a different method. The Fund's default method for calculating basis will be the average cost basis method, under which the basis per share is reported as the average of the bases of all of the shareholder's Fund shares in the account. A shareholder may elect, on an account-by-account basis, to use a method other than the average cost basis method by following procedures established by the Fund or its administrative agent. If such an election is made on or prior to the date of the first exchange or redemption of shares in the account and on or prior to the date that is one year after the shareholder receives notice of the Fund's default method, the new election will generally apply as if the average cost basis method had never been in effect for such account. If such an election is not made on or prior to such dates, the shares in the account at the time of the election will retain its averaged bases. Shareholders should consult its tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of applying the average cost basis method or electing another method of basis calculation.

Net Investment Income Tax. U.S. individuals with income exceeding certain thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of its "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of the Fund). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Taxation of Fund Investments. Certain of the Fund's investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, foreign currency contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect the Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (e.g., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require the Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolios (i.e., treat them as if it was closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements for avoiding income and excise taxes.

The Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts subject to section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts") as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund.

It is anticipated that any net gain realized from the closing out of futures or options contracts will be considered gain from the sale of securities and therefore will be qualifying income for purposes of the 90% qualifying income requirement. The Fund distributes to shareholders at least annually any net capital gains which have been recognized for federal income tax purposes, including unrealized gains at the end of the Fund's fiscal year on futures or options transactions. Such distributions are combined with distributions of capital gains realized on the Fund's other investments and shareholders are advised on the nature of the distributions.

As a result of entering into swap contracts, the Fund may make or receive periodic net payments. The Fund may also make or receive a payment when a swap is terminated prior to maturity through an assignment of the swap or other closing transaction. Periodic net payments will generally constitute ordinary income or deductions, while termination of a swap will generally result in capital gain or loss (which will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the Fund have been a party to the swap for more than one year). The tax treatment of many types of credit default swaps is uncertain and may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund.

Dividends and interest received with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If the Fund meets certain requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its respective taxable year consist of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then

the Fund should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to certain foreign income taxes and certain taxes of U.S. possessions paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to this election, the Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit the shareholder may be entitled to use against such shareholder's federal income tax. No deduction for foreign taxes paid by the Fund may be claimed by non-corporate shareholders who do not itemize deductions. Additionally, no deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing its alternative minimum tax liability. If the Fund makes this election, the Fund will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. Under certain circumstances, if the Fund receives a refund of foreign taxes paid in respect of a prior year, the value of shares could be reduced, or any foreign tax credits or deductions passed through to shareholders in respect of the Fund's foreign taxes for the current year could be reduced.

Under Section 988 of the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the time the Fund accrues income or incurs liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such income or pays such liabilities are generally treated as ordinary income or ordinary loss. Similarly, gains or losses on foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, certain foreign currency options or futures contracts and the disposition of debt securities denominated in foreign currency, to the extent attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates between the acquisition and disposition dates, are also treated as ordinary income or loss.

If the Fund owns shares in certain foreign entities, referred to as "passive foreign investment companies" or "PFICs," the Fund will generally be subject to one of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund may be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any "excess distribution" from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders; (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a "qualifying electing fund" or "QEF," the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above, the Fund's pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the passive foreign investment company, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund; or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, whether or not any distributions are made to the Fund, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above.

Amounts included in income each year by the Fund arising from a QEF election will be "qualifying income" under the Qualifying Income Test (as described above) even if not distributed to the Fund, if the Fund derives such income from its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies.

With respect to investments in STRIPS, Treasury Receipts, and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, the Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because The Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, the Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when the Investment Adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by the Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

Foreign Shareholders. Dividends paid by the Fund to shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities, to the extent derived from investment income and short-term capital gain (other than "short-term capital gain dividends" and "interest-related dividends" described below), will be subject to a 30% United States withholding tax unless a reduced rate of withholding or a withholding exemption is provided under applicable treaty law or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on through a permanent establishment in the United States. Nonresident shareholders are urged to consult its own tax advisers concerning the applicability of the

United States withholding tax and the proper withholding form(s) to be submitted to the Fund. A non-U.S. shareholder who fails to provide an appropriate IRS Form W-8 may be subject to backup withholding at the appropriate rate. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% (or lower treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. The 30% withholding tax generally will not apply to distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses or to redemption proceeds. The 30% withholding tax also will not apply to dividends that the Fund reports as (a) interest-related dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified net interest income," or (b) short-term capital gain dividends, to the extent such dividends are derived from the Fund's "qualified short-term gain." "Qualified net interest income" is the Fund's net income derived from U.S.-source interest and original issue discount, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. "Qualified short-term gain" generally means the excess of the net short-term capital gain of the Fund for the taxable year over its net long-term capital loss, if any. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports the payment as an interest-related dividend or short-term capital gain dividend. Non-U.S. shareholders should contact its intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to its accounts.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by the Fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable series of IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions ("FFIs"), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities ("NFFEs"). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to the Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in the Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in the Fund should consult its tax advisors in this regard.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to its unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Fund generally serves to block UBTI from being realized by its tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, tax-exempt shareholders could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in the Fund where, for example, (i) the Fund invests in real estate investment trusts that hold residual interests in "real estate mortgage investment conduits" or (ii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult its tax advisers.

The Fund's shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from the Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from its retirement account.

Backup Withholding. The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold (as "backup withholding") on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all, (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends, (3) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or (4) has not certified that such shareholder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is 24%.

Certain Reporting Regulations. If a shareholder recognizes a loss on disposition of Fund shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. A shareholder who fails to make the required disclosure to the IRS may be subject to adverse tax consequences, including significant penalties. The fact that a loss is so reportable does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper.

State Tax Matters. Distributions by the Fund to its shareholders and the ownership of Fund shares will generally be subject to applicable state and local taxes. In some states, distributions paid from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government may be exempt from personal income tax. Investment in GNMA or FNMA securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. You should contact your tax adviser concerning the possible qualification of Fund distributions for any exemption in your state. Shareholders are urged to consult its tax advisers regarding state and local taxes applicable to an investment in shares.

The foregoing discussion is a summary only and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of shares should consult its own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in such shares, including under state, local and other tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on applicable provisions of the Code, regulations, judicial authority and administrative interpretations in effect on the date hereof. Changes in applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, and such changes often occur. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult its tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware Trust on October 4, 2022. Its offices are located at 12600 Hill Country Boulevard, Suite R-230, Austin, Texas 78738 its telephone number is (888) 885-8859. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust currently permits the Trust to issue an unlimited number of shares with no par value.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportional interest in the Fund with each other share. Upon liquidation of the Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

Shareholders of the Fund are entitled to a full vote for each share held and to a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Separate votes are taken by a single series of the Trust on matters affecting only that series, and by a single class of a particular series on matters affecting only that class. Shareholders in the Trust do not have cumulative voting rights, and shareholders owning more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust may elect all of the Trustees if it chooses to do so and, in such event, the other shareholders in the Trust would not be able to elect any Trustee. The Trust is not required and has no current intention to hold meetings of shareholders annually, but the Trust will hold special meetings of shareholders when in the judgment of the Trustees it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote as may be required by the 1940 Act or as may be permitted by the Agreement and Declaration of Trust or By-laws. Shareholders have under certain circumstances (e.g., upon application and submission of certain specified documents to the Trustees by a specified number of shareholders) the right to communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of removing one or more Trustees. Shareholders also have the right to remove one or more Trustees without a meeting by a declaration in writing by a specified number of shareholders. Shares have no preemptive or conversion rights. The rights of redemption are described in the Prospectus. Shares are fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust may, upon the approval of its Board, require the redemption of all or any part of any outstanding shares without shareholder consent upon the sending of written notice thereof to each affected shareholder. This might occur, for example, if the Fund do not reach or fails to maintain an economically viable size.

Share certificates are not issued by the Trust.

The By-laws of the Trust provide that the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of record of one third of the shares of the Fund outstanding and entitled to vote thereat shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of Fund's shareholders, except as otherwise required by applicable law. The By-laws further provide that all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast at any such meeting at which a quorum is present, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that, at any meeting of shareholders of the Fund, each financial intermediary may vote any shares as to which that financial intermediary is the agent of record and which are otherwise not represented in person or by proxy at the meeting, proportionately in accordance with the votes cast by holders of all shares otherwise represented at the meeting in person or by proxy as to which that financial intermediary is the agent of record. Any shares so voted by a financial intermediary are deemed represented at the meeting for purposes of quorum requirements.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust further provides that obligations of the Trust are not binding upon the Trust's Trustees individually but only upon the property of the Trust and the Trustees are not liable for any action or failure to act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office.

The Trust has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act (the "Plan") to permit the Trust to establish a multiple class distribution system for the Fund. Under the Plan, each class of shares represents an interest in the same portfolio of investments of the Fund and has the same rights and privileges as any other class of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

The Fund is managed actively in pursuit of its investment objective. Securities are not traded for short-term profits but, when circumstances warrant, securities are sold without regard to the length of time held. A 25% annual turnover rate would occur, for example, if one-quarter of the securities in the Fund's portfolio (excluding short-term obligations) were replaced once in a period of one year. The amount of brokerage commissions and taxes on realized capital gains to be borne by the shareholders of the Fund tends to increase as the turnover rate activity increases.

In effecting securities transactions for the Fund, the Investment Adviser seeks to obtain the best price and execution of orders. In selecting a broker, the Investment Adviser considers a number of factors including: the broker's ability to execute orders without disturbing the market price; the broker's reliability for prompt, accurate confirmations and on-time delivery of securities; the broker's financial condition and responsibility; the research and other investment information provided by the broker; and the commissions charged. Accordingly, the commissions charged by any such broker may be greater than the amount another firm might charge if the Investment Adviser determines in good faith that the amount of such commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services and research information provided by such broker.

Portfolio securities are not purchased from or sold to the Administrator, Distributor or Investment Adviser or any "affiliated person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Administrator, Distributor or Investment Adviser when such entities are acting as principals, except to the extent permitted by law.

The Board from time to time reviews, among other things, information concerning the prevailing level of commissions charged by qualified brokers.

The Investment Adviser may direct a portion of the Fund's securities transactions to certain unaffiliated brokers which in turn use a portion of the commissions it receives from the Fund to pay other unaffiliated service providers for services provided to the Fund for which the Fund would otherwise be obligated to pay. Such commissions paid by the Fund are at the same rate paid to other brokers for effecting similar transactions in listed equity securities.

The Fund executes transactions through qualified brokers other than the Investment Adviser. In selecting such brokers, the Investment Adviser may consider the research and other investment information provided by such brokers. Such research services include economic statistics and forecasting services, industry and company analyses, portfolio strategy services, quantitative data, and consulting services from economists and political analysts. Research services furnished by brokers are used for the benefit of all the Investment Adviser's clients and not solely or necessarily for the benefit of the Fund. The Investment Adviser believes that the value of research services received is not readily determinable. The Trust does not reduce the fee paid by the Fund to the Investment Adviser by any amount that might be attributable to the value of such services.

The Investment Adviser maintains a list of approved Brokers and establishes committees that will periodically assess and review the full range of broker-dealer services including: the Broker's ability to execute orders without disturbing the market price; the Broker's reliability for prompt, accurate confirmations and on-time delivery of securities; the Broker's financial condition and responsibility; the research and other investment information provided by the Broker; and the commissions charged. In evaluating the execution capability of approved Brokers, these committees will review, when appropriate, a number of factors that may include, without limitation, the following: (i) ability to execute orders at the prevailing market price at the time of order entry; (ii) ability to execute orders on a timely basis; and (iii) ability to automate order flow, including the ability of the execution venue to support the order types. In addition, under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, the value of the permitted products and services can be factored into the equation for evaluating the cost of each transaction, including higher commissions, to determine if best execution is in fact obtained from approved Brokers. Any new Brokers shall be assessed against the Investment Adviser's best execution criteria and reviewed by the applicable committee for inclusion on the approved Broker list.

The Trustees review regularly the reasonableness of commissions and other transaction costs incurred for the Fund in light of facts and circumstances deemed relevant from time to time and, in that connection, receive reports from the Investment Adviser and published data concerning transaction costs incurred by institutional investors generally.

The following table describes the brokerage commissions paid by the BCM Focus Small/Micro-Cap Fund for the fiscal periods indicated below.

Fiscal Year Ended
October 31, 2023

\$13,590

The writing of options by the Trust may be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges governing the maximum number of options in each class which may be written by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written on the same or different exchanges or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. The number of options which the Trust may write may be affected by options written by the Investment Adviser for other investment advisory clients. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain other sanctions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As used in this SAI and the Prospectus, the term “majority of the outstanding voting securities” (as defined in the 1940 Act) currently means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of the Fund’s shares present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities are present in person or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities, whichever is less.

Fund shareholders receive semi-annual reports containing unaudited financial statements and annual reports containing financial statements audited by an independent registered public accounting firm.

With respect to the securities offered by the Fund, this SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all the information included in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC under the 1933 Act. Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC, certain portions have been omitted. Additionally, this information is available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. A copy may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Statements contained in this SAI and the Prospectus concerning the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete, and in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement. Each such statement is qualified in all respects by such reference.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm, Cohen & Company, audits and reports on the Fund’s annual financial statements. The financial statements include the “Schedule of Investments”, “Statement of Assets and Liabilities”, “Statement of Operations”, “Statements of Changes in Net Assets”, “Financial Highlights” and “Notes to Financial Statements”. The Trust will provide copies of the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report without charge upon written request or request by telephone by calling (888) 885-8859.

APPENDIX I — DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Fund's fixed-income investments may range in quality from securities rated in the lowest category in which the Fund is permitted to invest to securities rated in the highest category (as rated by nationally rated statistical ratings organizations including, but not limited to: Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Fitch's, DBRS, Kroll, or, if unrated by such organizations, as determined by the Investment Adviser to be of comparable quality). The percentage of the Fund's assets invested in securities in a particular rating category will vary. The following terms are generally used to describe the credit quality of fixed income securities:

Investment Grade Debt Securities are those rated in one of the four highest rating categories or, if unrated, deemed comparable by the Investment Adviser.

Below Investment Grade, High Yield Securities ("Junk Bonds") are those rated lower than Baa by Moody's or BBB by Standard & Poor's and comparable securities. They are deemed to be predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to repay principal and interest.

Moody's Investor Service

A Description of Moody's Investors Service, Inc.'s ("Moody's") Global Rating Scales Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. Short term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments.

Description of Moody's Long-Term Obligation Ratings

- Aaa Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
- Aa Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.
- B Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
- Caa Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aaa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Hybrid Indicator (hyb)

The hybrid indicator (hyb) is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By its terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Description of Short-Term Obligation Ratings

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

- P-1 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-2 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-3 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
- NP Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Description of Moody's US Municipal Short-Term Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale is used to rate US municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels — MIG 1 through MIG 3 — while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

- MIG 1. This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
- MIG 2. This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.
- MIG 3. This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.
- SG. This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Description of Moody's Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scale.

- VMIG 1. This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- VMIG 2. This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- VMIG 3. This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- SG. This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Standard & Poor's, a Division of S&P Global Inc. ("Standard & Poor's") Ratings

A Standard & Poor's issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects Standard & Poor's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as it come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days — including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on Standard & Poor's analysis of the following considerations:

Likelihood of payment — capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

Nature of and provisions of the obligation and the imputed promise.

Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

*Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings**

AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but Standard & Poor's expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

- C An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.
- D An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.
- NR. This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

* The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

- A-1 A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.
- A-2 A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3 A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- D A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Description of Standard & Poor's Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

A Standard & Poor's U.S. municipal note rating reflects Standard & Poor's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, Standard & Poor's analysis will review the following considerations:

Amortization schedule — the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

Source of payment — the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Standard & Poor's municipal short-term note rating symbols are as follows:

- SP-1. Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
- SP-2. Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
- SP-3. Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Description of Fitch Ratings' ("Fitch's") Credit Ratings Scales

Fitch's credit ratings provide an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which it invested.

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" are market conventions, and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. "Investment grade" categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the "speculative" categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

Fitch's credit ratings do not directly address any risk other than credit risk. In particular, ratings do not deal with the risk of a market value loss on a rated security due to changes in interest rates, liquidity and other market considerations. However, in terms of payment obligation on the rated liability, market risk may be considered to the extent that it influences the *ability* of an issuer to pay upon a commitment. Ratings nonetheless do not reflect market risk to the extent that it influences the size or other conditionality of the *obligation* to pay upon a commitment (for example, in the case of index-linked bonds).

In the default components of ratings assigned to individual obligations or instruments, the agency typically rates to the likelihood of non-payment or default in accordance with the terms of that instrument's documentation. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (*i.e.*, rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation). In such cases, the agency will make clear the assumptions underlying the agency's opinion in the accompanying rating commentary.

Description of Fitch's Long-Term Corporate Finance Obligations Rating Scales

Fitch long-term obligations rating scales are as follows:

- AAA Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
- AA Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
- A High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
- BBB Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
- BB Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
- B Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.
- CCC 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.
- CC 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk. C 'C' ratings indicate exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned ‘RD’ or ‘D’ ratings but are instead rated in the ‘B’ to ‘C’ rating categories, depending upon its recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Note: The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below ‘CCC’.

Description of Fitch’s Short-Term Ratings

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Fitch short-term ratings are as follows:

- F1 Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2 Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.
- F3 Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.
- B Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.
- RD Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically, applicable to entity ratings only.
- D Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Kroll Bond Rating Agency

Kroll Bond Rating Agency (“KBRA”) assigns credit ratings to issuers and its obligations using the same rating scale. In either case, KBRA’s credit ratings are intended to reflect both the probability of default and severity of loss in the event of default, with greater emphasis on probability of default at higher rating categories. For obligations, the determination of expected loss severity is, among other things, a function of the seniority of the claim. Generally speaking, issuer-level ratings assume a loss severity consistent with a senior unsecured claim. KBRA appends an (sf) indicator to ratings assigned to structured finance obligations.

Long Term Credit Rating

- AAA Determined to have almost no risk of loss due to credit-related events. Assigned only to the very highest quality obligors and obligations able to survive extremely challenging economic events.
- AA Determined to have minimal risk of loss due to credit-related events. Such obligors and obligations are deemed very high quality.
- A Determined to be of high quality with a small risk of loss due to credit-related events. Issuers and obligations in this category are expected to weather difficult times with low credit losses.
- BBB Determined to be of medium quality with some risk of loss due to credit-related events. Such issuers and obligations may experience credit losses during stress environments.
- BB Determined to be of low quality with moderate risk of loss due to credit-related events. Such issuers and obligations have fundamental weaknesses that create moderate credit risk.

- B Determined to be of very low quality with high risk of loss due to credit-related events. These issuers and obligations contain many fundamental shortcomings that create significant credit risk.
- CCC Determined to be at substantial risk of loss due to credit-related events, or currently in default with high recovery expectations.
- CC Determined to be near default or in default with average recovery expectations.
- C Determined to be near default or in default with low recovery expectations.
- D KBRA defines default as occurring if:
 1. There is a missed interest or principal payment on a rated obligation which is unlikely to be recovered.
 2. The rated entity files for protection from creditors, is placed into receivership or is closed by regulators such that a missed payment is likely to result.
 3. The rated entity seeks and completes a distressed exchange, where existing rated obligations are replaced by new obligations with a diminished economic value.

Short Term Credit Rating

- K1 Very strong ability to meet short-term obligations.
- K2 Strong ability to meet short-term obligations.
- K3 Adequate ability to meet short-term obligations.
- B Questionable ability to meet short-term obligations.
- C Little ability to meet short-term obligations.
- D KBRA defines default as occurring if:
 1. There is a missed interest or principal payment on a rated obligation which is unlikely to be recovered.
 2. The rated entity files for protection from creditors, is placed into receivership or is closed by regulators such that a missed payment is likely to result.
 3. The rated entity seeks and completes a distressed exchange, where existing rated obligations are replaced by new obligations with a diminished economic value.

KBRA may append - or + modifiers to ratings in categories AA through CCC to indicate, respectively, upper and lower risk levels within the broader category.

Dominion Bond Rating Service (“DBRS”)

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Debt Rating Scale

The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

- R-1 (high) Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
- R-1 (middle) Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

R-1 (low)	Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.
R-2 (high)	Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
R-2 (middle)	Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.
R-2 (low)	Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.
R-3	Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.
R-4	Speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as it falls due is uncertain.
R-5	Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as it fall due.
D	When the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to D may occur. DBRS may also use SD (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a "distressed exchange". See Default Definition for more information.

Long Term Obligations Scale

The DBRS long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. Ratings are based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer, and the relative ranking of claims. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories "(high)" and "(low)". The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

AAA	Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
AA	Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.
A	Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.
BBB	Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
BB	Speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

- B Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.
- CCC/CC/C Very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.
- D When the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to D may occur. DBRS may also use SD (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”. See Default Definition for more information.

APPENDIX II — LISTING OF SERVICE PROVIDERS AND VENDORS

The following is a list of persons/organizations other than the Investment Adviser and its affiliates that may receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information concerning the Fund:

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen and Company, Ltd.
1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800
Cleveland, OH 44115

Legal Counsel

Ropka Law, LLC
215 Fries Mill Road
Turnersville, New Jersey 08012

Service Providers:

Principal Underwriter

UMB Distribution Services, LLC
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Custodian

UMB Bank, N.A.
928 Grand Boulevard, 10th Floor
Kansas City, Missouri, 64106

Registrant's Transfer Agent, Fund Administrator & Fund Accountant:

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, WI 53212

APPENDIX III — PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

BARES CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Background

Proxy voting is an important right and privilege accorded to common equity investors. However, the SEC does not require investment advisers to provide a proxy voting service for their clients. If the adviser does in fact agree to vote proxies as a “value add” service to clients, the Commission requires that the adviser formulate a policy response demonstrating that reasonable care is undertaken to ensure that proxy rights are exercised in the best interests of the beneficial owners of the voted shares, appropriate due diligence be undertaken to ensure that shares are voted in a timely and fully documented fashion, and that the adviser retain records of all voting activity to be made available to clients/shareholders upon request.

SEC Rule 206(4)-6 requires advisers to develop and implement the following policy response prior to exercising voting authority on behalf of clients: (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients pursuant to client direction if provided, including procedures to disclose and manage conflicts of interests that may be attendant to the proxy voting process; (b) the adviser must provide disclosure to clients explaining how clients may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies pursuant to securities held in client accounts; (c) the adviser must disclose by way of Form ADV Part 2A a summary of proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a complete copy of policies to clients; and (d) the adviser must maintain certain records relating to proxy voting activities when the adviser retains proxy voting authority and provide evidence of same upon regulatory or client request.

On June 30, 2014, the SEC’s Division of Investment Management issued Staff Legal Bulletin No. 20 which provides guidance about an investment adviser’s duties in voting client proxies and retaining proxy advisory Firms. In the bulletin, the SEC staff responds to a number of questions about 206(4)-6 and the retention of proxy advisory firms for research and voting recommendations. Among other issues, the bulletin addresses:

- The steps that an investment adviser can take to demonstrate that proxy votes are cast in the clients’ best interests and in compliance with the adviser’s proxy voting procedures;
- Whether an investment adviser is required to vote every proxy;
- The considerations that an investment adviser should consider if it retains a proxy advisory Firm to assist it in its proxy voting duties; and
- The extent to which an investment adviser has an ongoing duty to oversee a proxy advisory Firm that it retains.

More recently, the SEC issued “Supplement to Commission Guidance regarding Proxy Voting Responsibilities of Investment Advisers (“Guidance”) which became effective in September 2020. The guidance expanded on regulatory expectations specific to voting proxies in client best interests, with particular emphasis upon advisers using proxy advisory services. Advisers voting proxies on behalf of clients must also comply with Rule 204-2 (as amended) which requires the adviser to observe specific record retention procedures related to proxy voting.

ERISA imposes additional policy and procedure requirements on investment advisers with respect to the voting of proxies and the maintenance and retention of related documentation and records, among other things, on behalf of ERISA qualified plan clients.

Policy

The Adviser assumes full authority to vote proxies for securities held in client accounts for which written delegation of such duties by the client is on record. It is the Adviser’s policy to vote proxies on behalf of clients in such a manner as to maximize shareholder value to the greatest extent possible. BCM’s proxy policy seeks to ensure

that the Adviser votes proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interests of client accounts without exception. Responsibilities for performing due diligence on pending proxy votes and vote execution have been delegated to the Adviser's Research Analysts. BCM does not rely upon proxy advisory services in the proxy voting process.

Procedures

Proxy Considerations

In determining how to vote a particular proxy event, the Adviser's Research Analysts will consider the following: (a) the degree of company insider ownership of the company shares; (b) the structure and level of compensation for corporate executives and the board; (c) the actual and perceived conflicts of interest attendant to the proposed measures relative to the company insiders (e.g., executives and the board); (d) financial and operating performance of the company and its stock; (e) the quality, diversity and/or independence of the board; and (e) other corporate governance issues.

BCM will not generally seek client approval or direction when voting proxies. BCM does not work with any outside proxy services or vendors to aggregate research or render advice as to how BCM should vote proxies in the best interest of clients.

Conflicts of Interest

Should a conflict of interest exist between the Adviser and client accounts as to the outcome of certain proxy votes, the Adviser is committed to resolving the conflict in the best interest of participating clients before it votes the proxy in question. The Adviser may take the following courses of action to resolve the conflict: (a) disclose the conflict to clients and obtain consent before voting; and/or (b) engage a disinterested, qualified third party to determine how the proxy should be voted. The Adviser's CCO is responsible to ensure that all proxies are voted in a timely manner in accordance with proxy policies, that any conflicts of interest are resolved in the best interests of participating clients, and that proxy voting records are retained accordingly.

Disclosure and Honoring Client Requests

BCM provides information in Form ADV Part 2A which summarizes the Adviser's proxy voting policy and includes guidance for clients interested in receiving additional information about the Adviser's proxy policy and related voting histories. All such requests received by BCM are forwarded to the CCO or President for processing. All responses to client proxy inquiries will include a written response with the information requested, and as applicable will include the name of the issuer, the proposal voted upon, and the manner in which BCM voted the client's proxy with respect to each proposal about which the client inquired.

Recordkeeping

BCM's written records include: (a) written proxy voting policies and procedures; (b) records of votes cast on behalf of clients; (c) records of client requests for proxy voting information and responses thereto; and (d) any documents prepared by the Adviser that were material to making a voting decision or that memorialized the basis for the decision, including details about any conflicts of interest identified and appropriate resolution.