

Statement of Additional Information
March 30, 2026

CONNORS HEDGED EQUITY FUND
Institutional Class: CVRDX

A series of
CONNORS FUNDS
1210 Broadcasting Road, Suite 200, Wyomissing, PA 19610

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the Connors Hedged Equity Fund (the “Fund”) dated March 30, 2026, which may be supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). The audited financial statements of the Fund are incorporated into this SAI by reference to the Fund’s most recent Annual Report to shareholders. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of the Fund should be made solely upon the information contained herein. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge, upon request, by writing the Fund at Connors Hedged Equity Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246 or by calling toll-free 833-601-2676 or by visiting the Fund’s website at <https://www.connorsinvestor.com/mutual-fund>.

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Fund is a diversified series of Connors Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end, management investment company. The Trust is statutory trust that was organized under Delaware law on September 15, 2021. The Fund’s investments are managed by Connors Investor Services, Inc. (the “Adviser”). For further information on the Fund, please call 833-601-2676 or visit the Fund’s website at <https://www.connorsinvestor.com/mutual-fund>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Information contained in this SAI expands upon information contained in the Prospectus. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that the Fund’s investment programs will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of the Fund’s investments and associated risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase of the applicable securities.

General Investment Risks. Prices of securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all securities, which could also result in losses to the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of all types of securities, including securities held by the Fund, can decline.

Borrowing Money. The Fund may, to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), borrow money to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest. In the event the Fund should ever borrow money under these conditions, such borrowing could increase the Fund’s costs and thus reduce the value of the Fund’s assets. In an extreme case, if the Fund’s current investment income was not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

Common Stock. The Fund may, directly or indirectly, purchase common stock. Prices of common stock may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose stock the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all stocks, which could also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks, including common stocks held by the Fund, will likely decline.

Commodities Instruments. There are several additional risks associated with transactions in commodity futures contracts, swaps on commodity futures contracts, commodity forward contracts, and other commodities instruments. In the commodity instruments markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling commodity instruments today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery tomorrow. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side of the same commodity instrument, the commodity producer generally must sell the commodity instrument at a lower price than the expected future spot price. Conversely, if most hedgers in the commodity instruments market are purchasing commodity instruments to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only sell the other side of the commodity instrument at a higher future price

than the expected future spot price of the commodity. The changing nature of the hedgers and speculators in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price, which can have significant implications for the Fund. If the nature of hedgers and speculators in commodity instruments markets has shifted when it is time for the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of a maturing contract in a new commodity instrument, the Fund might reinvest at a higher or lower future price or choose to pursue other investments. The commodities that underlie commodity instruments may be subject to additional economic and non-economic variables, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political, and regulatory developments. These factors may have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked instruments than on traditional securities. Certain commodities are also subject to limited pricing flexibility because of supply and demand factors. Others are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of the volatility of the prices for certain raw materials and the instability of supplies of other materials. These additional variables may create additional investment risks which subject the Fund's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Also, unlike the financial instruments markets, in the commodity instruments markets there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of the commodity instruments contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity, including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. To the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while the Fund is invested in instruments on that commodity, the value of the commodity instrument may change proportionately.

Convertible Securities. In addition to common and preferred stocks, the Fund may invest in securities convertible into common stock such as convertible bonds, convertible preferred stocks, and warrants. Convertible bonds are fixed-income securities that may be converted at a stated price within a specified period into a certain quantity of the common stock of the same or a different issuer. Convertible bonds are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar non-convertible security), a convertible security also provides the investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying common stock. Like other debt securities, the value of a convertible bond tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. However, to the extent that the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible bond will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible bonds tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible bonds tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. A unique feature of convertible securities is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the prices of the convertible securities tend to rise as a reflection of the value of the underlying common stock. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose or compromise confidential, proprietary, or private personal information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential or private personal information or various other operational disruptions. Successful cybersecurity breaches of the Fund and/or the Fund's Adviser, sub-adviser, distributor, custodian, the transfer agent or other third-party services providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, a successful cybersecurity

breach may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value ("NAV"), cause the release of private personal shareholder information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund relies on third-party service providers for many of the day-to-day operations and is therefore subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective in protecting the Fund from cybersecurity breaches. Similar types of cybersecurity 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 investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

Debt Securities. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in corporate debt securities and U.S. Government Obligations, as defined below. Corporate securities include, but are not limited to, debt obligations offered by public or private corporations either registered or unregistered. The market value of such securities may fluctuate in response to interest rates and the creditworthiness of the issuer. A debt instrument's credit quality depends on the issuer's ability to pay interest on the security and repay the debt; the lower the credit rating, the greater the risk that the security's issuer will default. The credit risk of a security may also depend on the credit quality of any bank or financial institution that provides credit enhancement for the security. The Fund may purchase debt securities of any credit quality, maturity or yield. Accordingly, the Fund may purchase investment grade securities, meaning securities rated BBB or better by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), Baa or better by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") or a comparable rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or, if unrated, as determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. In addition, the Fund may purchase lower-rated debt securities including, without limitation, "junk" bonds whose ratings are below investment grade. Debt securities rated Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P or Fitch may be considered speculative and are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Debt securities rated lower than Baa by Moody's or lower than BBB by S&P or Fitch are generally considered speculative and subject to significant risks of non-payment of interest and principal and greater market fluctuations than higher-rated fixed-income securities. Lower-rate debt securities are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by companies with questionable credit strength. The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher-rated debt securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund's net asset value. These risks can reduce the value of the Fund's shares and the income it earns. While the Adviser utilized the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, it relies primarily upon its own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness.

Equity Securities. In addition to U.S. common stock, the Fund's equity investments may include preferred stock, securities convertible into common stock, and foreign stock. The Fund's equity investments may include securities traded on domestic exchanges or on the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. The prices of equity securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities, including securities held by the Fund, will likely decline.

Economic and Regulatory Risks. Domestic and foreign governments and agencies thereof often adopt an active approach to managing economic conditions within a nation, which may have material effects on the securities markets within the nation. A government may pursue supportive policies that include, but are not limited to, lowering corporate and personal tax rates and launching stimulative government spending programs designed to improve the national economy or sectors thereof. Agencies

of a government, including central banks, may pursue supporting policies that include, but are not limited to, setting lower interest rate targets and buying and selling securities in the public markets. Governments and agencies thereof may also attempt to slow economic growth if the pace of economic growth is perceived to be too great and pose a long-term risk to the economy or a sector thereof. In each instance, the actions taken may be less successful than anticipated or may have unintended adverse consequences. Such a failure or investor perception that such efforts are failing could negatively affect securities markets generally, as well as result in higher interest rates, increased market volatility and reduced value and liquidity of certain securities, including securities held by the Fund.

In addition, governments and agencies thereof may enact additional regulation or engage in deregulation that negatively impacts the general securities markets or a sector thereof. Given the potential broad scope and sweeping nature of some regulatory actions, the potential impact a regulatory action may have on securities held by the Fund may be difficult to determine and may not be fully known for an extended period of time. Accordingly, regulatory actions could adversely affect the Fund.

Rising interest rates may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain fixed income investments, including fixed income investments held by the Fund, which could cause the value of the Fund's investments and share price to decline. If the Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed income markets they may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in such derivatives.

Tax Risk Resulting from the *Loper Bright* Supreme Court Decision. Recent rulings from the U.S. Supreme Court could result in material changes to U.S. federal income tax regulatory authority and administrative interpretations of established rules. The Supreme Court's decision in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* could significantly impact the Treasury Department's ("Treasury") and Internal Revenue Service's ("IRS") authority to interpret the Code and issue tax regulations. This may affect: (i) the validity and enforceability of existing regulations of the Treasury promulgated pursuant to the Code (the "Treasury Regulations"), particularly where Congressional authorization is not explicit; (ii) the deference courts give to IRS interpretations, revenue rulings, notices, and other administrative guidance; (iii) treatment of tax positions previously taken based on Treasury Regulations or IRS guidance; (iv) the IRS's ability to adopt new interpretations or create new rules without specific statutory authorization; (v) the continued validity of tax planning strategies that rely on Treasury Regulations; and (vi) the level of certainty available through IRS private letter rulings and other administrative determinations. Any judicial reexamination of Treasury and IRS authority could result in increased tax uncertainty and compliance costs, the need to reevaluate and potentially restructure existing arrangements, greater risk of challenge to tax positions based on regulatory interpretations, reduced availability of administrative guidance and different courts reaching inconsistent conclusions about regulatory validity. Any such change could materially affect the intended U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Fund or any transaction entered into by the Fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds ("ETFs") and Similar Instruments. The Fund may invest in shares of ETFs and other similar instruments. An ETF is typically an investment company registered under the 1940 Act that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to track the performance of a particular index or market sector. Alternatively, ETFs may be actively managed pursuant to a particular investment strategy, similar to other non-index based investment companies. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. In addition, ETFs sell and redeem their shares at NAV in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called "creation units." Shares representing fractional interests in these creation units are listed for trading on national securities exchanges and can be purchased and sold in the secondary market like ordinary stocks in lots of any size at any time during the trading day.

Instruments the Fund may purchase that are similar to ETFs represent beneficial ownership interests in specific "baskets" of securities of companies within a particular industry sector or group. These

securities may also be listed on national securities exchanges and purchased and sold in the secondary market, but unlike ETFs, are not registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act. Such securities may also be exchange traded, but because they are not registered as investment companies, they are not subject to the percentage investment limitations imposed by the 1940 Act.

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded), including the risk that the general level of securities prices, or that the prices of securities within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of an ETF. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional registered investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF's shares may trade at a discount to the ETF's NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; and (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, and (v) activation of "circuit breakers" by the exchange (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) may halt trading of the ETF's shares temporarily. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF is designed to track.

Because ETFs and pools that issue similar instruments bear various fees and expenses, the Fund will pay a proportionate share of these expenses, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. As with traditional investment companies, ETFs charge asset-based fees, although these fees tend to be relatively low as compared to other type of investment companies. ETFs do not charge initial sales loads or redemption fees and investors pay only customary brokerage fees to buy and sell ETF shares.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), the Fund generally may not acquire shares of another investment company, including ETFs, beyond the limitations established under Section 12(d)(1). These limitations typically restrict the Fund's investment in shares of another investment company to no more than 5% of its assets (with such investment representing no more than 3% of the securities of the other investment company) and limit the aggregate investment in all investment companies to 10% of the Fund's assets. However, the Fund may exceed these limitations by relying on one or more applicable exemptions under the 1940 Act, provided the conditions of the chosen exemption are met. For example, Section 12(d)(1)(F) provides an exemption that permits the Fund to invest in other investment companies beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions, including that the Fund and its affiliates do not acquire more than 3% of the acquired fund and that the Fund does not charge a sales load exceeding the limits in Section 12(d)(1)(F)(ii). Additionally, Rule 12d1-4 provides a framework for fund-of-funds arrangements, permitting greater flexibility under certain conditions, including requirements related to disclosure, fees, and agreements between the Fund and the acquired fund. These exemptions are not exclusive, and the Fund may rely on other available provisions or rules under the 1940 Act if they apply to the specific circumstances.

While the creation and redemption of creation units helps an ETF maintain a market value close to NAV, the market value of an ETF's shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the ETF's underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risk that the Fund's NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. The Fund may invest in leveraged and inverse ETFs. Leveraged and inverse ETFs involve additional risks and considerations not present in traditional ETFs. Typically, shares of an index-based ETF are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark increases. However, in the case of inverse ETFs (also called "short ETFs" or "bear ETFs"), shares are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark decreases, similar to holding short

positions in the underlying benchmark. Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples (e.g., 2X or 3X) of the performance of the underlying benchmark, typically by using derivatives in an effort to amplify returns (or decline, in the case of inverse ETFs) of the underlying benchmark. While leveraged ETFs may offer the potential for greater return, the potential for loss and the speed at which losses can be realized also are greater.

Leveraged and inverse ETFs “reset” over short periods of time, meaning they are designed to deliver their stated returns only for the length of their reset periods (typically daily), and are not designed to deliver their returns intraday or over periods longer than the stated reset period. Because of the structure of these products, their rebalancing methodologies and the math of compounding, extending holdings beyond the reset period can lead to results very different from a simple doubling, tripling, or inverse of the benchmark's average return over the same period of time. This difference in results can be magnified in volatile markets. Further, leveraged and inverse ETFs may have lower trading volumes or may be less tax-efficient than traditional ETFs and may be subject to additional regulation. To the extent that leveraged or inverse ETFs invest in derivatives, investments in such ETFs will be subject to the risks of investments in derivatives. For these reasons, leveraged and inverse ETFs are typically considered to be riskier investments than traditional ETFs.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign governments or foreign corporations directly or indirectly through ETFs or derivative transactions (e.g., foreign currency futures). The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers that trade directly on U.S. and foreign stock exchanges or in the form of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are receipts that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs are generally issued by a U.S. bank or trust company to U.S. buyers as a substitute for direct ownership of a foreign security and are traded on U.S. exchanges. ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. ADRs may be purchased through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. The depository of an unsponsored ADR is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights with respect to the deposited security. Investments in ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investments in foreign securities.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. The performance of foreign markets does not necessarily track U.S. markets. Foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities may trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit less liquidity and greater price volatility than securities of U.S. companies. There may be less governmental supervision of securities markets, brokers, and issuers of securities than in the U.S. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities, which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Therefore, to the extent the Fund invests in a foreign security, which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, there is a risk that the value of such security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the securities underlying foreign currency. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than those applicable to domestic custodial arrangements, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. Investments in foreign securities may also be subject to other risks different from those affecting U.S. investments, including local political or economic developments, expropriation or nationalization of assets, restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, currency blockage (which would prevent cash from being brought back to the U.S.), limits on proxy voting and difficulty in enforcing legal rights outside the U.S. Currency exchange rates and

regulations may cause fluctuation in the value of foreign securities. In addition, foreign securities, and dividends and interest payable on those securities, may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities.

Foreign Exchange Risk and Currency Transactions. The value of foreign assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions. Currency futures contracts are exchange-traded and change in value to reflect movements of a currency or a basket of currencies. Settlement must be made in a designated currency. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used to (i) gain exposure to a particular currency or currencies as a part of the Fund's investment strategy, (ii) when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or (iii) when the receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security is anticipated. With respect to subparagraphs (ii) and (iii), a forward contract can then "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be. Additionally, when the Adviser believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. Cross-hedging may be used by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency. Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Forward contracts may also be used to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") includes foreign exchange forwards in the definition of "swap" as well as OTC derivatives and therefore contemplates that certain of these contracts may be exchange-traded, cleared by a clearinghouse and otherwise regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). The CFTC has been granted authority to regulate forward foreign currency contracts and many of the final regulations already adopted by the CFTC will apply to such contracts, however a limited category of forward foreign currency contracts were excluded from certain of the Dodd-Frank Act regulations by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department. Therefore, trading by the Fund in forward foreign currency contracts excluded by the Treasury Department is not subject to the CFTC regulations to which trading in other forward foreign currency contracts is subject.

Currency transactions are subject to the risk of a number of complex political and economic factors applicable to the countries issuing the underlying currencies. Furthermore, unlike trading in most other types of instruments, there is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to the foreign currencies underlying the derivative currency transactions. As a result, available information may not be complete. In an OTC trading environment, there are no daily price fluctuation limits. There may be no liquid secondary market to close out options purchased or written, or forward contracts entered into, until their exercise, expiration or maturity. There is also the risk of default by, or the bankruptcy of, the financial institution serving as a counterparty.

Currency swaps involve the exchange of rights to make or receive payments in specified currencies and are individually negotiated. The entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the

risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. The Fund's performance may be adversely affected as the Adviser may be incorrect in its forecasts of market value and currency exchange rates.

Forwards, Futures, Swaps, and Options. As described below, the Fund may purchase and sell in the U.S. or abroad futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and put and call options on securities, futures, securities indices, swaps, and currencies. In the future, the Fund may employ instruments and strategies that are not presently contemplated but which may be subsequently developed to the extent such investment methods are consistent with such Fund's investment objectives and are legally permissible. There can be no assurance that an instrument, if employed, will be successful. The Fund may buy and sell these investments for a number of purposes, including hedging, investment, or speculative purposes. For example, it may do so to try to manage its exposure to the possibility that the prices of its portfolio securities may decline or to establish a position in the securities market as a substitute for purchasing individual securities. Some of these strategies, such as selling futures, buying puts, and writing covered calls, may be used to hedge the Fund's portfolio against price fluctuations. Other hedging strategies, such as buying futures and call options, tend to increase the Fund's exposure to the securities market.

Transactions in derivative instruments (e.g., futures, options, forwards, and swaps) involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities or commodities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments prices, or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge (if the derivative instrument is being used for hedging purposes); tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing positions. The Fund's use of swaps, futures contracts, options, forward contracts, and certain other derivative instruments will have the economic effect of financial leverage. Financial leverage magnifies exposure to the swings in prices of an asset underlying a derivative instrument and results in increased volatility, which means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund does not use derivative instruments that have a leveraging effect. Leveraging tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in the fund's exposure to an asset and may cause the Fund's NAV to be volatile. For example, if the Adviser seeks to gain enhanced exposure to a specific asset through a derivative instrument providing leveraged exposure to the asset and that derivative instrument increases in value, the gain to the Fund will be enhanced; however, if that investment decreases in value, the loss to the Fund will be magnified. A decline in the Fund's assets due to losses magnified by the derivative instruments providing leveraged exposure may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet redemption requests when it may not be advantageous to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund's use of derivative instruments to obtain enhanced exposure will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's success in using derivative instruments to hedge portfolio assets depends on the degree of price correlation between the derivative instruments and the hedged asset. Imperfect correlation may be caused by several factors, including temporary price disparities among the trading markets for the derivative instrument, the assets underlying the derivative instrument, and the Fund's assets. OTC derivative instruments involve an increased risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Some derivative instruments are not readily marketable or may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. In addition, during periods of market volatility, a commodity exchange may suspend or limit trading in an exchange-traded derivative instrument, which may make the contract temporarily illiquid and difficult to price. Commodity exchanges may also establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or futures option can vary from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. This may prevent the closing out of positions to limit losses. Further, under certain circumstances, commodity

exchanges or regulators may impose limits that are lower than current open equity in a given futures contract; such limit changes have the potential to cause liquidation of positions and may adversely affect the Fund. Certain purchased OTC options, and assets used as cover for written OTC options, may be considered illiquid. The ability to terminate OTC derivative instruments may depend on the cooperation of the counterparties to such contracts. For thinly traded derivative instruments, the only source of price quotations may be the selling dealer or counterparty. Regulations adopted by prudential regulators will require certain bank-regulated counterparties and certain of their affiliates to include in certain financial contracts, including many derivatives contracts, terms that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Fund, to terminate such contracts, foreclose upon collateral, exercise other default rights or restrict transfers of credit support in the event that the counterparty and/or its affiliates are subject to certain types of resolution or insolvency proceedings. It is possible that these new requirements, as well as potential additional government regulation and other developments in the market, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing derivatives agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves skills different from conducting ordinary portfolio securities transactions. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's use of derivative instruments will be advantageous to the Fund.

Regulatory Matters Regarding Forwards, Futures, Swaps, and Options. The Adviser intends to file with the National Futures Association a notice claiming an exclusion from the definition of commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, and the rules of the CFTC promulgated thereunder, with respect to the Fund's operation. In October 2020, the CFTC approved a final rule amending regulations of speculative position limits to conform with certain Dodd-Frank amendments to the Commodity Exchange Act. The CFTC adopted new and amended federal spot-month position limits for derivatives contracts associated with 25 physical commodities and amended single-month and all-months-combined federal limits for most of the agricultural contracts currently subject to federal position limits. Under the final rule, federal non-spot month position limits were not extended to the sixteen new physical commodities. These federal position limits apply to "economically equivalent swaps," which are swaps with materially identical contractual specifications, terms, and conditions as a referenced contract. The new rules also modify the bona fide hedge exemption by expanding from six to eleven the number of self-effectuating enumerated bona fide hedges and by liberalizing the terms of some existing enumerated hedges. The final rules include an expedited review and approval regime for market participants to exceed federal position limits for non-enumerated bona fide hedging transactions or positions. In addition, the final rules adopt a "spread transaction" exemption, which is self-effectuating for federal position limit purposes. Transactions in futures and options by the Fund are subject to limitations established by futures and option exchanges governing the maximum number of futures and options that may be written or held by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the futures or options were written or purchased on the same or different exchanges or are held in one or more accounts or through one or more different exchanges or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of futures or options which the Fund may write or hold may be affected by futures or options written or held by other entities, including other investment companies advised by the Adviser. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of those limits and may impose certain other sanctions.

Forward Contracts. A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific security, currency, or other instruments for an agreed price at a future date that is individually negotiated and privately traded by traders and their customers. In contrast to contracts traded on an exchange (such as futures contracts), forward contracts are not guaranteed by any exchange or clearinghouse and are subject to the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the trade. Forward contracts are highly leveraged and highly volatile, and a relatively small price movement in a forward contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund. To the extent the Fund engages in forward contracts to generate a return, the Fund will be subject to these risks. Forward contracts are not always standardized and are frequently the subject of individual negotiation between the parties involved. By contrast, futures contracts are generally standardized, and futures exchanges have central clearinghouses which keep track of all positions. Because there is no clearinghouse system applicable to forward contracts, there is no direct means of offsetting a forward

contract by purchase of an offsetting position on the same exchange as one can with respect to a futures contract. Absent contractual termination rights, the Fund may not be able to terminate a forward contract at a price and time that it desires. In such event, the Fund will remain subject to counterparty risk with respect to the forward contract, even if the Fund enters into an offsetting forward contract with the same, or a different, counterparty. If a counterparty defaults, the Fund may lose money on the transaction. Depending on the asset underlying the forward contract, forward transactions can be influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, government commercial and trade programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, weather and climate conditions, insects, and plant disease, purchases and sales by foreign countries and changing interest rates.

Futures Contracts. U.S. futures contracts are traded on organized exchanges regulated by the CFTC. Transactions on such exchanges are cleared through a clearing corporation, which guarantees the performance of the parties to each contract. The Fund may also invest in volatility index futures contracts and non-U.S. futures contracts. There are several risks in connection with the use of futures by the Fund. In the event futures are used by the Fund for hedging purposes, one risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the price of futures and movements in the price of the instruments, which are the subject of the hedge. The price of futures may move more than or less than the price of the instruments being hedged. If the price of futures moves less than the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge, the hedge will not be fully effective, but, if the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in an unfavorable direction, the Fund would be in a better position than if it had not hedged at all. If the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in a favorable direction, this advantage will be partially offset by the loss on the futures. If the price of the futures moves more than the price of the hedged instruments, the Fund will experience either a loss or gain on the futures, which will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the instruments, which are the subject of the hedge. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of instruments being hedged and movements in the price of futures contracts, the Fund may buy or sell futures contracts in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of instruments being hedged if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of such instruments has been greater than the volatility over such time period of the futures, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser. Conversely, the Fund may buy or sell fewer futures contracts if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of the instruments being hedged is less than the volatility over such time period of the futures contract being used, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser. It is also possible that when the Fund sells futures to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the market may advance, and the value of the futures instruments held in the Fund may decline. Where futures are purchased to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities before the Fund is able to invest its cash (or cash equivalents) in an orderly fashion, it is possible that the market may decline instead; if the Fund then concludes not to invest its cash at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Fund will realize a loss on the futures contract that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the securities that were to be purchased. Successful use of futures to hedge portfolio securities protects against adverse market movements but also reduces potential gain. For example, if the Fund has hedged against the possibility of a decline in the market adversely affecting securities held by it and securities prices increase instead, the Fund will lose part or all of the benefit to the increased value of its securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if the Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements (as described below). Such sales of securities may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices which reflect the rising market.

The Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The Fund may also use futures to attempt to gain exposure to a particular market, index, security, commodity or instrument or for speculative purposes to increase return. One or more markets, indices or instruments to which the Fund has exposure through futures may go down in value, possibly sharply and unpredictably. This means the Fund may lose money. The price of futures may not correlate perfectly with movement in the cash market due to certain market distortions. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit

requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, with respect to financial futures contracts, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortions. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market, and because of the imperfect correlation between the movements in the cash market and movements in the price of futures, a correct forecast of general market trends or interest rate movements by the Adviser may still not result in a successful hedging transaction over a short time frame (in the event futures are used for hedging purposes). Positions in futures may be closed out only on an exchange or board of trade which provides a secondary market for such futures. Although the Fund intends to purchase or sell futures only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appear to be active secondary markets, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on any exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. When there is no liquid market, it may not be possible to close a futures investment position, and in the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin (as described below). In such circumstances, an increase in the price of the securities, if any, may partially or completely offset losses on the futures contract. However, as described above, there is no guarantee that the price of the securities will in fact, correlate with the price movements in the futures contract and thus provide an offset on a futures contract. Further, it should be noted that the liquidity of a secondary market in a futures contract may be adversely affected by “daily price fluctuation limits” established by commodities exchanges which limit the amount of fluctuation in a futures contract price during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in the contract, no trades may be entered into at a price beyond the limit, thus preventing the liquidation of open futures positions. The trading of futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house, or other disruptions of normal activity, which could at times make it difficult or impossible to liquidate existing positions or to recover equity.

Stock Index Futures. The Fund may invest in stock index futures. A stock index assigns relative values to the common stocks included in the index and fluctuates with the changes in the market value of those stocks. Stock index futures are contracts based on the future value of the basket of securities that comprise the underlying stock index. The contracts obligate the seller to deliver and the purchaser to take cash to settle the futures transaction or to enter into an obligation contract. No physical delivery of the securities underlying the index is made on settling the futures obligation. No monetary amount is paid or received by the Fund on the purchase or sale of a stock index future. At any time prior to the expiration of the future, the Fund may elect to close out its position by taking an opposite position, at which time a final determination of variation margin is made, and additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund. Any gain or loss is then realized by the Fund on the future for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Although stock index futures by their terms call for settlement by the delivery of cash, in most cases, the settlement obligation is fulfilled without such delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction. All futures transactions are effected through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the contracts are traded.

Futures Contracts on Securities. The Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts on securities. A futures contract sale creates an obligation by the Fund, as seller, to deliver the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specific future time for a specified price. A futures contract purchase creates an obligation by the Fund, as purchaser, to take delivery of the specific type of financial instrument at a specific future time at a specific price. The specific securities delivered or taken, respectively, at settlement date, would not be determined until or near that date. The determination would be in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the futures contract sale or purchase was made. Although futures contracts on securities by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of securities,

in most cases, the contracts are closed out before the settlement date without making or taking delivery of securities. The Fund may close out a futures contract sale by entering into a futures contract purchase for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument and the same delivery date. If the price of the sale exceeds the price of the offsetting purchase, the Fund is immediately paid the difference and thus realizes a gain. If the offsetting purchase price exceeds the sale price, the Fund pays the difference and realizes a loss. Similarly, the Fund may close out of a futures contract purchase by entering into a futures contract sale. If the offsetting sale price exceeds the purchase price, the Fund realizes a gain, and if the purchase price exceeds the offsetting sale price, the Fund realizes a loss. Accounting for futures contracts will be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Volatility Index Futures. The Fund may take long and short positions in volatility index futures. A volatility index generally attempts to reflect the projected future volatility of a specific market index by calculating the average price of listed options on the specific market index. For example, the Fund may invest in futures on the CBOE Volatility Index, which is designed to estimate the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index over a 30-day period pursuant to a calculation based on the midpoint of bid and ask quotes for options on the S&P 500 Index. The prices of options on market indices have tended to increase during periods of heightened volatility in the underlying market and decrease during periods of greater stability in the underlying market, which would result in increases or decreases, respectively, in the level of the volatility index. Investments in volatility index futures are subject to the risk that the Fund is incorrect in its forecast of volatility for the underlying index and may have the potential for unlimited loss. To the extent the Fund purchases and sells volatility index futures, the Fund will be exposed to increased levels of volatility.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33⅓% of its total assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities that the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board"). In determining whether the Fund will lend securities, the Adviser will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Adviser. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities, or letters of credit. The Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

The borrower, at all times during the loan, must maintain with the Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral, or provide to the Fund an irrevocable letter of credit equal in value to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. While the loan is outstanding, the borrower will pay the Fund any dividends or interest paid on the loaned securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral to earn additional income. Alternatively, the Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. It is anticipated that the Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or the Fund will be paid a premium for the loan. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or the borrower, at any time. The Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan, and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. If the Fund invests the cash collateral from the borrower, there is the risk that such investment may result in a financial loss. In such an event, the Fund would be required to repay the borrower out the Fund's assets.

Where voting rights with respect to the loaned securities pass with the lending of the securities, the Adviser intends to call the loaned securities to vote proxies, or to use other practicable and legally enforceable means to obtain voting rights, when the Adviser has knowledge that, in its opinion, a material event affecting the loaned securities will occur or the Adviser otherwise believes it necessary to vote. The Fund has not engaged in any securities lending activities as of the date of this SAI.

U.S. Government Obligations. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in U.S. Government Obligations. “U.S. Government Obligations” include securities, which are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“U.S. Treasury”), by various agencies of the U.S. government, and by various instrumentalities, which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury obligations include Treasury Bills, Treasury Notes, and Treasury Bonds. Treasury Bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years.

Agencies and instrumentalities established by the U.S. government include the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Bank, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Small Business Administration, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, the Resolution Funding Corporation, the Financing Corporation of America and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Some of these securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government while others are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality, which may include the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. In the case of U.S. Government Obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. government itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. U.S. Government Obligations are subject to price fluctuations based upon changes in the level of interest rates, which will generally result in all those securities changing in price in the same way, i.e., all those securities experiencing appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise. Any guarantee of the U.S. government will not extend to the yield or value of the Fund’s shares.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the value of illiquid investments held by the Fund would exceed 15% of its net assets. An illiquid investment is 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. Illiquid investments pose risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio investments and the Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices. Under the supervision of the Board, the Adviser determines the liquidity of the Fund’s investments and, through reports from the Adviser, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid investments. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund was in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid investments, it would seek to take appropriate steps to bring the Fund’s illiquid investments to or below 15% of its net assets per the requirements of Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act. The sale of some illiquid and other types of investments may be subject to legal restrictions.

If the Fund invests in investments for which there is no ready market, it may not be able to readily sell such investments. Such investments are unlike investments that are traded in the open market, and which can be expected to be sold immediately if the market is adequate. The sale price of illiquid investments once realized may be lower or higher than the Adviser’s most recent estimate of their fair market value. Generally, less public information is available about the issuers of such illiquid investments than about companies whose investments are publicly traded.

Investment Companies. The Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds, and ETFs. Generally, under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, a fund may not acquire shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, (i) a fund would hold more than 3% of another investment company’s outstanding shares, (ii) a fund’s investment in securities of the other investment company would be more

than 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) more than 10% of a fund's total assets would be invested in investment companies. Under certain circumstances, a fund may invest in registered and unregistered money market funds in excess of these limitations. The Fund generally expects to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, the Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge ("sales charge"), as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), or service fee, as defined in rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund ("service fee"); or the investment adviser waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Fund generally expects to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would exceed the 3% Limitation. To the extent the 3% Limitation applies to an investment the Fund wishes to make, the Fund may be prevented from allocating its investments in the manner that the Adviser considers optimal. Also, under the 1940 Act, to the extent that the Fund relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F) in purchasing securities issued by another investment company, the Fund must either seek instructions from its shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to its investment in such securities and vote such proxies only in accordance with the instructions, or vote the shares held by it in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the securities. In the event that there is a vote of investment company shares held by the Fund in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund intends to vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. Investments in other investment companies subjects the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, Fund investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 12d1-4") allows funds to invest in other investment companies in excess of some of the limitations discussed above, subject to certain limitations and conditions. An acquiring fund relying on Rule 12d-4 must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement with the acquired fund. Rule 12d1-4 outlines the requirements for fund of funds agreements and specifies certain reporting responsibilities of the acquiring fund's adviser. The Fund expects to rely on Rule 12d1-4 to the extent the Adviser deems such reliance necessary or appropriate.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Adviser's control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, and could result in trading halts, such as changes in governments' economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, terrorism, military action and epidemics, pandemics, or other public health issues. Any of the foregoing market events can adversely affect the economies of one or more countries or the entire global economy, certain industries or individual issuers, and capital and security markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen or quickly addressed.

As shown with the novel coronavirus disease ("COVID-19"), market events (including public health crises and concerns) can have a profound economic and business effect that results in cancellations and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, disruption and displacement of one or more sectors or industries, closing of borders and imposition of travel restrictions and quarantines, general public concern and uncertainty and, in extreme cases, exchange trading halts due to rapidly falling prices

Market events such as these and other types of market events may cause significant volatility and declines in global financial markets and may result in significant declines in the values and liquidity of many securities and other instruments, and significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets

may negatively affect many issuers both domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Fund) could change drastically and with rapidity and therefore adversely affect the Fund.

Master Limited Partnerships (“MLPs”). The Fund may, directly or indirectly, invest a portion of its total assets in the equity or debt securities of MLPs, which are limited partnerships in which the ownership units are publicly traded. MLP units are registered with the SEC and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the OTC market. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or own interests) that are related to real estate development and oil and gas industries, but they also may finance motion pictures, research and development and other projects. Generally, a MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership. The risks of investing in a MLP are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be more limited voting rights and fewer corporate protections afforded investors in a MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in a MLP are risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or oil and gas industries. The benefit derived from the Fund’s investment in a MLP is largely dependent on the MLP’s being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, so any change to this status would adversely affect its value. The Fund’s investment in a MLP may result in the layering of expenses such that shareholders will indirectly bear a proportionate share of the MLP’s operating expenses in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund may invest in money market instruments. Money market instruments may include, without limitation, U.S. Government Obligations, or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements) as described herein, provided that they mature in thirteen months or less from the date of acquisition and are otherwise eligible for purchase by the Fund. Money market instruments also may include Banker’s Acceptances, Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper, Variable Amount Demand Master Notes (“Master Notes”) and shares of money market investment companies.

Banker’s Acceptances are time drafts drawn on and “accepted” by a bank, which are the customary means of effecting payment for merchandise sold in import-export transactions and are a source of financing used extensively in international trade. When a bank “accepts” such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When the Fund acquires a Banker’s Acceptance, the bank which “accepted” the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker’s Acceptance, therefore, carries the full faith and credit of such bank.

A Certificate of Deposit (“CD”) is an unsecured interest-bearing debt obligation of a bank. CDs acquired by the Fund would generally be in amounts of \$100,000 or more.

Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Commercial Paper maturity generally ranges from two to 270 days and is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. The Fund will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated in the highest rating category by any NRSRO or, if not rated, if the issuer has an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated in the three highest categories by any NRSRO or, if not so rated, is of equivalent quality in the Adviser’s assessment. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality.

Master Notes are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes are acquired by the Fund only through the Master Note program of the Fund’s custodian, acting as administrator

thereof. The Adviser will monitor, on a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by the Fund. The Fund may invest in shares of money market investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund involves operational risk arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that the Fund will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

Options. The Fund may purchase and write, or sell, put and call options on securities. The Fund may buy and sell options for a number of purposes, including hedging, investment or speculative purposes. For example, it may do so to try to manage its exposure to the possibility that the prices of its portfolio securities may decline, or to establish a position in the securities market as a substitute for purchasing individual securities. Buying puts and writing covered calls may be used to hedge the Fund's portfolio against price fluctuations. Buying call options tends to increase the Fund's exposure to the securities market. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. 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 securities 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 securities 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, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, 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. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the Fund may be unable to close out a position.

Writing Call Options. The Fund may write call options. When the Fund writes a call on an investment, it receives a premium and agrees to sell the callable investment to a purchaser of a corresponding call during the call period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price (which may differ from the market price of the underlying investment) regardless of market price changes during the call period. The call may be exercised at any time during the call period. The Fund writing call options attempts to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying investment. By writing covered call options, the Fund gives up the opportunity, while the option is in effect, to profit from any price increase in the underlying security above the option exercise price. Covered call options also serve as a partial hedge to the extent of the premium received against the price of the underlying security declining. To terminate its obligation on a call it has written, the Fund may purchase a corresponding call in a "closing purchase transaction." A profit or loss will be realized, depending upon whether the net of the amount of option transaction costs and the premium received on the call the Fund has written is more or less than the price of the call such Fund subsequently purchased. A profit may also be realized if the call lapses unexercised because the Fund retains the underlying investment and the premium received. If the Fund could not effect a closing purchase transaction due to the lack of a market, it would have to hold the callable investment until the call lapsed or was exercised. The Fund's ability to sell the underlying security will be limited while the option is in effect unless the Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction. The Fund may also write an uncovered call (i.e., the Fund does not hold the underlying security) or calls on futures without owning a futures contract on deliverable

securities, provided that at the time the call is written, the Fund covers the call with an equivalent dollar value of deliverable securities, cash or liquid assets. The Fund writing uncovered call options attempts to realize income without committing capital to the ownership of the underlying securities or instruments. Uncovered calls are riskier than covered calls because there is no underlying security held by the Fund that can act as a partial hedge. Uncovered calls have speculative characteristics and the potential for loss is unlimited. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security or instrument above the exercise price of the option. When an uncovered call option on a security is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying security to meet its call obligation. There is also a risk, especially with less liquid preferred and debt securities, that the securities may not be available for purchase. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of an uncovered call option may be unavailable for purchase, except at much higher prices, thereby reducing or eliminating the value of the premium. If the purchase price exceeds the exercise price, the Fund will lose the difference. Purchasing securities to cover the exercise price of an uncovered call option can cause the price of the securities to increase, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Writing Put Options. A put option on a security or futures contract gives the purchaser the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying investment at the exercise price during the option period. The put may be exercised at any time during the option period. The premium the Fund receives from writing a put option represents a profit, as long as the price of the underlying investment remains above the exercise price. However, the Fund (as the writer of the put) has also assumed the obligation during the option period to buy the underlying investment from the buyer of the put at the exercise price, even though the value of the investment may fall below the exercise price. If the put expires unexercised, the Fund (as the writer of the put) realizes a gain in the amount of the premium less transaction costs. If the put is exercised, the Fund must fulfill its obligation to purchase the underlying investment at the exercise price, which will usually exceed the market value of the investment at that time. In that case, the Fund may incur a loss, equal to the sum of the sale price of the underlying investment and the premium received minus the sum of the exercise price and any transaction costs incurred. As long as the obligation of the Fund as the put writer continues, it may be assigned an exercise notice by the exchange or broker-dealer through whom such option was sold, requiring the Fund to exchange currency at the specified rate of exchange (in the context of puts on currencies) or to take delivery of the underlying security against payment of the exercise price. The Fund may have no control over when it may be required to purchase the underlying security, since it may be assigned an exercise notice at any time prior to the termination of its obligation as the writer of the put. This obligation terminates upon expiration of the put, or such earlier time at which the Fund effects a closing purchase transaction by purchasing a put of the same series as that previously sold. Once the Fund has been assigned an exercise notice, it is thereafter not allowed to effect a closing purchase transaction.

The Fund may effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option it has written or to prevent an underlying security or instrument from being put. Furthermore, effecting such a closing purchase transaction will permit the Fund to write another put option to the extent that the exercise price thereof is secured by the deposited assets, or to utilize the proceeds from the sale of such assets for other investments by that Fund. The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from writing the option.

Purchasing Puts and Calls. The Fund may purchase calls to protect against the possibility that the Fund's portfolio will not participate in an anticipated rise in the securities market. When the Fund purchases a call (other than in a closing purchase transaction), it pays a premium and, except as to calls on stock indices, has the right to buy the underlying investment from a seller of a corresponding call on the same investment during the call period at a fixed exercise price. In purchasing a call, the Fund benefits only if the call is sold at a profit or if, during the call period, the market price of the underlying investment is above the sum of the exercise price, transaction costs, and the premium paid, and the call is exercised. If the call is not exercised or sold (whether or not at a profit), it will become worthless at its expiration date and the Fund will lose its premium payment and the right to purchase the underlying investment.

When the Fund purchases a call on a stock index, it pays a premium, but settlement is in cash rather than by delivery of the underlying investment to the Fund. When the Fund purchases a put, it pays a premium and, except as to puts on stock indices, has the right to sell the underlying investment to a seller of a corresponding put on the same investment during the put period at a fixed exercise price. Buying a put on an investment the Fund owns (a “protective put”) enables that Fund to attempt to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the underlying investment below the exercise price by selling the underlying investment at the exercise price to a seller of a corresponding put. If the market price of the underlying investment is equal to or above the exercise price and, as a result, the put is not exercised or resold, the put will become worthless at its expiration and the Fund will lose the premium payment and the right to sell the underlying investment. However, the put may be sold prior to expiration (whether or not at a profit). Puts and calls on securities indices or securities index futures are similar to puts and calls on securities or futures contracts except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question (and thus on price movements in the stock market generally) rather than on price movements of individual securities or futures contracts. When the Fund buys a call on a securities index or securities index future, it pays a premium. If the Fund exercises the call during the call period, a seller of a corresponding call on the same investment will pay the Fund an amount of cash to settle the call if the closing level of the securities index or securities index future upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. That cash payment is equal to the difference between the closing price of the call and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple (the “multiplier”) which determines the total dollar value for each point of difference. When the Fund buys a put on a securities index or securities index future, it pays a premium and has the right during the put period to require a seller of a corresponding put, upon the Fund’s exercise of its put, to deliver cash to the Fund to settle the put if the closing level of the securities index or securities index future upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put. That cash payment is determined by the multiplier, in the same manner as described above as to calls. When the Fund purchases a put on a securities index, or on a securities index future not owned by it, the put protects the Fund to the extent that the index moves in a similar pattern to the securities the Fund holds. The Fund can either resell the put or, in the case of a put on a stock index future, buy the underlying investment and sell it at the exercise price. The resale price of the put will vary inversely with the price of the underlying investment. If the market price of the underlying investment is above the exercise price, and as a result the put is not exercised, the put will become worthless on the expiration date. In the event of a decline in price of the underlying investment, the Fund could exercise or sell the put at a profit to attempt to offset some or all of its loss on its portfolio securities.

Options on Futures Contracts Investments in options on futures contracts involve some of the same considerations that are involved in connection with investments in future contracts (for example, the existence of a liquid secondary market). In addition, the purchase or sale of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not correspond to changes in the value of the option purchased. Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the futures contract upon which it is based, or upon the price of the securities being hedged, an option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or such securities. In general, the market prices of options can be expected to be more volatile than the market prices on underlying futures contract. Compared to the purchase or sale of futures contracts, however, the purchase of call or put options on futures contracts may frequently involve less potential risk to the Fund because the maximum amount at risk is the premium paid for the options (plus transaction costs).

Special Risk Factors of Options. Transactions in derivative instruments such as options involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments’ prices or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge (if the derivative instrument is being used for hedging purposes); tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these

instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing positions.

The Fund's use of certain derivative instruments will have the economic effect of financial leverage. Financial leverage magnifies exposure to the swings in prices of an asset underlying a derivative instrument and results in increased volatility, which means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund does not use derivative instruments that have a leveraging effect. Leveraging tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund's exposure to an asset and may cause the Fund's NAV to be volatile. For example, if the Adviser seeks to gain enhanced exposure to a specific asset through a derivative instrument providing leveraged exposure to the asset and that derivative instrument increases in value, the gain to the Fund will be magnified; however, if that investment decreases in value, the loss to the Fund will be magnified. A decline in the Fund's assets due to losses magnified by the derivative instruments providing leveraged exposure may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet redemption requests when it may not be advantageous to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund's use of derivative instruments providing enhanced exposure will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's success in using derivative instruments to hedge portfolio assets depends on the degree of price correlation between the derivative instruments and the hedged asset. Imperfect correlation may be caused by several factors, including temporary price disparities among the trading markets for the derivative instrument, the assets underlying the derivative instrument and the Fund's assets.

OTC derivative instruments involve an increased risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Some derivative instruments are not readily marketable or may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. Certain purchased OTC options, and assets used as cover for written OTC options, may be considered illiquid. The ability to terminate OTC derivative instruments may depend on the cooperation of the counterparties to such contracts. For thinly traded derivative instruments, the only source of price quotations may be the selling dealer or counterparty. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves skills different from conducting ordinary portfolio securities transactions. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's use of derivative instruments will be advantageous to the Fund.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment of Options, Futures Contracts and Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts. The Fund may enter into certain option, futures, and forward foreign exchange contracts, including options and futures on currencies, which are Section 1256 contracts and may result in the Fund entering into straddles. Section 1256 contracts at fiscal year-end will be considered to have been closed at the end of the Fund's fiscal year and any gains or losses will be recognized for U.S. federal income tax purposes at that time. Such gains or losses from the normal closing or settlement of such transactions will be characterized as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss regardless of the holding period of the instrument. The Fund will be required to distribute net gains on such transactions to shareholders even though it may not have closed the transaction and received cash to pay such distributions.

Options, futures, and forward foreign exchange contracts, including options and futures on currencies, that offset a security or currency position may be considered straddles for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in which case a loss on any position in a straddle will be subject to deferral to the extent of unrealized gain in an offsetting position. The holding period of the securities or currencies comprising the straddle may be deemed not to begin until the straddle is terminated. The holding period of the security offsetting an "in-the-money qualified covered call" option will not include the period of time the option is outstanding. Losses on written covered calls and purchased puts on securities, excluding certain "qualified covered call" options, may be long-term capital loss, if the security covering the option was held for more than twelve months prior to the writing of the option.

In order for the Fund to continue to qualify for U.S. federal income tax treatment as a regulated investment company (“RIC”), at least 90% of its gross income for a taxable year must be derived from qualifying income; i.e., dividends, interest, income derived from loans of securities, and gains from the sale of securities or currencies.

Preferred Stock. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in preferred stock. Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer’s earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock. Preferred stocks may include the obligation to pay a stated dividend. The price of preferred stocks could depend more on the size of the dividend than on the company’s performance. If a company fails to pay the dividend, its preferred stock is likely to drop in price. Changes in interest rates can also affect the price of preferred stock. Like common stocks, the value of preferred stock may fluctuate in response to many factors, including the activities of the issuer, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and industry-specific changes. Also, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses.

Portfolio Turnover. The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of the Fund’s purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the securities. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commission, and may result in additional tax consequences to the Fund’s shareholders. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 48%. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 38%.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement transaction occurs when an investor (*e.g.*, the Fund) purchases a security (normally a U.S. Government security) from a counterparty with the understanding that the investor will later resell the security to the same counterparty (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer. The Fund’s initial purchase is essentially a loan that is collateralized by the security (and/or securities substituted for them under the repurchase agreements) to the vendor on an agreed upon date in the future. The repurchase price exceeds the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the repurchase agreement is in effect. Delivery pursuant to the resale normally will occur within one to seven days of the purchase. Repurchase agreements are considered “loans” under the 1940 Act, collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for repurchase obligations. The Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of the counterparty. If the counterparty fails to pay the agreed upon resale price on the delivery date, the Fund will retain or attempt to dispose of the collateral. The Fund’s risk is that such default may include any decline in value of the collateral to an amount, which is less than 100% of the repurchase price, any costs of disposing of such collateral, and any loss resulting from any delay in foreclosing on the collateral. The Fund will not enter into any repurchase agreement that would cause more than 15% of its net assets to be invested in repurchase agreements that extend beyond seven days.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid investments, the Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Fund may

be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

Restricted securities are generally considered to be illiquid unless it is determined, based upon a review of the trading markets for a specific restricted security, that such restricted security is liquid because it is so-called “4(a)(2) commercial paper” or is otherwise eligible for resale pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists.

Investing in restricted securities, including securities issued pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may decrease the liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio to the extent that qualified buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities.

Short Selling of Securities. The Fund may engage in short selling of securities. In a short sale of securities, the Fund sells stock that it does not own, making delivery with securities “borrowed” from a broker. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. This price may or may not be less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay the lender any dividends and/or interest, which accrues during the period that the short sale remains open. In order to borrow the security, the Fund may also have to pay a fee, which would increase the cost of selling a security short. The proceeds of the short sale may be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out, or the proceeds may be released to the Fund and invested in additional securities.

The Fund will incur a loss because of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Excluding any dividend and/or interest payments, the Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those two dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased and the amount of any loss will be increased by any dividends and/or interest the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

In a short sale, the seller does not own the securities sold and is said to have a short position in those securities until the position is closed out.

The Fund may also engage in short sales if at the time of the short sale the Fund owns or has the right to obtain without additional cost an equal amount of the security being sold short. This investment technique is known as a short sale “against the box”. The Fund does not intend to engage in short sales against the box for investment purposes. The Fund may, however, make a short sale against the box as a hedge, when the investment manager believes that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Fund (or a security convertible or exchangeable for such security), or when the Fund wants to sell the security at an attractive current price. In such case, any future losses in the Fund’s long position should be offset by a gain in the short position and, conversely, any gain in the long position should be reduced by a loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are reduced will depend upon the amount of the security sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns. There will be certain additional transaction costs associated with short sales against the box, but the Fund will endeavor to offset these costs with the income from the investment of the cash proceeds of short sales.

Temporary Defensive Positions. The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. If the Adviser believes a temporary defensive position is warranted in view of market conditions, the Fund may hold cash or invest up to 100% of its assets in high-quality short-term government or corporate obligations, money market instruments or

shares of money market mutual funds. Taking a temporary defensive position may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Value and Growth Companies. The Fund may invest, directly or indirectly, in both value and growth stocks. Value stocks generally represent companies that have fallen out of favor in the marketplace and are considered bargain-priced compared with book value, replacement value, or liquidation value. Typically, value stocks are priced much lower than stocks of similar companies in the same industry. This lower price can be reflective of investor reaction to recent company problems, such as disappointing earnings, negative publicity, or legal problems, all of which may raise questions about the companies' long-term prospects. Value stocks may also include stocks of new companies that have yet to be recognized by investors. The idea behind value investing is that stock prices of good companies will bounce back over time when the true value is recognized by other investors. But this recognition of value may take time to emerge and, in some cases, may never materialize. Growth stocks, on the other hand, generally represent companies that have demonstrated better-than-average gains in earnings in recent years and are expected to continue delivering high levels of profit growth. While earnings of some growth companies may be depressed during periods of slower economic growth, growth companies may potentially continue to achieve high earnings growth regardless of economic conditions. The risk in buying a growth stock include that its higher price could fall sharply on any negative news about the company, particularly if earnings disappoint the marketplace.

Warrants and Rights. The Fund may purchase, directly or indirectly, warrants and rights, or it may acquire ownership of such investments by virtue of its ownership of common stocks. Warrants are essentially options to purchase equity securities at specific prices and are valid for a specific period. Rights are similar to warrants but generally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. The holders of warrants and rights have no voting rights, receive no dividends with respect to the equity interests underlying warrants or rights, and will have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer, until the warrant or right is exercised. Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant or right can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant or right may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of the Fund's entire investment therein).

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has adopted the following investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of its outstanding voting shares. A "majority" for this purpose means the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase of the applicable securities.

RESTRICTIONS. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

- (1) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time;
- (2) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time;
- (3) Act as underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having

jurisdiction, from time to time and except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;

- (4) Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time, and provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets;
- (5) Purchase or sell real estate except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time;
- (6) Invest 25% or more of its total assets in securities of issuers in any particular industry or group of industries; and
- (7) The Fund will not purchase or sell commodities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.

With respect to the fundamental investment restrictions above, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction (i.e., percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase); provided, however, that the treatment of the fundamental restrictions related to borrowing money and issuing senior securities are exceptions to this general rule.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on senior securities, the 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, and trading practices which could be deemed to involve the issuance of a senior security, including options, futures and forward contracts, provided that a fund does so in compliance with applicable SEC regulations and interpretations (including Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act).

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on borrowing money, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on acting as an underwriter, under the 1940 Act, a diversified fund may not make any commitment as underwriter, if immediately thereafter the amount of its outstanding underwriting commitments, plus the value of its investments in securities of issuers (other than investment companies) of which it owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities, exceeds 25% of the value of its total assets.”

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on making loans, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan. Under current law as interpreted by the SEC and its staff, the Fund may not lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33⅓% of its total assets would be lent to other parties (this restriction does not apply to purchases of debt securities or repurchase agreements). Subject to this limitation, the Fund may make loans, for example: (a) by loaning portfolio securities; (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements; (c) by making loans secured by real estate; (d) by making loans to affiliated funds as permitted by the SEC; or (e) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term “loans” shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction regarding investments in real estate, the 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in real estate, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments. The Fund's limitation with respect to investing in real estate is not applicable to investments in securities or mortgages or loans that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from purchasing or selling mortgage-related securities or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts ("REIT")) or preclude the Fund from holding or selling real estate acquired as a result of the Fund's ownership of securities or other instruments.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on concentration in a particular industry, securities of the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), securities of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions and investments in other registered investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. If the Fund invests in a revenue bond tied to a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry to which the revenue bond is tied.

With respect to the above fundamental investment restriction on investing in commodities, the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

The 1940 Act presently allows the Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33⅓% of its total assets and the Fund will, to the extent necessary, reduce its existing borrowings (within 3 days, excluding Sundays and holidays) to comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

CALCULATION OF SHARE PRICE

The price at which you purchase or redeem Fund shares is based on the Fund's NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the NYSE and the principal bond markets (as recommended by the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association) are open for regular trading (e.g., the NYSE is closed on weekends, most federal holidays and Good Friday). The Fund's NAV is calculated by dividing the value of the Fund's total assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares outstanding. Requests to purchase and sell shares are processed at the NAV next calculated after the Fund receives your order in proper form. If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate the Fund's NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as Fund management believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. Generally, the Fund's domestic securities (including underlying ETFs which hold portfolio securities primarily listed on foreign (non-U.S.) exchanges) are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the NASDAQ National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined in good faith by the Board or persons acting at their direction, in accordance with procedures approved by the Board and as further described below. Securities that are not traded or dealt in any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally

shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Certain securities or investments for which daily market quotes are not readily available may be valued, pursuant to guidelines established by the Board, with reference to other securities or indices. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity. Short-term debt securities with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less may be amortized to maturity, provided such valuations represent par value. Exchange traded options are valued at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on the exchange on which such options are traded. Futures and options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the exchange. Other securities for which market quotes are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser' as the Fund's valuation designee under Rule 2a-5. Swap agreements and other derivatives are generally valued daily based upon quotations from market makers or by an approved pricing service.

In the event the Fund holds portfolio securities that trade in foreign markets or that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may use an independent pricing service to calculate the fair market value of foreign equity securities on a daily basis by applying valuation factors to the last sale price or the mean price as noted above. The fair market values supplied by the independent pricing service will generally reflect market trading that occurs after the close of the applicable foreign markets of comparable securities or the value of other instruments that have a strong correlation to the fair-valued securities. The independent pricing service will also take into account the current relevant currency exchange rate.

The Board has appointed the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee with general responsibility for determining the value of the Fund's investments.

In instances in which the market value of an asset is deemed by the Adviser not to reflect fair value, the asset may be valued at a fair value. Fair valuation may occur in instances when market or evaluated prices are not available or are deemed not to be reliable or accurate in the opinion of the Adviser, or if an event occurs after the close of the trading market but before the calculation of the NAV that materially affects the values. Fair valuation could also occur in instances of (a) thinly traded securities, or (b) lack of liquidity or depth in the market for the security. For example, the Fund may be obligated to fair value a foreign security because many foreign markets operate at times that do not coincide with those of the major U.S. markets. In such situations, the Adviser may consider, when calculating fair value, (a) the nature and duration of the restrictions upon disposition of the securities or other assets, (b) the extent to which there is market for similar securities or other assets of the same class, or (c) availability of fundamental analytical data relating to the investment including the use of proprietary pricing models. When pricing securities using these methods, the Fund (with the assistance of its Pricing Services and other service providers) seeks to assign the value that represents the amount that the Fund might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale of the securities. The Board oversees the Adviser's implementation of the fair valuation policies and procedures established by the Board.

In calculating the Fund's NAV, the Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, uses various valuation techniques. To the extent practicable, the Adviser generally endeavors to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs are to be used when available. The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors. When valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment, and may involve alternative methods to obtain fair values where market prices are not readily available. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used if a ready market for the investments

existed. As a result, the Adviser may exercise a higher degree of judgement in determining fair value for certain financial instruments.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, given the subjectivity inherent in fair valuation and the fact that events could occur after NAV calculation, the actual market prices for a security may differ from the fair value of that security as determined by the Fund at the time of NAV calculation. Thus, discrepancies between fair values and actual market prices may occur on a regular and recurring basis. These discrepancies do not necessarily indicate that the Fund's fair value methodology is inappropriate. The Fund will adjust the fair values assigned to securities in the Fund's portfolio, to the extent necessary, as soon as market prices become available. The Fund (and its service providers) continually monitor and evaluate the appropriateness of their fair value methodologies through systematic comparisons of fair values to the actual next available market prices of securities contained in the Fund's portfolio. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, the Fund's NAV is calculated based, in part, upon the NAVs of such investment companies; the prospectuses for those investment companies in which the Fund will invest describe the circumstances under which those investment companies will use fair value pricing, which, in turn, affects their NAVs.

Because the Fund relies on various sources to calculate its NAVs, the Fund is subject to certain operational risks associated with reliance on the Pricing Services and other service providers and data sources. The Fund's NAV calculation may be impacted by operational risks arising from factors such as failures in systems and technology. Such failures may result in delays in the calculation of the Fund's NAV and/or the inability to calculate NAV over extended time periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares of the Fund are offered for sale on a continuous basis. Shares are sold and redeemed at their NAV, as next determined after receipt of the purchase or redemption order in proper form.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during a period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted these suspensions; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its assets.

The Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind". A redemption in kind will consist of liquid securities equal in market value to the Fund shares being redeemed, using the same valuation procedures that the Fund uses to compute its NAV. Redemption in kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of the Fund's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within 7 days after the Fund's receipt of the redemption order in proper form. If the Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities paid as redemption proceeds. In addition, when you sell these securities, you bear the risk that the securities have become less liquid and are difficult to sell. You also will be responsible for any taxes and brokerage charges associated with selling the securities.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Regular Account. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions to and withdrawals from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the

investor’s registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or a redemption, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables investors to make regular periodic investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the Fund’s transfer agent will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum) which will be automatically invested in shares at the NAV on or about the fifteenth or the last business day of the month, or both. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Fund.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to Connors Hedged Equity Fund, Connors Hedged Equity Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246. Your request should include the following: (i) the Fund name and existing account registration; (ii) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (iii) if it is for a new account, a completed account application, or if it is an existing account, the account number; (iv) Medallion signature guarantees (See the heading “How to Redeem Shares – Signature Guarantees” in the Prospectus); and (v) any additional documents that are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Overall responsibility for management and supervision of the Fund and the Trust rests with the Board. The members of the Board (the “Trustees”) are elected by the Trust’s shareholders or the existing members of the Board as permitted under the 1940 Act and the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”). Each Trustee serves for a term of indefinite duration until death, resignation, retirement, or removal from office. The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise the Trust’s day-to-day operations. The officers are elected annually. Certain officers of the Trust also may serve as Trustees.

The Trust will be managed by the Board in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware governing statutory trusts. There are currently four Trustees, three of whom are not “interested persons”, as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”). The Independent Trustees receive compensation for their services as Trustees and attendance at meetings of the Board. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices. This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and executive officers to the Trust, as well as the entities that provide services to the Trust.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS. Following are the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust, and their principal occupation during the past five years. Those Trustees who are “interested persons” as defined in the 1940 Act and the Independent Trustees are identified in the table. The address of each Trustee and executive officer of the Trust, unless otherwise indicated, is 1210 Broadcasting Road, Suite 200, Wyomissing, PA 19610.

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) held with Trust	Term of Office; Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex* Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES						
Bradford Barrett (1949)	H. Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	President, Commercial Real Estate Developer (2010 – Present).	Barrett	1	None
Bradley C. Hall (1953)	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; January 2026	President of UGI Enterprises (UGI Corporation’s unregulated domestic and overseas propane operations) from 1994-2017.	UGI	1	None
John R. Morahan (1954)	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	Retired (2020 – Present); President, St. Joseph Regional Health Network – Penn State Health (2015 – 2020).	St. Joseph Regional Health Network – Penn State Health	1	None
INTERESTED TRUSTEE**						
Peter J. Connors (1965)	Trustee, (Principal Executive Officer)	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	President, Investor Services, Inc. (2001 – present).	Connors	1	None
OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS						
Debora Covell (1963)	M. Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	Chief Compliance Officer, Connors Investor Services, Inc. (2017 – Present); Manager, Cemsol, LLC (Consulting Firm) (2017 – Present).	n/a	n/a	n/a
Robert Cagliola (1967)	J. Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	Vice President, Portfolio Manager, Connors Investor Services, Inc. (1999 – Present).	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kyle Bubeck (1955)	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term; Since Inception	President, Beacon Consulting (2010 – Present).	n/a	n/a	n/a

** *Peter J. Connors is an Interested Trustee because he is the President of the Adviser.*

The Role of the Board of Trustees

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Distributor, the Custodian and Ultimus (the transfer agent and administrator), each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this Statement of Additional Information. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Adviser as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board regarding certain of the Trust’s operations. In conducting

this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of the Board’s regular quarterly Board Meetings, which are typically held quarterly and involve the Board’s review of recent operations.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Trust’s Board includes three Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee, Mr. Connors, who is Chair of the Board. The Board has not appointed an Independent Trustee to serve as lead Independent Trustee or Chair of the Board. The Board has determined that this is an appropriate structure for the Trust because, among other things, the Board’s small size and the fact that there is only one Fund in the Trust permit Trust management to communicate with each independent Trustee as and when needed, and permit each Independent Trustee to be involved in each committee of the Board (each a “Committee”) as well as each Board function. The Board may consider appointing an independent Chairman or a lead Independent Trustee in the future, particularly if the Board’s size or the Trust’s complexity materially increases.

The Board has established a committee structure that includes an Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and a Proxy Voting Committee (discussed in more detail below). Each Committee is comprised entirely of Independent Trustees.

The Board reviews annually the structure and operation of the Board and its Committees. The Board has determined that the composition of the Board and the function and composition of its various Committees provide the appropriate means and communication channels to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

Through the Board’s direct oversight role and the officers and service providers of the Fund, the Board performs a risk oversight function for the Fund. To effectively perform its risk oversight function, the Board, among other things, performs the following activities: receives and reviews reports related to the performance and operations of the Fund; reviews and approves, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust; approves the Fund’s principal investment policies; meets with representatives of various service providers, including the Adviser and the independent registered public accounting firm of the Fund, to review and discuss the activities of the Fund and to provide direction with respect thereto; and appoints a CCO of the Fund who oversees the implementation and testing of the Trust’s compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Fund and its service providers. The Board generally holds four regular meetings each year to consider and address matters involving the Trust and Fund. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings.

Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Fund, the Adviser or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund’s goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Fund’s ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

Information about Each Trustee’s Qualification, Experience, Attributes or Skills

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills (“Trustee Attributes”) appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Board’s function and the Trust’s business and structure. The Board annually conducts a “self-assessment” wherein the effectiveness of the Board is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the prior chart, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes.

Mr. Connors is the President of the Adviser. He has been with the Adviser since 1992. Among other things, Mr. Connors leads the Adviser’s strategic planning, product development, product innovation and client services initiatives. Mr. Connors also leads the Adviser’s Portfolio Management Investment Committee and is active in engineering the Adviser’s options products and solutions. Mr. Connors received a B.A. in Economics from the University of Michigan. Mr. Connors brings his knowledge of the investment management industry to the Board.

Mr. Barrett is the President and Founder of Barrett Commercial. He has been a real estate investor and developer for over thirty years. Mr. Barrett was previously a Certified Public Accountant with Kenneth Leventhal & Co. (now a part of Ernst & Young) and he has an MBA in Accounting and Finance from Pepperdine University and a BA in Accounting and Finance from the University of Southern California.

Mr. Hall is the former President of UGI Enterprises, a division of UGI Corporation engaged in natural gas marketing and midstream business in the United States. Mr. Hall has a B.S. in Engineering from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and a Masters of Business Administration from Dartmouth College.

Mr. Morahan has a BA and a Masters of Health Administration from University of Pittsburgh and a Masters of Public Administration from Pennsylvania State University. The Board believes that each of the Trustees’ experience, qualifications, attributes and skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of the other Trustees lead to the conclusion that they possess the requisite skills and attributes to carry out oversight responsibilities with respect to the Fund.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees’ careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board’s functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Committees

The Board has established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Fund’s financial statements, and interacts with the Fund’s independent auditors on behalf of the Board. The Audit Committee also serves in the role of the Trust’s qualified legal compliance committee and, as such, receives, investigates and makes recommendations as to appropriate remedial action in connection with, any report of evidence of a material violation of securities laws or breach of fiduciary duty or similar violation by the Trust, its officers, trustees or agents.

The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter and meets periodically as necessary. During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Audit Committee met two times.

Nominating Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee nominates, selects, and appoints Independent Trustees to fill vacancies on the Board and to stand for election at appropriate meetings of the shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee meets only as necessary. The Nominating Committee generally will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee meets only as need and did not meet during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Proxy Voting Committee. The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Adviser, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the Fund, the Adviser, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee will review the Trust’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee will also decide if the Fund should participate in a class action settlement, if called upon by the Adviser, in cases where a class action settlement with respect to which the Fund is eligible to participate presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Compensation of Trustees

The Trust pays each Trustee of the Trust who is not an interested person an annual retainer of \$5,000 for each fiscal year. The Trust also reimburses the Trustees for travel and other expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board. Officers of the Trust and Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust do not receive any direct compensation from the Trust. No other compensation or retirement benefits are received by any Trustee or officer from the Fund.

The table below reflects the amount of compensation that the Trust paid each Trustee during the Fund’s fiscal year ended November 30, 2025:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Estimated Accrued as Part of Trust Expense	Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Registrant and Fund Complex Paid To Trustees
Peter J. Connors (Interested Trustee)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bradford H. Barrett	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Bradley C. Hall ^	-	\$0	\$0	-
Joni S. Naugle	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
John R. Morahan	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000

^Mr. Hall’s term as Trustee began on January 23, 2026.

*Ms. Naugle’s term as Trustee ended on January 22, 2026.

The Trustees serve on the Board for terms of indefinite duration. A Trustee's position in that capacity will terminate if such Trustee is removed, resigns or is subject to various disabling events such as death or incapacity.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Fund as of a valuation date of December 31, 2025 and stated as one of the following ranges: None; \$1-\$10,000; \$10,001-\$50,000; \$50,001-\$100,000; and over \$100,000.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Peter J. Connors	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Bradford H. Barrett	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
Bradley C. Hall [^]	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Joni S. Naugle [*]	\$50,000-\$100,000	\$50,000-\$100,000
John R. Morahan	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000

[^]Mr. Hall's term as Trustee began on January 23, 2026.

^{*}Ms. Naugle's term as Trustee ended on January 22, 2026.

Neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Fund's principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have had a direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Trust's principal underwriter or any of its affiliates.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Voting Securities. As of March 4, 2026, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially owned (i.e., had direct or indirect voting or investment power) less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

As of March 6, 2026, the following shareholders of record owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Name & Address	Percentage of Fund
Millenium Trust Co. LLC 2001 Spring Road, Suit3 700 Oak Brook, IL 60523	18.96%
Charles Schwab & Co. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	71.81%

Persons beneficially owning more than 25% of a Fund's outstanding shares may be deemed to "control" the Fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Shareholders controlling a Fund may have a significant impact on any shareholder vote of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Connors Investor Services, Inc., located at 1210 Broadcasting Road, Suite 200, Wyomissing, PA 19610, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement dated December 20, 2021, (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser is owned primarily by Peter J. Connors.

In addition to the duties set forth in the Prospectus, the Adviser, in furtherance of such duties and responsibilities, is authorized in its discretion to engage in the following activities: (i) develop a continuing program for the management of the assets of the Fund; (ii) buy, sell, exchange, convert, lend, or otherwise trade in portfolio securities and other assets; (iii) place orders, negotiate commissions for the execution of transactions in securities and establish relationships with or through broker-dealers, underwriters, or

issuers; (iv) prepare and supervise the preparation of shareholder reports and other shareholder communications; and (v) obtain and evaluate business and financial information in connection with the exercise of its duties.

The Advisory Agreement is effective for an initial two-year period and will be renewed for periods of one year only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60 days’ notice by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment”, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

Under the Advisory Agreement, for its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly investment advisory fee (the “Management Fee”) computed at the annual rate of 0.80% of its average daily net assets. Under an expense limitation agreement (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to reduce its Management Fees and to pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs; taxes; interest; borrowing costs such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short; acquired fund fees and expenses; payments, if any, under a Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan or Administrative Services Plan, extraordinary expenses such as litigation and merger or reorganization costs; and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) to 1.05% of the average daily net assets of the Fund’s Institutional Class shares. Any such Management Fee reductions by the Adviser or payments by the Adviser of expenses which are the Fund’s obligation, are subject to repayment by the Fund for a period of three years after the date on which such fees and expenses were incurred, provided that the repayment does not cause the Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of such reductions and reimbursements) to exceed (i) the expense limitation then in effect, if any, and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time the expenses to be repaid were incurred.

The following table provides the compensation paid to the Adviser by the Fund and Management Fee reductions and expense reimbursements made by the Adviser during the fiscal years indicated:

Fiscal Year/Period	Management Fee	Fees Earned by the Adviser	Advisory Fees Waived	Net Fees Earned by the Adviser	Expense Reimbursed	Amount Subject to Recoupment
November 30, 2025	0.80%	\$393,201	\$(201,979)	\$191,222	\$0	\$201,979
November 30, 2024	0.80%	\$260,933	\$(203,519)	\$57,414	\$0	\$203,519
November 30, 2023	0.80%	\$155,381	\$(227,355)	(\$71,974)	\$0	\$227,355

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by Robert Cagliola and Robert Hahn (the “Portfolio Managers”), who are responsible for the day-to-day implementation of investment strategies for the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

In addition to the Fund, the Portfolio Managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of, and total assets in such other accounts as of November 30, 2025.

Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed (million)	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance (million)
Robert Cagliola	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$102	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	583	\$822	0	\$0
Robert Hahn	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$102	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	583	\$822	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Portfolio Managers serve as portfolio manager for the Fund and provide investment advice to other accounts (“Other Accounts”). The Portfolio Managers' management of Other Accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the Other Accounts, on the other. A potential conflict of interest may arise when a particular investment may be suitable for both, the Fund and the Other Accounts, whereby the Portfolio Managers could favor one account over another. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that such investments will be allocated between the Fund and the Other Accounts pro rata based on the assets under management or in some other manner determined to be fair and equitable.

Compensation

The Portfolio Managers are not compensated directly by the Fund. Mr. Cagliola and Mr. Hahn each receive compensation from the Adviser that includes an annual fixed salary and a discretionary bonus. The discretionary bonus is based on, among other things, the Adviser's profitability. The formula for determining these amounts may vary, and the Portfolio Managers' compensation is not directly tied to the investment performance or asset value of any one product or strategy.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The table below shows the value of shares of the Fund beneficially owned by the Portfolio Manager of the Fund at the end of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, stated as one of the following ranges: None; \$1–\$10,000; \$10,001–\$50,000; \$50,001–\$100,000; \$100,001–\$500,000; \$500,001–\$1,000,000; or over \$1,000,000:

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares of the Fund
Robert Cagliola	\$100,001-\$500,000
Robert Hahn	\$100,001-\$500,000

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines, subject to the general supervision of the Board and in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions, which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which brokers are eligible to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are debt securities usually are principal transactions in which portfolio securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of portfolio securities generally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked prices. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Transactions in the OTC market are generally principal transactions with dealers. With respect to the OTC market, the Fund, where possible, will deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except under those circumstances where better price and execution are available elsewhere.

Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various brokers and dealers is determined by the Adviser in its best judgment consistent with its obligation to seek best execution and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Other factors that may be considered include, but are not limited to, reputation, financial strength and stability, creditworthiness, efficiency of execution and error resolution, the actual executed price and the commission, research (including economic forecasts, fundamental and technical advice on securities, valuation advice on market analysis); custodial and other services provided for the enhancement of the Adviser's portfolio management capabilities; the size and type of the transaction; the difficulty of execution and the ability to handle difficult trades; and the operational facilities of the brokers and/or dealers involved (including back office efficiency). Subject to these considerations, brokers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions on behalf of the Fund. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable to the Adviser by the Fund. Such information may be useful to the Adviser in serving both the Fund and other clients and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of brokerage orders of other clients may be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Fund. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or a series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost for the reasons discussed above.

Consistent with the foregoing, under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Adviser is authorized to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received by the Adviser may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Adviser to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Adviser to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Research is received in the form of written reports, telephone contacts, personal meetings, research seminars, software programs and access to computer databases. In some instances, research products or services received by the Adviser may also be used by the Adviser for functions that are not research related (i.e., not related to the making of investment decisions). Where a research product or service has a mixed use, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation according to its use and will pay for the non-research function in cash using its own funds.

Subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and procedures adopted by the Board, the Fund may execute portfolio transactions through any broker or dealer and pay brokerage commissions to a broker (i) which is an affiliated person of the Trust, or (ii) which is an affiliated person of such person, or (iii) an affiliated person of which is an affiliated person of the Trust, the Adviser or the Trust's principal underwriter.

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023, the Fund paid \$19,034.05 in brokerage commissions. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024, the Fund paid \$30,371.50 in brokerage commissions. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, the Fund paid \$50,430.56 in brokerage commissions.

Securities of Regular Broker-Dealers. From time to time, the Fund may acquire and hold securities issued by its "regular brokers and dealers" or the parents of those brokers and dealers. For this purpose, regular brokers and dealers are the 10 brokers or dealers that: (1) received the greatest amount of brokerage commissions during the Fund's last fiscal year; (2) engaged in the largest amount of principal transactions for portfolio transactions of the Fund during the Fund's last fiscal year; or (3) sold the largest amount of the Fund's shares during the Fund's last fiscal year. As of November 30, 2025, the Fund did not hold any securities of its regular brokers or dealers or their parent companies.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the "Distribution Agreement"). The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is compensated by the Adviser (not the Fund) for acting as principal underwriter.

By its terms, the Distribution Agreement is effective for an initial term of two years and will continue in effect year-to-year thereafter so long as such renewal and continuance is approved at least annually by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of the majority of the Fund's outstanding voting shares; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time, on sixty days written notice, without payment of any penalty, by the Trust or by the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246, serves as the administrator (the "Administrator"), a fund accountant (the "Fund Accountant") and transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") to the Fund pursuant to a Master Services Agreement (the "Master Services Agreement").

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Master Services Agreement, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepare and assemble reports required to be sent to the Fund's shareholders and arrange for the printing and dissemination of such reports;

- assemble reports required to be filed with the SEC and file such completed reports with the SEC;
- file the Fund's U.S. federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- assist and advise the Fund regarding compliance with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- make such reports and recommendations to the Board upon its reasonable requests.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Fund, including calculation of the NAV per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gain distributions, reconciles cash movements with the custodian, verifies and reconciles with the custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining NAV; and prepares an interim balance sheet, statement of income and expense, and statement of changes in net assets for the Fund.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Fund's shareholders: maintains records for the Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of the Fund on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Master Services Agreement.

The Master Services Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Ultimus, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Master Services Agreement, is renewed automatically for successive one-year periods.

The Master Services Agreement provides that Ultimus shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Master Services Agreement relates, except a loss from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by Ultimus of its obligations and duties thereunder.

The Fund paid \$73,980 for administrative and accounting services as well as \$16,286 for transfer agency services to the Administrator for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2023. The Fund paid \$80,492 for administrative and accounting services as well as \$17,091 for transfer agency services to the Administrator for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2024. The Fund paid \$85,871 for administrative and accounting services as well as \$21,651 for transfer agency services to the Administrator for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A., (the “Custodian”), located at OH-US Bank Tower, Cincinnati, 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202, serves as custodian to the Fund pursuant to a Custody Agreement. The Custodian’s responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Fund’s cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Fund’s investments.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm auditor for the Fund’s financial statements. Cohen & Co Advisory, LLC, an affiliate of Cohen & Company, Ltd., provides tax services as requested.

Legal Counsel

Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, located at 1001 West Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Trust’s Independent Trustees.

Compliance Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust, Beacon Compliance Consulting, Inc. (“Beacon”) provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the federal securities laws to serve as the Trust’s CCO and to administer the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. For these services, the Fund pays Beacon a monthly flat fee. In addition, the Fund reimburses Beacon for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Other Payments by the Fund. The Fund may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Fund may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees the Fund may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Plan.

Other Payments by the Adviser. The Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, their service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Fund and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Fund, the Distributor or shareholders of the Fund through the financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary’s retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Fund in a financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Fund; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and

educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Fund by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Adviser through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

Description of Shares

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust that was organized on September 15, 2021. The Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to further divide shares of a series into separate classes. The shares of the Fund are currently divided into one class, Institutional Class shares, which are described in the Prospectus. Additional classes of shares may be created at any time. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series or class, shareholders of a particular series or class would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series or class. Shareholders of a series or class are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series or class involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series or class that are held by each shareholder. If any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds or payments are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series or class, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more series or classes as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable. Subject to the Declaration of Trust, determinations by the Board as to the allocation of liabilities, and the allocable portion of any general assets, with respect to the Fund and each class of the Fund are conclusive.

Shares of the Fund, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no subscription, preemptive or conversion rights. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shareholders of all series and classes of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides, in substance, that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series or class only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series or class. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants and the election of Trustees may be

effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties to the Trust and its holders of beneficial interest. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust's property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics (each a "COE" and collectively, the "COEs") that is designed to prevent their respective personnel of the Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor subject to the COEs from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which securities may also be held by persons subject to the COEs). These COEs permit personnel subject to the COEs to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, but prohibit such personnel from engaging in personal investment activities that compete with or attempt to take advantage of the Fund's planned portfolio transactions. Each of these parties monitors compliance with its respective COE.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures that describe how the Fund intends to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Trust and the Adviser are attached to this SAI as Appendix A. No later than August 31 of each year, information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the prior twelve-month period ended June 30th is available without charge upon request by calling 833-601-2676, or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

The Board has adopted policies that govern the disclosure of portfolio holdings. These policies are intended to ensure that such disclosure is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Fund and to address possible conflicts of interest. Under the Trust's policies, the Trust and the Adviser generally will not disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings to a third party unless such information is made available to the public. The policies provide that the Trust and the Adviser may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information as required by law and under other limited circumstances that are set forth in more detail below.

You may obtain a copy of quarterly portfolio holdings reports filed with the SEC by calling the Fund at 833-601-2676. The Fund's quarterly portfolio holdings reports can be found on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT, as applicable. The Fund's Form N-CSR and Form N-PORT are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C.

The Fund and/or the Adviser may, from time to time make additional portfolio holdings information available to the public on their website at <https://www.connorsinvestor.com/mutual-fund>. Complete lists of the Fund's holdings are generally posted to the website within five to thirty days of the end of the calendar quarter or month and such information will remain available until new information for the next calendar quarter or month is posted. The Fund may also send a portion or all of this information to shareholders of the Fund and to mutual fund analysts and rating and trading entities; provided that the

Fund will not send this information to shareholders of the Fund or analysts or rating and/or trading entities until such information is at least 30 days old or until one day after the information has been posted to the Fund's website.

The Fund may disclose portfolio holdings at any time to analysts, ratings agencies, outside fund evaluators and data aggregators such as, but not limited to, Morningstar, Lipper, Bloomberg and Standard and Poor's. The disclosure of portfolio holdings in this context is generally conditioned on the recipient agreeing to treat such portfolio holdings as confidential (provided that analysts and rating agencies may publish portfolio positions upon the consent of authorized personnel (as defined below), under circumstances where such personnel determine that such information is publicly available through the Fund's website or by other means, or will become publicly available through such publication), and to not allow the portfolio holdings to be used by it or its employees in connection with the purchase or sale of shares of the Fund.

In addition, portfolio holdings are provided or otherwise available on a real-time basis to third-party service providers of the Fund (and their personnel) who require the information to provide services to the Fund, including the Adviser, the Fund's custodian, U.S. Bank, N.A.; pricing service providers, InterContinental Exchange, Standard & Poors, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, JP Morgan Pricing Direct and Markit; broker-dealers who facilitate the Fund's trading; the Fund's accountant and administrator, Ultimus, the Fund's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, counsel to the Fund each of whom is subject to a duty of confidentiality and to not trade on non-public information.

The Fund currently does not provide non-public portfolio holdings information to any other third parties. In the future, the Fund may elect to disclose such information to other third parties if the appropriate officers of the Trust determine that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality and an obligation not to trade on non-public information. The Adviser, through its officers, is responsible for determining which other third parties have a legitimate business purpose for receiving the Fund's portfolio holdings information.

The Trust's officers (for example, President, Treasurer, Chief Compliance Officer, or Secretary) (collectively, "authorized personnel") may authorize disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings if such authorized personnel determines that disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. The Trust's officers will consider any actual or potential conflicts of interest between the Adviser and the Fund's shareholders and will act in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders with respect to any such disclosure of portfolio holdings information. If a potential conflict can be resolved in a manner that avoids detrimental effects for Fund shareholders, the disclosure of portfolio holdings information may be authorized. Conversely, if the potential conflict cannot be resolved in a manner that avoids detrimental effects to Fund shareholders, the disclosure will not be authorized. The Board will be informed of any such disclosures at its next regularly scheduled meeting or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter.

No compensation is received by the Fund or the Adviser in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings.

The Adviser provides advisory services to accounts other than the Fund, including other pooled investment vehicles, separate accounts and other accounts, some of which are not subject to the portfolio holding disclosure policies and procedures described above. Some of those other accounts may have investment policies and holdings substantially similar to the Fund and have access to information regarding the holdings of their accounts, including in some cases in real time. Other accounts may be subject to obligations to make their portfolio holdings available daily. In addition, the Adviser may make available information regarding portfolio metrics, model portfolios, or other potential holdings of accounts to prospective clients, clients, and their advisers or consultants in response to requests for proposal or

otherwise as part of its marketing efforts of accounts or investment vehicles that may have investment strategies substantially similar to those of the Fund.

Other Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee and the Plan fees for the Institutional Class of shares (if any), the Fund pays all expenses associated with the Fund not expressly assumed by the Adviser, including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of its independent registered public accounting firm and of its legal counsel; the fees of the Administrator, Distributor, and Transfer Agent; the costs of printing and mailing to shareholders Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, proxy statements, prospectuses, SAIs and supplements thereto; bank transaction charges and custody fees; any costs associated with shareholder meetings, including proxy solicitors' fees and expenses; registration and filing fees; federal, state or local income or other taxes; interest; membership fees of the Investment Company Institute and similar organizations; fidelity bond and liability insurance premiums; and any extraordinary expenses, such as indemnification payments or damages awarded in litigation or settlements made.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX INFORMATION

The following summarizes certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders who are U.S. taxpayers (other than U.S. investors who their shares in an IRA or other tax-deferred arrangement) that are not described in the Prospectus. Additional tax information appears in the Prospectus. Shareholders should rely on their own tax advisors for advice about the particular U.S. federal, state, and local tax consequences of investing in the Fund. This information does not address any tax consideration arising under the laws of any state, local, non-U.S. or U.S. federal tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws. This discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial decisions, administrative rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the IRS in effect on the date of this document, all of which may change (including as a result of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Loper Bright v. Raimondo*), possibly retroactively, and materially and adversely affect the material U.S. federal income tax considerations described below. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax considerations described below. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The Fund intends to qualify and remain qualified as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to so qualify, the Fund must elect to be a RIC or have made such an election for a previous year and must satisfy certain requirements relating to the amount of distributions and source of its income for a taxable year. At least 90% of the gross income of the Fund must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, or foreign currencies, and other income derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an investment in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" as defined in section 851(h) of the Code (the "Source-of-Income Test"). Any income derived by the Fund from a partnership (other than a "qualified publicly traded partnership") or trust is treated as derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income that would have been qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as by the partnership or trust.

The Fund may not qualify as a RIC for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (the

“Asset Diversification Tests”). In general, at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer; the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another RIC) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Treasury Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or the securities of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships”.

The Fund intends to satisfy all of the requirements of the Source-of-Income Test and the Asset Diversification Tests on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a RIC.

If the Fund fails to meet either the Asset Diversification Test with respect to a taxable quarter or the Source-of-Income Test with respect to a taxable year, the Code provides several remedies, provided certain procedural requirements are met, which will allow the Fund to retain its status as a RIC. There is a remedy for failure to satisfy the asset diversification tests, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain divestiture and procedural requirements and the payment of a tax. In addition, there is a remedy for a de minimis failure of the asset diversification tests, which would require corrective action but no tax. In addition, the Code allows for the remedy of a failure of the Source-of-Income Test, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain procedural requirements and the payment of a tax. If the Fund fails to satisfy the requirements of the Source-of-Income Test or the Asset Diversification Tests, to the extent possible, it will utilize those remedies provided by the Code.

Under current U.S. federal income tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2026, individual taxpayers with taxable incomes equal to or above \$545,000 (\$613,700 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$579,600 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. For individual taxpayers with taxable incomes not in excess of \$49,450 (\$98,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$66,200 for heads of household), the long-term capital gains rate and rate on qualified dividends is 0%. All other taxpayers are subject to a maximum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. The above income thresholds are subject to an annual adjustment for inflation.

If the Fund designates a dividend as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares or whether the dividend was received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. All taxable dividends paid by the Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. To the extent the Fund engages in increased portfolio turnover, short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

RICs that receive qualified REIT dividend income may designate such amounts as Section 199A dividends. Qualified REIT dividend income is the excess of qualified REIT dividends received by the RIC over the amount of the RIC’s deductions that are properly allocable to such income. If the Fund designates a dividend as a Section 199A distribution, it may be treated by shareholders as a qualified REIT dividend that is taxed as ordinary income and for non-corporate taxpayers eligible for the 20% deduction for “qualified business income” under Code section 199A. Generally, only non-corporate shareholders who have held their shares for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days prior to the ex-dividend date for such dividend are eligible for such treatment.

Under the Treasury Regulations, RICs that receive business interest income may pass through its business interest income under Code section 163(j) as a “section 163(j) interest dividend.” A RIC’s total section 163(j) interest dividend amount 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. The Treasury Regulations provide that a registered investment company shareholder that receives a section 163(j) interest dividend may treat the dividend as interest income for purposes of section 163(j), subject to holding period requirements and other limitations.

Shareholders who hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, and local tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

The Fund will designate: (1) any distribution that constitutes a qualified dividend as qualified dividend income; (2) any tax-exempt distribution as an exempt-interest dividend; (3) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; (4) any dividend eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction; (5) any distribution that is comprised of qualified REIT dividend income as a Section 199A dividend; and (6) any distribution that constitutes excess Code section 163(j) interest income as a Section 163(j) interest dividend as such in a written notice provided to shareholders after the close of the Fund’s taxable year. Shareholders should note that, upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares, if the shareholder has not held such shares for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange of those shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividends received with respect to the shares.

Foreign currency gains or losses on non-U.S. dollar denominated bonds and other similar debt instruments and on any non-U.S. dollar denominated futures contracts, options and forward contracts that are not Section 1256 contracts generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

Investments by the Fund in certain options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts are “section 1256 contracts.” Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as being sold on such date for their fair market value. When the section 1256 contract is subsequently disposed of, the actual gain or loss will be adjusted by the amount of any year-end gain or loss previously recognized. The use of section 1256 contracts may force the Fund to distribute to shareholders gains that have not yet been realized in order to avoid U.S. federal income tax liability.

The Fund’s positions in index options that do not qualify as “section 1256 contracts” under the Code generally will be treated as equity options governed by Code section 1234. Pursuant to Code section 1234, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is a short-term capital gain to the Fund. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction with respect to a written option, the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to close out its position is a short-term capital gain or loss. If an option written by the Fund that is not a “section 1256 contract” is cash settled, any resulting gain or loss will be short-term. For an option purchased by the Fund that is not a “section 1256 contract” any gain or loss resulting from the sale of the option will be a capital gain or loss, and will be short-term or long-term, depending upon the holding period for the option. If the option expires, the resulting loss is a capital loss and is short-term or long term, depending upon the holding period for the option. If a put option written by the Fund is exercised and physically settled, the premium received is treated as a reduction in the amount paid to acquire the underlying securities, increasing the gain or decreasing the loss to be realized by the Fund upon the sale of the securities. If a call option written by the Fund is exercised and physically settled, the premium received is included in the sale proceeds, increasing the gain or decreasing the loss realized by the Fund at the time of option exercise.

To the extent that a distribution from the Fund is taxable, it is generally included in a shareholder's gross income for the taxable year in which the shareholder receives the distribution. However, if the Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend was received in the year it was declared. Each year, shareholders will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year.

The Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses may be carried forward to offset any capital gains.

A 4% non-deductible excise tax is imposed on RICs that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special U.S. federal income tax treatment afforded RICs all of its taxable income will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). Such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions may be eligible for (i) the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or (ii) treatment as "qualified dividend income" in the case of non-corporate shareholders.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder's holding period for Fund shares. An exchange of shares is treated as a sale and any gain may be subject to tax.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the IRS for failure to include properly on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or that they are "exempt recipients."

Depending upon the extent of the Fund's activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities. In addition, in those states and localities that have income tax laws, the treatment of the Fund and its shareholders under such laws may differ from their treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws.

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

Mutual funds are required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information for fund shares purchased and/or sold. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Fund is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. In the absence of an election by a shareholder to elect from available IRS accepted cost basis methods, the Fund will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers

concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting law applies to them.

The Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to U.S. federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the NAV of shares below the shareholder's cost, and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

Withholding taxes may be imposed on certain types of payments made to "foreign financial institutions" (as specifically defined in the Code) and certain other non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries). A 30% withholding tax is imposed on "withholdable payments" to a foreign financial institution or to a foreign non-financial entity, unless (i) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting obligations or (ii) the foreign non-financial entity either certifies it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial U.S. owner.

For these purposes, a "withholdable payment" includes any U.S. source payments of interest, dividends, rents, compensation and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income. If the payee is a foreign financial institution, it must enter into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to account holders whose actions prevent it from complying with these reporting and other requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors regarding this legislation and the potential implications of this legislation on their particular circumstances.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Fund included in the Fund's most recent Annual Financial Statements and Additional Information to shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2025, including the notes thereto, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. These financial statements include the Fund's portfolio of investments, statements of assets and liabilities, statements of operations, statements of changes in net assets, financial highlights and notes. You may obtain a copy of the Fund's Semi-Annual Report and Annual Report without charge by calling the Fund at 833-601-2676.

APPENDIX A

Connors Investor Services, Inc. Proxy Voting Policy

- Connors Investor Services, Inc. (CIS) often manages client assets on a fully discretionary basis with clients giving authorization to CIS to vote corporate proxy ballots. CIS also manages a mutual fund for which it must vote all proxies, with very limited exceptions.
- The exercise of shareholder rights is generally done by casting votes by proxy at shareholder meetings on matters submitted to shareholders for approval.
- The purpose of these guidelines, summarized below, is simple: to promote accountability of a company's management and Board of Directors to its shareholders; to align the interests of management with those of shareholders; and to increase disclosure of a company's business and operations.
- CIS believes sound corporate governance should achieve three key objectives:
 1. Accountability. Management of a company must be accountable to its board of directors; the board, in turn, must be accountable to shareholders, who are the company's owners.
 2. Alignment of Management and Shareholder Interests. The interests of a company's management and board of directors should be aligned with the interests of the company's shareholders.
 3. Effective Disclosure. Timely disclosure should be made of important information about a company's business operations and financial performance.
- To promote these objectives, specific guidelines generally address proposals submitted to shareholders of three types:
 1. Equity-based compensation
 2. Changes in corporate control
 3. Shareholder rights, including voting rights

Summary of Proxy Voting Guidelines

- Equity-based Compensation Plans – CIS generally encourages the use of reasonably designed stock-related compensation plans that align the interests of corporate management with those of shareholders by providing officers and employees with an incentive to increase shareholder value.
- Changes in Corporate Control – CIS guidelines generally oppose measures that are designed to prevent or obstruct corporate takeovers.

- Shareholder Rights – CIS’s guidelines view the exercise of shareholder’s rights – including the rights to act by written consent, to call special meetings and to remove directors – to be fundamental to corporate governance.

Voting Procedures

Proxy statements are reviewed and voted by a Portfolio Manager or another designated person. The ballot will be cast automatically in accordance with our proxy voting guidelines. A record will be made and maintained of all votes.

The Firm may abstain from voting a proxy if it concludes that the effect on the client’s or shareholder’s economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant. The Firm may also abstain from voting if it concludes the cost of voting is disproportionate to the economic impact the vote would have on the portfolio holdings.

Conflicts of Interest

Any conflict of interest will be resolved in the best interests of the Firm’s clients and fund shareholders. In the event a material conflict of interest is identified or believed to exist, the Firm may choose to defer to the voting recommendation of a third-party vendor’s voting recommendations.

The Firm shall also maintain records of any conflicts of interest that were identified with any specific vote, and if so, what action was taken to resolve the conflict with respect to each vote cast.

Proxy Vote Record Retention

The Firm shall maintain records of proxies voted in accordance with Section 204-2 of the Act, including proxy statements, and a record of each vote cast. The Firm shall also keep a copy of its policies and procedures and each written request from a client for proxy voting records and the Firm’s written response to any client request, either written or oral, for such records. Proxy voting records filed via EDGAR shall be considered maintained by the Firm. All proxy voting records are to be retained for five years, with the first two years in the offices of the Firm. All records may be maintained electronically.

Form N-PX Filing Logistics

For its mutual fund, the Firm is responsible for ensuring that it or a third-party voting service maintains the complete proxy log and confirms the timely voting of proxies. The proxy vote log will be maintained in such a manner that the following information is contained within the log in accordance with the requirements of submitting Form N-PX for proxies voted on behalf of the Firm’s Fund:

- the name of the issuer;
- the exchange ticker symbol, if available;
- the CUSIP number, if available;
- the shareholder meeting date;
- a brief identification of the matter voted on;
- whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or a security holder;
- whether the Firm cast its vote on the matter;
- how the Firm cast its vote on the matter (for, against, abstain, or withhold regarding the election of directors); and
- whether the Firm cast its vote for or against management.

The Firm shall provide the information necessary to complete the Form N-PX to the appropriate fund service provider who will submit the filings in a timely manner.

Conclusion

In conclusion, CIS believes that there is a strong correlation between enhancing shareholder value and sound corporate governance. The CIS Proxy Voting Policy is intended to put this belief into action through the exercise of voting rights. Any client wishing to find out how his shares were voted is invited to contact our office for further information.

Connors Funds Proxy Voting Policy

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

INTRODUCTION

The Trust is the beneficial owner of its portfolio securities. Accordingly, the Board, acting on behalf of the Trust and each of its Series, has the right and the fiduciary obligation to vote proxies relating to the Funds' portfolio securities in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. Accordingly, the Board has adopted these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures with respect to voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Funds (these "Proxy Policies and Procedures").

POLICY

A. Delegation to the Investment Adviser

- 1) The policy of the Trust is to delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by a Fund to the Investment Adviser for the Fund as a part of the Investment Adviser's general management of the Fund, subject to the Board's continuing oversight.
- 2) The policy of the Trust is also to adopt the policies and procedures used by the Investment Adviser to a Fund to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities held by its clients, including the Fund (the "Adviser's Policies and Procedures").
- 3) The Investment Adviser shall periodically inform its employees (i) that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of a Fund, both as a result of the employee's personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Investment Adviser's business, and (ii) that employees should bring conflicts of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the management of the Investment Adviser.
- 4) The Investment Adviser shall be responsible for coordinating the delivery of proxies by a Fund's custodian to the Investment

Adviser or to an agent of the Investment Adviser selected by the Investment Adviser to vote proxies with respect to which the Investment Adviser has such discretion.

B. Delegation to Sub-Advisers

An Investment Adviser to a Fund may, but is not required to, further delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Fund to one or more of the sub-advisers retained to provide investment advisory services to such Fund, if any (each a “Sub-Adviser”). If such responsibility is delegated to a Sub-Adviser, then the Sub-Adviser shall assume the fiduciary duty and reporting responsibilities of the Investment Adviser under these policy guidelines. As used in these Proxy Policies and Procedures, the term “Investment Adviser” includes any and all Sub-Advisers, if any.

FIDUCIARY DUTY

The Investment Adviser of a Fund is a fiduciary to the Fund and must vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

A. Presentation of Proxy Voting Policies to The Board

Initially the Investment Adviser shall present to the Board for its review the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. Annually the Board will review a summary of the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policy. In addition, the Investment Adviser shall notify the Board promptly of material changes to the Adviser’s Policies and Procedures.

B. Annual Presentation of Proxy Voting Record to the Board

At least annually, each Investment Adviser to a Fund shall provide to the Board a record of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Fund during the year. With respect to those proxies that the Investment Adviser has identified as involving a conflict of interest, the Investment Adviser shall submit a separate report indicating the nature of the conflict of interest and how that conflict was resolved with respect to the voting of the proxy. For this purpose, a “conflict of interest” shall be deemed to occur when the Investment Adviser, the Trust’s Principal Underwriter(s), or an affiliated person of the Investment Adviser or a Principal Underwriter has a financial interest in a matter presented by a proxy to be voted on behalf of a Fund, other than the obligation the Investment Adviser incurs as Investment Adviser to that Fund, which may compromise the Investment Adviser’s independence of judgment and action in voting the proxy.

C. Resolution of Conflicts of Interest

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict of interest between the interests of the Investment Adviser to a Fund, the Trust’s Principal Underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, the Investment Adviser or a Principal Underwriter and that of the Fund, the

Investment Adviser shall resolve such conflict in the manner described below.

1) Vote in Accordance with a Predetermined Specific Policy

To the extent that the Adviser's Policies and Procedures include a pre-determined voting policy for various types of proposals and the Investment Adviser has little or no discretion to deviate from such policy with respect to the proposal in question, the Investment Adviser shall vote in accordance with such pre-determined voting policy.

2) Notify and Obtain Consent of the Board

To the extent that the Adviser's Policies and Procedures include a pre-determined voting policy for various proposals and the Investment Adviser has discretion to deviate from such policy, the Investment Adviser shall disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain the Board's consent to the proposed vote prior to voting on such proposal.

a) Detailed Disclosure to the Board

To enable the Board to make an informed decision regarding the vote in question, such disclosure to the Board shall include sufficient detail regarding the matter to be voted on and the nature of the conflict. When the Board does not respond to such a conflict disclosure request or denies the request, the Investment Adviser shall abstain from voting the securities held by the relevant Funds.

b) Use of Independent Third Party

To the extent there is a conflict of interest between the Investment Adviser, the Funds' Principal Underwriters, or an affiliated person of the Investment Adviser or a Principal Underwriter and one or more Funds and the Investment Adviser notifies the Board of such conflict, the Board may vote the proxy in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third party.

REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY TO VOTE

The delegation by the Board of the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Funds may be revoked by the Board, in whole or in part, at any time.

ANNUAL FILING OF PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Trust shall file an annual report of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Funds during the twelve-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX not later than August 31 of each year.

PROXY VOTING DISCLOSURES

A. The Trust shall include in its registration statement:

- 1) A description of these Proxy Policies and Procedures and of the Adviser's Policies and Procedures; and
- 2) A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Funds during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.

B. The Trust shall include in its Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders:

- 1) A statement that a description of these Proxy Policies and Procedures is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.
- 2) A statement that information regarding how the Trust voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Funds during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust's toll-free telephone number or through a specified Internet address or both and on the SEC website.