



STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2023

Heitman US Real Estate Securities Fund

Investor Class	HTMNX
Institutional Class	HTMIX

Heitman Real Estate Securities LLC
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701
1-888-799-2944

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Heitman US Real Estate Securities Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Series Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”), dated April 30, 2023, as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this SAI. You may obtain a copy of the Prospectus without charge by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above.

The audited financial statements and notes thereto for the Fund’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, and the unqualified opinion of Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, on such financial statements are included in the Fund’s annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, and are [incorporated by reference](#) into this SAI. A copy of the annual report may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting the Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above, or by visiting the Fund’s website at <https://mutualfunds.heitman.com>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE TRUST	B-3
INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS	B-4
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	B-12
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	B-14
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	B-15
TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	B-16
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	B-21
CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP	B-22
THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISER	B-23
SERVICE PROVIDERS	B-26
EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS	B-27
CAPITAL STOCK	B-29
DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE	B-30
ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION	B-31
DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION	B-33
THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR	B-38
MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS	B-40
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	B-40
APPENDIX A	B-41

THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on July 27, 2015, and is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Trust’s Declaration of Trust, as amended and/or restated to date (the “Declaration of Trust”), permits the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the Fund.

The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the Fund’s assets for any Trustee or Trust officer held personally liable for obligations of the Fund or the Trust. All such rights are limited to the assets of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust further provides that the Trust may maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, trustees, officers, employees and agents to cover possible claims and other liabilities. However, the activities of the Trust as an investment company would not likely give rise to liabilities in excess of the Trust’s total assets. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance exists and the Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust shall not in any way be bound or limited by present or future laws or customs in regard to trust investments. The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer shall be liable for his or her own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee or officer, and for nothing else, and shall not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law. The Trustees, as trustees of a registered investment company, may have a number of duties ascribed to them under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the foregoing provisions are not intended to eliminate or alter those duties.

The Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder is bound by the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand, including the requirement that 10% of the outstanding shares of the Fund who are eligible to bring such derivative action under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act join in the demand for the Trustees to commence such derivative action and that the shareholder making a pre-suit demand on the Board undertakes to reimburse the Fund for the expense of any advisers that the Board hires in its investigation of the demand, in the event the Board determines not to bring the action. The demand requirements set out in Delaware law and the Declaration of Trust, as described above, do not apply to shareholder actions alleging violations of the federal securities laws.

Additionally, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, to the extent there is subject matter jurisdiction in such court for the claims asserted or, if not, then in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware shall be the exclusive forum in which certain types of litigation may be brought, which may require shareholders to have to bring an action in an inconvenient or less favorable forum. This exclusive forum provision does not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws because the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) and the 1940 Act allow claims to be brought in state and federal courts and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires claims to be brought

exclusively in federal court. The Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders waive any and all right to trial by jury in any claim, suit, action or proceeding.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, to the extent that, at law or in equity, a Trustee or officer of the Trust has duties (including fiduciary duties) and liabilities relating thereto to the Trust, the shareholders or to any other person, such Trustee or officer acting under the Declaration of Trust shall not be liable to the Trust, the shareholders or to any other person for his or her good faith reliance on the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in the Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting, or eliminating the duties or liabilities of the Trustees shall apply to or in any way limit the duties (including state law fiduciary duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons of matters arising under the federal securities laws.

The Fund's Prospectus and this SAI are a part of the Trust's Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of the Trust's complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The Fund does not hold itself out as related to any other series within the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, and does not share the same investment adviser with any other series of the trust.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The Fund's principal investment strategies utilized by the Fund's Adviser (defined below) and the principal risks associated with the same are set forth in the Fund's Prospectus. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about investment strategies (and related risks) that the Fund may utilize, even though they are not considered to be "principal" investment strategies. Accordingly, an investment strategy (and related risk) that is described below, but which is not described in the Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal strategy (or related risk) applicable to the Fund.

Information Regarding the Fund's Investment Strategies and Risks

General Market Risks

U.S. and global markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. The Fund is subject to investment and operational risks associated with financial, economic and other global market developments and disruptions, including those arising from war, terrorism, market manipulation, government interventions, defaults and shutdowns, political changes or diplomatic developments, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics) and natural/environmental disasters, which can all negatively impact the securities markets and cause the Fund to lose value. These events can also impair the technology and other operational systems upon which the Fund's service providers, including the Fund's investment adviser, rely, and could otherwise disrupt the Fund's service providers' ability to fulfill their obligations to the Fund.

The spread of COVID-19 has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Fund holds, and may adversely affect the Fund's investments and operations. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial well-being and performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses, such as COVID-19, in emerging market countries may be greater due to

generally less established healthcare systems. This crisis or other public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

The foregoing could lead to a significant economic downturn or recession, increased market volatility, a greater number of market closures, higher default rates and adverse effects on the values and liquidity of securities or other assets. Such impacts, which may vary across asset classes, may adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in the Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. These and other developments may adversely affect the liquidity of the Fund's holdings.

Equity Securities

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company. Its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities. The fundamental risk of investing in common and preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease.

Common Stock

Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. In addition to the general risks set forth above, investments in common stocks are subject to the risk that in the event a company in which the Fund invests is liquidated, the holders of preferred stock and creditors of that company will be paid in full before any payments are made to the Fund as holders of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to the Fund, leaving the common stock the Fund holds worthless.

Preferred Stock

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

Warrants and Rights

The Fund may purchase, or receive as a distribution from other investments, warrants and rights, which are instruments that permit the Fund to acquire, by subscription, the capital stock of a corporation at a set price, regardless of the market price for such stock. The principal difference between warrants and rights is their term-rights typically expire within weeks while warrants have longer durations. Neither rights nor warrants have voting rights or pay dividends. The market price of warrants is usually significantly less than the current price of the underlying stock. Thus, there is a greater risk that warrants might drop in value at a faster rate than the underlying stock.

Real Estate

The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may purchase securities issued by companies in the real estate industry and will, as a matter of fundamental policy, concentrate its investments in such securities. Because the Fund will be concentrated in real estate industry companies,

the Fund may be particularly susceptible to whatever disruptions the industry may face. Disruptions or the development of adverse real estate market conditions could adversely affect the fund.

Real Estate Investment Trusts and Other Real Estate Companies

The Fund may invest without limitation in securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) or other real estate companies. REITs are corporations or trusts that specialize in acquiring, holding and managing residential, commercial or industrial real estate, and are frequently publicly traded. A REIT is eligible for a dividends paid deduction (and therefore generally does not pay U.S. federal income tax at the entity level to the extent of any dividends it pays) if it distributes to shareholders or unitholders at least 95% of its taxable income for each taxable year and complies with certain other requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income.

REITs generally can be classified as “Equity REITs”, “Mortgage REITs” and “Hybrid REITs.” An Equity REIT invests the majority of its assets directly in real property and derives its income primarily from rents and from capital gains on real estate appreciation, which are realized through property sales. A Mortgage REIT invests the majority of its assets in real estate mortgage loans and services its income primarily from interest payments. A Hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of an Equity REIT and a Mortgage REIT. Although the Fund can invest in all three kinds of REITs, the Fund generally focuses its investments in Equity REITs.

Investments in the real estate industry involve particular risks. The real estate industry has been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past and may continue to be in the future. Real property values and income from real property continue to be in the future. Real property values and income from real property may decline due to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rents, changes in neighborhoods and in demographics, increases in market interest rates, or other factors. Factors such as these may adversely affect companies that own and operate real estate directly, companies that lend to such companies, and companies that service the real estate industry.

Investments in REITs also involve risks. Equity REITs will be affected by changes in the values of and income from the properties they own, while Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. In addition, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills and on their ability to generate cash flow for operating purposes and to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders REITs may have limited diversification and are subject to risks associated with obtaining financing for real property, as well as to the risk of self-liquidation. REITs also can be adversely affected by their failure to qualify for preferential tax treatment of their income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or their failure to maintain an exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder bears not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also may indirectly bear similar expenses of some of the REITs in which it invests.

Real property investments are also subject to risks which are specific to the investment sector or type of property in which the real estate companies are investing.

- *Retail Properties.* Retail properties are affected by the overall health of the applicable economy and may be adversely affected by the growth of alternative forms of retailing, bankruptcy, departure or cessation of operations of a tenant, a shift in consumer demand due to demographic changes, spending patterns and lease terminations.

- *Office Properties.* Office properties are affected by the overall health of the economy and other factors such as a downturn in the businesses operated by their tenants, evolving remote work trends, obsolescence and non-competitiveness.
- *Hotel Properties.* The risks of hotel properties include, among other things, the necessity of a high level of continuing capital expenditures, competition, increases in operating costs which may not be offset by increases in revenues, dependence on business and commercial travelers and tourism, increases in fuel costs and other expenses of travel and adverse effects of general and local economic conditions.
- *Healthcare Properties.* Healthcare properties and healthcare providers are affected by several significant factors, including Federal, state and local laws governing licenses, certification, adequacy of care, pharmaceutical distribution, medical rates, equipment, personnel and other factors regarding operations; continued availability of revenue from government reimbursement programs (primarily Medicaid and Medicare); and competition on a local and regional basis.
- *Multifamily Properties.* The value and successful operation of a multifamily property may be affected by a number of factors such as the location of the property, the ability of the management team, the level of mortgage rates, presence of competing properties, adverse economic conditions in the locale, oversupply and rent control laws or other laws affecting such properties.
- *Insurance Issues.* Certain real estate companies may carry comprehensive liability, fire, flood, earthquake extended coverage and rental loss insurance with various policy specifications, limits and deductibles.
- *Credit Risk.* REITs may be highly leveraged, and financial covenants may affect the ability of REITs to operate effectively.
- *Environmental Issues.* In connection with the ownership (direct or indirect), operation, management and development of real properties that may contain hazardous or toxic substances, a portfolio company may be considered an owner, operator or responsible party of such properties and, therefore, may be potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other costs, including governmental fines and liabilities for injuries to persons and property.
- *Smaller Companies.* Even the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small- to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. REIT shares, therefore, can be more volatile than, and perform differently from, larger company stocks.
- *REIT Tax Issues.* REITs are subject to a highly technical and complex set of provisions in the Code. It is possible that the Fund may invest in a real estate company which purports to be a REIT and that the company could fail to qualify as a REIT. In the event of any such unexpected failure to qualify as a REIT, the company would be subject to corporate level taxation, significantly reducing the return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Initial Public Offerings

The Fund may invest in securities offered by companies in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund’s portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable capital gains that it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. Companies that offer securities in IPOs tend to typically have small market capitalizations and therefore their securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those issued by larger companies. Certain companies offering securities in an IPO may have limited operating experience and, as a result face a greater risk of business failure. A decrease in value of any IPO shares held by the Fund will adversely affect the Fund.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest in securities of other investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. The Fund generally may purchase or redeem, without limitation, shares of any affiliated or unaffiliated money market funds, including unregistered money market funds, so long as the Fund does not pay a sales load or service fee in connection with the purchase, sale or redemption or if such fees are paid, and the Fund's investment adviser waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset the amounts paid. With respect to other investments in investment companies, the 1940 Act generally limits the Fund from acquiring (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding shares of another investment company; (ii) shares of another investment company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) shares of another registered investment company and all other investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund.

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

The Fund may also rely on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. Rule 12d1-4, which became effective on January 19, 2021, permits the Fund to invest in other investment companies beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions specified in the rule. Rule 12d1-4, among other things, (1) applies to both "acquired funds" and "acquiring funds", each as defined under the rule; (2) includes limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares; (3) requires that the investment advisers of acquired funds and acquiring funds relying on the rule make certain specified findings based on their evaluation of the relevant fund of funds structure; (4) requires acquired funds and acquiring funds that are relying on the rule, and which do not have the same investment adviser, to enter into fund of funds investment agreements, which must include specific terms; and (5) includes certain limits on complex fund of funds structures.

Closed-End Funds. Closed-end funds are investment companies that typically issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a securities exchange or over-the-counter. The risks of investment in closed-end funds typically reflect the risk of the types of securities in which the funds invest. Investments in closed-end funds are subject to the additional risk that shares of the fund may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV per share. Closed-end funds come in many varieties and can have different investment objectives, strategies and investment portfolios. They also can be subject to different risks, volatility and fees and expenses. When the Fund invests in shares of a closed-end fund, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the closed-end fund's fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund's fees and expenses.

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

Exchange-Traded Funds. Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") are typically open-end investment companies that are bought and sold on a national securities exchange. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear

additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it holds. Many ETFs seek to replicate a specific benchmark index. However, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index for many reasons, including because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in an ETF being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities it holds. In addition, because of ETF expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF.

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

Illiquid Investments

Historically, illiquid investments have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), securities which are otherwise not readily marketable, and securities such as repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days and purchased OTC options. Securities which have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. In recent years, however, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer's ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. The Board may determine that such securities are not illiquid investments notwithstanding their legal or contractual restrictions on resale. In all other cases, however, securities subject to restrictions on resale will be deemed illiquid. The Fund will determine a security to be illiquid if it cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at the value at which the Fund has valued the security. Factors considered in determining whether a security is illiquid may include, but are not limited to: the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; the number of dealers willing to purchase and sell the security and the number of potential purchasers; the number of dealers who undertake to make a market in the security; the nature of the security, including whether it is registered or unregistered, and the market place; whether the security has been rated by an NRSRO; the period of time remaining until the maturity of a debt instrument or until the principal amount of a demand instrument can be recovered through demand; the nature of any restrictions on resale; and with respect to municipal lease obligations and certificates of participation, whether there is reasonable assurance that the obligation will remain liquid throughout the time the obligation is held and, if unrated, whether an analysis similar to that which would be performed by an NRSRO is performed. The Fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of the value of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in illiquid investments that are assets, including repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, non-negotiable fixed time deposits with maturities over seven days, over-the-counter options and certain restricted securities not determined by the Board to be liquid.

The Fund has implemented a written liquidity risk management program and related procedures (“Liquidity Program”) that is reasonably designed to assess and manage the Fund’s “liquidity risk” (defined by the SEC as the risk that a Fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Fund without significant dilution of remaining investors’ interests in the Fund). The adoption of the Liquidity Program is not a guarantee that the Fund will have sufficient liquidity to satisfy its redemption requests, as they relate to all market conditions or that redemptions can be effected without diluting remaining investors in the Fund.

Borrowing

The Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) from banks. In addition, the Fund is authorized to borrow money from time to time for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes or for clearance of transactions. The use of borrowing by the Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies. Since substantially all of the Fund’s assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund’s agreement with its lender, the net asset value per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Cyber Security and Operational Risk

As technology becomes more integrated into the Fund’s operations, the Fund will face greater operational risks through breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. This in turn could cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Cyber security threats may result from unauthorized access to the Fund’s digital information systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding), but may also result from outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, because the Fund works closely with third-party service providers (e.g., administrators, transfer agents, custodians and sub-advisers), cyber security breaches at such third-party service providers may subject the Fund to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. The Fund may experience investment losses in the event of cyber security breaches at any of the issuers in which the Fund may invest. While the Fund have established risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there can be no assurance that such measures will succeed. In addition, work-from-home arrangements by the Fund and its service providers could increase all of the above risks, create additional data and information accessibility concerns, and make the Fund and its service providers susceptible to operational disruptions, any of which could adversely impact their operations.

Large Shareholder Risk

Certain account holders may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund’s shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by large shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares or a purchase of Fund shares in large amounts and/or on a frequent basis will adversely affect

the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. This risk will be particularly pronounced if one shareholder owns a substantial portion of the Fund. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs and/or lead to the liquidation of the Fund. Such transactions also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any).

Environmental, Sustainability and Governance Considerations. As part of its risk analysis, the Adviser considers a company's environmental, sustainability and governance ("ESG") practices. The Adviser does not consider the Fund to be identified as an ESG fund. The Adviser believes a risk assessment that includes consideration of ESG factors can lead to better consistency in projecting financial returns and positive impact in the valuation of listed real estate equities, where opportunities exist for increasing net income due to lower expenses, as well as from higher valuations resulting from lower risk premiums and capitalization rates.

As part of the Adviser's stock selection and portfolio construction process, it integrates ESG analysis at the company, security valuation and portfolio construction levels. This integration broadens the investment analysis from traditional financial analysis.

The Adviser's implementation at portfolio construction is carried out through periodic investment team calls where bottom ranked holdings are flagged, and discussed. Additionally, the Adviser reviews the portfolio's ESG Score against benchmarks and reviews contentious voting intentions via the Adviser's Proxy Committee.

Liquidation of the Fund. The Board may determine to close and liquidate the Fund at any time, which may have adverse tax consequences to shareholders. In the event of the liquidation of the Fund, shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in cash or in-kind equal to their proportionate interest in the Fund. A liquidating distribution would generally be a taxable event to shareholders, resulting in a gain or loss for tax purposes, depending upon a shareholder's basis in his or her shares of the Fund. A shareholder of the liquidating Fund will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as sales loads, account fees, or fund expenses), and a shareholder may receive an amount in liquidation less than the shareholder's original investment.

Regulatory Risk. Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. While there continues to be uncertainty about the full impact of recent regulatory changes, it is the case that the Fund likely will be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and may incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance in the future.

Temporary Defensive Positions

The Fund, as well as the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's investment objective and principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions when the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. During such an unusual set of circumstances, the Fund (or its underlying investment companies) may hold up to 100% of its

portfolios in cash or cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market securities, U.S. Government securities, and/or similar securities). When the Fund (or its underlying investment companies) takes a temporary or defensive position, the Fund may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions applicable to the Fund are set forth below and are either fundamental or non-fundamental. Fundamental restrictions may not be changed without a majority vote of shareholders as required by the 1940 Act. Non-fundamental policies or restrictions may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

As a matter of fundamental policy:

1. The Fund may not lend money or other assets except to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
2. The Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
3. The Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
4. The Fund will concentrate its investments in the real estate industry such that its holdings in this industry equal at least 25% of the Fund’s total assets.
5. The Fund may not directly purchase or sell real estate, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
6. The Fund may not buy or sell commodities or commodity (futures) contracts, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

7. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting the securities of other issuers except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority, and except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

Percentage and Rating Restrictions

Except with respect to borrowing and liquidity, all percentage or rating restrictions on an investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus are adhered to at the time of investment. Later changes in the percentage or rating resulting from any cause other than actions by the Fund will not be considered a violation of the Fund's investment restrictions. If the value of the Fund's holdings of illiquid investments at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Board will consider what actions are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

Additional Information Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following descriptions of the 1940 Act may assist investors in understanding the above policies and restrictions.

Lending. The 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from making loans (including lending its securities); however, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets (including lending its securities), except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements.

For purposes of the Fund's fundamental investment restriction with respect to lending, the entry into repurchase agreements, lending securities and acquiring of debt securities shall not constitute loans by the Fund.

Senior Securities and Borrowing. The 1940 Act prohibits the Fund from issuing any class of senior securities or selling any senior securities of which it is the issuer, except that the Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank so long as, immediately after such borrowings, there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings of the Fund (not including borrowings for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets). In the event that such asset coverage falls below this percentage, the Fund is required to reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) so that the asset coverage is restored to at least 300%. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." Certain trading practices and investments may be considered to be borrowings or involve leverage and thus are subject to the 1940 Act restrictions. The fundamental restriction in (2) above will be interpreted to permit the Fund to engage in trading practices and investments that may be considered to be borrowing or to involve leverage to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Short-term credits necessary for the settlement of securities transactions and arrangements with respect to securities lending will not be considered to be borrowings under the policy. Practices and investments that may involve leverage but are not considered to be borrowings are not subject to the policy.

Concentration. The SEC staff has defined concentration as investing 25% or more of a fund's total assets in any particular industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions such as with respect to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, or tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions. The SEC staff has further maintained that a fund should consider the underlying investments, where easily determined, of investment companies in which the fund is invested when determining concentration of the fund. For purposes of the Fund's concentration policy, the Fund may classify and re-classify companies in a particular industry and define and re-define industries in any reasonable manner, consistent with SEC and SEC staff guidance. In this regard, the Adviser may analyze the characteristics of a particular issuer and instrument and may assign an industry classification consistent with those characteristics. The Adviser may, but need not, consider industry classifications provided by third parties.

Non-Diversification. Under the 1940 Act and the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, an investment company is a "diversified company" if, as to 75% of its total assets, it does not purchase securities of any issuer (other than obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government or its agencies, or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer's voting securities would be held by the investment company. For purposes of the Fund's diversification policy, the identification of the issuer of a security may be determined in any reasonable manner, consistent with SEC guidance. The Fund is non-diversified, which means that there is no restriction under the 1940 Act on how much the Fund may invest in the securities of one issuer. As a non-diversified investment company, the Fund may be subject to greater risks than diversified companies because of the larger impact of fluctuation in the values of securities of fewer issues.

However, since the Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code"), the Fund will limit its investment, excluding cash, cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies, so that at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, (1) not more than 25% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) with respect to 50% of its total assets, not more than 5% of the Fund's total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer nor represent more than 10% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities.

Underwriting. The 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from engaging in the underwriting business or from underwriting the securities of other issuers; in fact, in the case of diversified funds, the 1940 Act permits a fund to have underwriting commitments of up to 25% of its assets under certain circumstances. Those circumstances currently are that the amount of a fund's underwriting commitments, when added to the value of the fund's investments in issuers where the fund owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of those issuers, cannot exceed the 25% cap.

Commodities. The 1940 Act neither permits nor prohibits a fund from investing in commodities or commodity (futures) contracts. The Fund does not currently intend to invest in commodities or commodity (futures) contracts.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The frequency of the Fund's portfolio transactions (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. Although the Fund generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the

opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased brokerage costs to the Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains or losses. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate for the last two fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was 105% and 122%, respectively.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust, on behalf of the Fund, has adopted a portfolio holdings disclosure policy that governs the timing and circumstances of disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. The Adviser has also adopted a policy with respect to disclosure of Fund's portfolio holdings (the "Adviser's Policy"). Information about the Fund's portfolio holdings will not be distributed to any third party except in accordance with the portfolio holdings policies and the Adviser's Policy (the "Disclosure Policies"). The Adviser and the Board considered the circumstances under which the Fund's portfolio holdings may be disclosed under the Disclosure Policies and the actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of the Fund's shareholders and the interests of the Adviser, distributor or any other affiliated person of the Fund. After due consideration, the Adviser and the Board determined that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to persons described in the Disclosure Policies, including mutual fund rating or statistical agencies, or persons performing similar functions, and internal parties involved in the investment process, administration or custody of the Fund. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") is authorized to consider and authorize dissemination of portfolio holdings information to additional third parties, after considering the best interests of the Fund shareholders and potential conflicts of interest in making such disclosures.

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

Disclosure of the Fund's complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the [Annual Report](#) and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC.

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

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Fund to each of the following entities, which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed, including a duty not to trade on non-public information: the fund administrator, fund

accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Fund or the Board, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Fund’s website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information.

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

There can be no assurance that the Disclosure Policies will protect the Fund from potential misuse of portfolio holdings information by individuals or entities to which it is disclosed.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. The Board, in turn, elects the officers of the Trust, who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Trust and its separate series. The current Trustees and officers of the Trust, their year of birth, positions with the Trust, terms of office with the Trust and length of time served, principal occupations during the past five years and other directorships are set forth in the table below. Unless noted otherwise, the principal business address of each Trustee is c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

Name and Year of Birth	Positions with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust⁽¹⁾					
Koji Felton (born 1961)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired.	1	Independent Trustee, Listed Funds Trust (47 portfolios) (Since 2019).
Debra McGinty-Poteet (born 1956)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired.	1	Lead Independent Trustee, F/m Funds Trust (4 portfolios) (Since May 2015).
Daniel B. Willey (born 1955)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired. Chief Compliance Officer, United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (2009 - 2017).	1	None

Name and Year of Birth	Positions with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Interested Trustee					
Elaine Richards ⁽³⁾ (born 1968)	Chair, Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since July 2021	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2007).	1	None
Officers of the Trust					
Ryan L. Roell (born 1973)	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since July 2019.	Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2005).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Cullen O. Small (born 1987)	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite Term; Since January 2019.	Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2010).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Donna Barrette (born 1966)	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2019.	Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2004).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Adam W. Smith (born 1981)	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since June 2019.	Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2012).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Richard E. Grange (born 1982)	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term Since October 2022.	Officer, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (since 2017).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

⁽¹⁾ The Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 18 portfolios (including the Fund) managed by unaffiliated investment advisors. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Fund. The Fund does not hold itself out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series within the Trust.

⁽³⁾ Ms. Richards, as a result of her employment with U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, which acts as transfer agent, administrator, and fund accountant to the Trust, is considered to be an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined by the 1940 Act.

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

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 Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the

Trust's operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer provides reports as to financial reporting matters and the President provides reports as to matters relating to the Trust's operations. In addition, the Adviser provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Fund. The Board has appointed a 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 formal "Board Meetings" which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal "Board Meetings," to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure, Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. It has established two standing committees, a Governance and Nominating Committee, and an Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee; which are discussed in greater detail below under "Trust Committees". The Board is comprised of one Interested Trustee and three Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser, the principal underwriter, or their affiliates. The Governance and Nominating Committee, Audit Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees. The Chair of the Board is an Interested Trustee. The Board has determined not to appoint a lead Independent Trustee however; the Independent Trustees are advised by independent counsel. The President and Principal Executive Officer of the Trust is not a Trustee, but rather is a senior employee of the Administrator who routinely interacts with the unaffiliated investment advisers of the Trust and comprehensively manages the operational aspects of the funds in the Trust. The Trust has determined that it is appropriate to separate the Principal Executive Officer and Chair of the Board positions because the day-to-day responsibilities of the Principal Executive Officer are not consistent with the oversight role of the Trustees and because of the potential conflict of interest that may arise from the Administrator's duties with the Trust. The Board reviews its structure and the structure of its committees annually. Given the specific characteristics of the Trust, as described above, the Board has determined that the structure of the Interested Chair, the composition of the Board, and the function and composition of its various committees are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (e.g., investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.), the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The Board meets regularly with the CCO to discuss compliance and operational risks and how they are managed. The Board also receives reports from the Adviser as to investment risks of the Fund. In addition to these reports, from time to time the Board receives reports from the Administrator and the Adviser as to enterprise risk management.

The Board oversees the Fund's liquidity risk through, among other things, receiving periodic reporting from the CCO. Additionally, as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Trust implemented the

Liquidity Program pursuant to the provisions of Rule 22e-4, as it relates to the Fund. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, approved the designation of a liquidity risk management program administrator (the “Liquidity Program Administrator”) who is responsible for administering the Liquidity Program. The Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, a written report prepared by the Liquidity Program Administrator that addresses the operation of the Liquidity Program and assesses its adequacy and effectiveness of implementation.

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 Trust’s business and structure. The Board annually conducts a “self-assessment” wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the chart above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and his/her Trustee Attributes. The information is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests.

Koji Felton. Mr. Felton has served as a Trustee since 2015 and has substantial experience with the mutual fund industry and familiarity with federal securities laws and regulations. Mr. Felton’s prior experience includes serving as Director and Counsel for KKR Credit Advisors LLC, the asset manager arm of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. (2013 - 2015). Prior to that Mr. Felton served as counsel in the Financial Services Group at Dechert LLP from (2011 - 2013), as well as in various capacities, and ultimately as Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel for mutual funds, at Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (1998 – 2011). Mr. Felton also worked as a staff attorney and served as an Enforcement Branch Chief for the San Francisco District Office of the SEC (1992 - 1998). Mr. Felton began his career as a litigation associate specializing in securities and banking litigation at Shearman & Sterling (1986 - 1992).

Debra McGinty-Poteet. Ms. McGinty-Poteet has served as a Trustee since 2015 and has significant mutual fund industry experience, including her current and prior experience on mutual fund boards. Ms. McGinty-Poteet currently also serves as Lead Independent Trustee and Chair of the Audit Committee for F/m Funds Trust. Prior to becoming a Trustee of the Trust, Ms. McGinty-Poteet served as the President and Interested Trustee for Brandes Investment Trust where she also oversaw the proprietary and sub-advisory mutual fund business for Brandes Investment Advisors (1999 – 2012). Ms. McGinty-Poteet previously served as Chief Operating Officer of North American Trust Company (1997 – 1998); Global Managing Director of Mutual Funds at Bank of America (1992 – 1996); and in various capacities, and ultimately as Global Head of Mutual Funds, at Security Pacific Bank (1982 – 1992).

Daniel Willey. Mr. Willey has served as a Trustee since 2015 and has significant work history and experience in the investment management industry. As a chief compliance officer, Mr. Willey has valuable experience in an oversight role and in working with regulatory compliance matters. Mr. Willey served as the Chief Compliance Officer of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (2009-2017). Prior to this role, Mr. Willey served as the Chief Operating and Chief Compliance Officer of Barrett Associates, Inc. (investment adviser and affiliate of Legg Mason) (2007 – 2009); President and Chief Executive Officer of TIMCO, Citigroup Asset Management (2004 – 2006); Head Equity Trader of TIMCO (1994 – 2004); Vice President, Shawmut National Bank (1992 – 1994); Investment Officer, State of Connecticut (1990 – 1992); Vice President, Bank of New England (Connecticut Bank & Trust) (1981 –

1990); Registered Representative, Tucker Anthony and R.L. Day, Inc. (1979 – 1981); and Assistant Analyst, The Travelers Insurance Company (1977 – 1979).

Elaine Richards. Ms. Richards has served as a Trustee since 2021 and has over 25 years of experience, knowledge, and understanding of the mutual fund industry. Ms. Richards currently serves as a Senior Vice President of U.S. Bank Global Fund Services and has extensive experience in the 1940 Act, securities law in general and SEC compliance and regulatory matters. In addition, Ms. Richards has extensive experience in the oversight of regulatory examinations and providing support and assistance to mutual fund clients implementing new regulatory requirements. Prior to joining U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, Ms. Richards was Vice President and senior counsel at Wells Fargo Funds Management.

Trust Committees

The Trust has two standing committees: the Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Audit Committee, which also serves as the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (“QLCC”).

The Governance and Nominating Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding various governance-related aspects of the Board’s responsibilities and seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Governance and Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations by shareholders for consideration by the Governance and Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust Bylaws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust no less than 120 days and no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Governance and Nominating Committee met once during the Fund’s most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust, and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit of such series’ financial statements and any matters bearing on the audit or the financial statements, and to ensure the integrity of the series’ pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met four times during the Fund’s most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

The function of the QLCC is to receive reports from an attorney retained by the Trust of evidence of a material violation by the Trust or by any officer, director, employee or agent of the Trust.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

No Trustee beneficially owned shares of the Fund as of December 31, 2022. Furthermore, 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 as of the same date.

Compensation

Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$50,000. Prior to January 1, 2023, each Independent Trustee received an annual retainer of \$40,000. Independent Trustees will also be reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended. These reimbursements will be allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. The Trust does not pay any fees to, or reimburse expenses of the Interested Trustee. Set forth below is the compensation received by the following Independent Trustees from the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Name of Person/ Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees
Koji Felton, Independent Trustee	\$4,159	None	None	\$4,159
Debra McGinty Poteet, Independent Trustee	\$4,159	None	None	\$4,159
Daniel Willey, Independent Trustee	\$4,159	None	None	\$4,159

⁽¹⁾ Trustees' fees and expenses are allocated among the Fund and all other series comprising the Trust.

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 18 portfolios (including the Fund) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Fund and not to other series of the Trust. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2022, aggregate Independent Trustees' fees and expenses amounted to \$120,000.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the distributor have each adopted a separate code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser and distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Trust Proxy Policies") on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser or its designee, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. The Trust's Proxy Policies require that the Adviser or its designee vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Trust Proxy Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser's proxy policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest.

The Adviser has adopted proxy policies, which may be amended from time to time. In voting proxies, the Adviser is guided by fiduciary principles. All proxies are to be voted solely in the best interests of the beneficial owners of the securities. A copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures is attached to this SAI as Appendix A.

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund is available

without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-844-642-7798 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or is known by the Trust to own beneficially 5% or more of any class of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund. A control person is any person who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control.

As of March 31, 2023, the following shareholders owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles P. Harbin 110 North Wacker Drive, Suite 4000 Chicago, IL 60606-1885	45.77%	Beneficial
TD Ameritrade Inc. FBO Our Clients P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	29.35%	Record
Heitman Real Estate Securities LLC 110 North Wacker Drive, Suite 4000 Chicago, IL 60606-1885	24.88%	Beneficial

Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
JP Morgan Securities LLC 4 Chase Metrotech Ctr. Brooklyn, NY 11245-00001	50.71%	Record
Northern Trust Co. FBO Multiple Accounts P.O. Box 92956 Chicago, IL 60675-2956	26.69%	Record
Keybank NA Cust. FBO Multiple Accounts P.O. Box 94871 Cleveland, OH 44101-4871	8.41%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	6.98%	Record

As of March 31, 2023, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISER

As stated in the Prospectus, investment advisory services are provided to the Fund by Heitman Real Estate Securities LLC (the "Adviser") pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser's parent company is Heitman LLC. The Adviser may be deemed to be controlled by KE I LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company that is 100% owned and controlled by the employees of Heitman LLC).

As compensation, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee (accrued daily) based upon the average daily net assets of the Fund at the annual rate of 0.57%.

The Advisory Agreement continues in effect for an initial two year period, and from year to year thereafter only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Independent Trustees, who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on not more than 60 days', nor less than 30 days', written notice to the Adviser when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Trustees, or by the Adviser on not more than 60 days' written notice to the Trust, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable under such agreement for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, front-end or contingent deferred loads, dividends and interest on short positions, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage fees (including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs), other transactional expenses, annual account fees for margin accounts, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for each share class to 0.77% of the average daily net assets of the Fund (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2030 and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days' written notice by the Board or the Adviser, with the consent of the Board. The Adviser may also voluntarily waive additional management fees or absorb certain Fund expenses at its discretion. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or paid, provided that the Fund is able to make the recoupment without exceeding the lesser of the Expense Cap: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect at the time of the recoupment. Recoupment amounts may also include organizational expenses incurred prior to the commencement of operations subject to recoupment within three years of the date of such reimbursement.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Fund paid the following management fees to the Adviser:

Fiscal Year End	Investment Advisory Fees Accrued	Advisory Fees Waived by Adviser	Net Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser
2022	\$710,718	\$(143,024)	\$567,694
2021	\$728,595	\$(137,143)	\$591,452
2020	\$240,916	\$(218,062)	\$22,854

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals serve as Portfolio Managers for the Fund and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Jeffrey Yurk
Charles Harbin
John Minor

Information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio manager team as of December 31, 2022, is set forth below.

Jeff Yurk

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	2	\$309.8 million	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	13	\$945.4 million	0	0
Other Accounts	19	\$2.4 billion	2	\$209.1 million

Charles Harbin

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	2	\$309.8 million	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	13	\$945.4 million	0	0
Other Accounts	19	\$2.4 billion	2	\$209.1 million

John Minor

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	2	\$279.6 million	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$863.8 million	0	0
Other Accounts	19	\$1.5 billion	2	\$209.1 million

Compensation

The Adviser compensates the Portfolio Manager for his management of the Fund. Heitman LLC's competitive compensation program is designed to accomplish several objectives, one of which is retention of Heitman LLC's talented team. A group of senior employees holds a 50% equity interest in the business. Equity ownership helps ensure retention of key personnel and, equally important, creates alignment of interest between Heitman LLC's partners and the firm's clients. The structure is designed to create incentives for Heitman LLC's staff to deliver strong performance and high levels of client service. The total compensation of the firm's equity owners is tied directly to the performance of the investments under their collective management and the degree to which client objectives have been met.

For those professionals who are not in the equity ownership pool, compensation comes in the form of base salaries, which are evaluated annually against the market, and bonus compensation based on the achievement of enterprise, business unit and individual performance goals. Additional forms of compensation include awarding employees promote interests in funds or performance-oriented incentive fees, as well as offering the opportunity to invest in the sponsor capital position for many of the firm's investment vehicles. Lastly, a phantom equity program is in place that grants a select group of seasoned individuals the right to receive compensation in the event the firm is sold. This provides employees with a vested interest in the firm and our growth.

Target incentive opportunities are communicated to employees each year and are based upon the market compensation of their position. In aggregate, total cash compensation levels approximate the median of competitive practice.

Conflicts of Interest

It is generally the Adviser's policy that investment decisions for all accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager be made based on a consideration of each client's investment objectives, investment policies and guidelines and other specific account requirements or restrictions. The Portfolio Manager manages accounts with similar investment strategies and, therefore, the Adviser does not anticipate conflicts of interests as a result of differing investment strategies. General conflicts of interest, however, may include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple funds and/or accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those funds and/or accounts. As a result, the portfolio manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention to the management of a single fund. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where funds and/or accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. If the portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple funds and/or accounts, the opportunity may be allocated among these several funds or accounts, which may limit the Fund's ability to take full advantage of the investment opportunity.

Additional information about potential conflicts of interest is set forth in Part 2A of the Adviser's Form ADV, which is available on the SEC's website (adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Ownership of Shares of the Fund

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities of the Fund beneficially owned by the portfolio managers as of December 31, 2022.

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund Beneficially Owned</u>
Jeffrey Yurk	\$1-\$50,000
Charles Harbin	\$1-\$50,000
John Minor	\$1-\$50,000

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services") and is located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the Administrator to the Fund. Fund Services provides certain services to the Fund including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund's independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations, excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV

and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of the Fund’s shares.

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, as compensation for its services, Fund Services receives from the Fund, a fee based on the Fund’s current average daily net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee. Fund Services also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses. Fund Services also acts as fund accountant, transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements.

For services rendered to the Fund, Fund Services received the following in fund administration and fund accounting fees during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
\$148,658	\$156,166	\$125,798

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association is the custodian of the assets of the Fund (the “Custodian”) pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust. For its services, the Custodian receives a monthly fee based on a percentage of the Fund’s assets, in addition to certain transaction based fees, and is reimbursed for out of pocket expenses. The Custodian’s address is 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. Fund Services, the Custodian, and the Fund’s principal underwriter are affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with the service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 342 N. Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and performs an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements.

Goodwin Procter LLP, 1900 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and to the independent trustees.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Fund’s portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities on an exchange are affected through brokers that charge a commission while purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with the primary “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually

are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom the Fund purchases or to whom the Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party, such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price. The price of over-the-counter securities usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

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

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose broker-dealers capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors available, will be considered in making these determinations. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers that furnish or supply research and statistical information to the Adviser that it may lawfully and appropriately use in its investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other brokerage services incidental to execution services. Research and statistical information may include reports that are common in the industry such as industry research reports and periodicals, quotation systems, software for portfolio management and formal databases. Typically, the research will be used to service all of the Adviser's accounts, although a particular client may not benefit from all the research received on each occasion. The Adviser considers research information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by it under its Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value.

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

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for both the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client account(s) in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seek to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security.

Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund. Notwithstanding the above, the Adviser may execute buy and sell orders for accounts and take action in performance of its duties with respect to any of its accounts that may differ from actions taken with respect to another account, so long as the Adviser shall, to the extent practical, allocate investment opportunities to accounts, including the Fund, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis and in accordance with applicable law.

Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to rules adopted by FINRA and the SEC. Portfolio transactions may also be placed with broker-dealers in which the Adviser has invested on behalf of the Fund and/or client accounts.

As of December 31, 2022, the Fund did not own any securities issued by any of its regular broker-dealers. The Fund paid the following in aggregate brokerage commissions for the previous three fiscal years ended December 31:

December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
\$184,500	\$216,511 ⁽¹⁾	\$122,812

⁽¹⁾ The increase in brokerage commissions from 2020 to 2021 was attributable to significant growth in the Fund's assets.

The table below indicates the portion of the Fund's aggregate brokerage for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 (from the figures listed above) that was directed to brokers who, in addition to providing trade execution, also supplied the Fund with research services.

Dollar Value of Securities Traded	Related Soft Dollar Brokerage Commissions
\$222,054,530	\$78,020

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Fund have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights. Shares issued and sold by the Fund are deemed to be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by the Fund and to the net assets of the Fund upon liquidation or dissolution. The Fund, as a separate series of the Trust, votes separately on matters affecting only the Fund (e.g., approval of the Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (e.g., election or removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the

Board in its discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware statutory trust shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations. The Declaration of Trust further provides that Trustees shall have no power to bind any shareholder personally for the payment of any sum of money other than such as the shareholder may personally agree to pay.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

The NAV of shares of the Fund will be determined once daily ordinarily as of the scheduled close of public trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for trading. It is expected that the NYSE will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays and on New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. The Fund does not expect to determine the NAV of shares on any day when the NYSE is not open for trading even if there is sufficient trading in its portfolio securities on such days to materially affect the NAV per share.

In valuing the Fund’s assets for calculating NAV, readily marketable portfolio securities listed on a national securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such exchange on such day, the security is valued at the mean between the bid and asked prices on such day. Securities primarily traded in the Nasdaq National Market System (“Nasdaq”) for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the Nasdaq Official Closing Price (“NOCP”). If the NOCP is not available, such securities shall be valued at the last sale price on the day of valuation, or if there has been no sale on such day, at the mean between the bid and asked prices. Readily marketable securities traded only in the over-the market and not on Nasdaq are valued at the most recent trade price.

Trading in foreign securities markets is normally completed well before the close of the NYSE. In addition, foreign securities trading may not take place on all days on which the NYSE is open for trading, and may occur in certain foreign markets on days on which the Fund’s NAV is not calculated. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the NYSE will not be reflected in the calculation of NAV unless the Adviser deems that the particular event would affect NAV, in which case an adjustment will be made in such manner as the Adviser in good faith deems appropriate to determine fair market value. Assets or liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated, in determining NAV, into U.S. dollars based on the spot exchange rates, or at such other rates as the Adviser, pursuant to fair value procedures approved by the Board, may determine to be appropriate.

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser performs the fair value determinations relating to any or all Fund investments, subject to Board oversight. The Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund’s investments. These procedures address, among other things, determining when market quotations are not readily available or reliable and the methodologies to be used for determining the fair value of investments, as well as the use and oversight of third-party pricing services for fair valuation.

Fair value represents a good faith approximation of the value of a security. Fair value determinations involve the consideration of a number of subjective factors, an analysis of applicable facts and circumstances and the exercise of judgment. As a result, it is possible that the fair value for a security determined in good faith in accordance with the Adviser's fair value procedures may differ from valuations for the same security determined by other funds using their own valuation procedures. Although the Adviser's fair value procedures are designed to value a security at the price the Fund may reasonably expect to receive upon its sale in an orderly transaction, there can be no assurance that any fair value determination thereunder would, in fact, approximate the amount that the Fund would actually realize upon the sale of the security or the price at which the security would trade if a reliable market price were readily available.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

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

How to Buy Shares

In addition to purchasing shares directly from the Fund, you may purchase shares through certain financial intermediaries and their agents that have made arrangements with the Fund and are authorized to buy and sell shares of the Fund (collectively, "Financial Intermediaries"). Investors should contact their Financial Intermediaries directly for appropriate instructions, as well as information pertaining to accounts and any service or transaction fees that may be charged. If you transmit your order to these Financial Intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at the Fund's NAV next computed after it is received by the Financial Intermediaries. Investors should check with their Financial Intermediaries to determine if it participates in these arrangements.

The public offering price of the Fund's shares is the NAV. Shares are purchased at the public offering price next determined after the transfer agent receives your transaction request in good order, as discussed in the Fund's Prospectus. In order to receive that day's public offering price, the transfer agent must receive your transaction request in good order before the close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time.

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

In addition to cash purchases, the Fund's shares may be purchased by tendering payment in-kind in the form of shares of stock, bonds or other securities. Any securities used to buy the Fund's shares must be readily marketable; their acquisition consistent with the Fund's objective and otherwise acceptable to the Adviser and the Board.

Automatic Investment Plan

The Fund provides an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP") for the convenience of investors who wish to purchase shares of the Fund on a regular basis. All record keeping and custodial costs of the AIP are paid

by the Fund. The market value of the Fund's shares is subject to fluctuation. Prior to participating in the AIP the investor should keep in mind that this plan does not assure a profit nor protect against depreciation in declining markets.

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

You can sell your Fund shares any day the NYSE is open for regular trading, either directly to the Fund or through your Financial Intermediary.

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

A redemption is generally treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a taxable sale of the redeemed shares, the consequences of which are described below in "Tax Information".

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

Telephone Redemptions

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

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

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has filed an election under Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (in excess of the lesser of (1) \$250,000 or (2) 1% of the Fund's assets). The Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price

of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. An in-kind redemption is generally treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a taxable sale of the redeemed shares, the consequences of which are described below in “Tax Information.”

The Fund may hold up to 15% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in illiquid investments. In the unlikely event the Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the Fund expects that it would follow the normal protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution based on its entire portfolio. Because the Fund may hold illiquid investments, such distribution may contain a pro rata portion of such illiquid investments or the Fund may determine, based on a materiality assessment, not to include illiquid investments in the in-kind redemption. The Fund does not anticipate that it would ever selectively distribute a greater than pro rata portion of any illiquid investments to satisfy a redemption request. If such securities are included in the distribution, shareholders may not be able to liquidate such securities and may be required to hold such securities indefinitely. Shareholders’ ability to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind may be restricted by resale limitations or substantial restrictions on transfer imposed by the issuers of the securities or by law. Shareholders may only be able to liquidate such securities distributed in-kind at a substantial discount from their value, and there may be higher brokerage costs associated with any subsequent disposition of these securities by the recipient.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

Dividends of net investment income and distributions of net capital gains from the sale of securities are generally made annually, as described in the Prospectus. The Fund typically distributes any undistributed net investment income on or about December 31 of each year. Any net capital gains realized through the period ended October 31 of each year will also typically be distributed by December 31 of each year.

All distributions generally reduce the NAV of the Fund’s shares by the amount of the distribution. If you purchase shares prior to a distribution, the distribution will be taxable to you even though economically it may represent a return on your investment.

Each distribution by the Fund is accompanied by a brief explanation of the form and character of the distribution. In January of each year, the Fund will issue to each shareholder a statement addressing the U.S. federal income tax status of all distributions that relate to the previous year. You are responsible for the payment of taxes with respect to your investment in the Fund.

Tax Information

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to United States Holders (as defined below) of shares in the Fund. This summary is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this SAI and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary addresses only shares that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances or to certain types of Shareholders subject to special treatment under the

Code, including, without limitation, certain financial institutions, dealers in securities or commodities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships or S-corporations (and persons who own their interest in shares through a partnership or S-corporation), expatriates of the United States, persons who are subject to alternative minimum tax, persons that have a “functional currency” other than the United States dollar, persons who hold shares as a position in a “straddle” or as a part of a “hedging,” “conversion” or “constructive sale” transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons who received their shares as compensation. This summary also does not address the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

For purposes of this discussion, a “United States Holder” means a holder of shares that for U.S. federal income tax purposes is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, any State or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is included in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, regardless of its source; or
- a trust whose administration is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States persons who have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or which has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of such person and the activities of the limited liability company or partnership. A shareholder that is a partnership should consult its own tax advisors regarding the treatment of its partners.

Prospective shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors and financial planners regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund, the application of state, local, or foreign laws, and the effect of any possible changes in applicable tax laws on their investment in the Fund.

Tax Treatment of the Fund

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Fund has elected to qualify and intends to continue to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, requiring it to comply with all applicable requirements regarding its income, assets and distributions. Provided that the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, it is eligible for a dividends paid deduction, allowing it to offset dividends it pays to shareholders against its taxable income; if the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, it will be taxed as a regular corporation.

The Fund’s policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its taxable income, including any net realized capital gains (taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund), each year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code, and results in the Fund not being subject to any U.S. federal income or excise taxes. In particular, in order to avoid the non-deductible 4% excise tax, the Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have

distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all U.S. federal income taxes. The Fund is not required to consider tax consequences in making or disposing of investments.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. The Fund must also satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that the Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and which are determined under Treasury regulations to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (as adjusted under Section 852(b)(2) of the Code, but not taking into account the Fund's dividends paid deduction; in the case of the Fund generally consisting of interest and dividend income, less expenses) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

The Fund's ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund. As of December 31, 2022, the Fund did not have any capital loss carryover.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by the Fund may be qualified dividends currently eligible for federal income taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Fund's investment policy, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of the Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income by individual shareholders, or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders under federal tax law. However, the portion of the Fund's gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Fund's investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The Qualified dividend treatment may be eliminated if the Fund shares held by an

individual investor are held for less than 61 days, and the corporate-dividends received deduction may be eliminated if the Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days. Distributions will be taxable to you even if the share price of the Fund has declined.

The sale or exchange of Fund shares is a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes. You will generally recognize a gain or loss on such transactions equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of your net sales proceeds and your adjusted tax basis in the Fund shares. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss if you held your Fund shares as capital assets. Any capital gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or exchange. Any capital loss arising from the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net long-term capital gain distributions with regard to these shares.

Tax Treatment of United States Holders – Taxation of Distributions

Distributions paid out of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are generally dividends taxable at ordinary income rates to each shareholder. Dividends will be taxable to you even if the share price of the Fund has declined. Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits will first be treated as a nontaxable return of capital up to the amount of a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and then as capital gain.

For individual shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may be qualified dividends currently eligible for U.S. federal income taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain shareholder level holding period requirements (discussed further below) are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, subject to certain limitations (not all of which are discussed herein), a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain shareholder level holding period requirements (discussed further below) are met. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. Although no assurances can be provided, the Fund generally expects that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of the Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income by individual shareholders, or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. Qualified dividend treatment may be eliminated if the Fund shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days, and the corporate dividends-received deduction may be eliminated if Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days.

Distributions properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (Capital Gain Dividends) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain (to the extent such distributions do not exceed the Fund's actual net long-term capital gain for the taxable year), regardless of how long a shareholder has held Fund shares, and do not qualify as dividends for purposes of the dividends received deduction or as qualified dividend income. The Fund will report Capital Gain Dividends, if any, in written statements furnished to its shareholders.

Tax Treatment of United States Holders - Sales and Dispositions of Shares

The sale or exchange of Fund shares, including a redemption of Fund shares treated as a sale or exchange, is a taxable transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A shareholder will generally recognize a

capital gain or loss on any such transaction equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of its net sales proceeds and its adjusted tax basis in its Fund shares. Any capital gain or loss will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the Fund shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or exchange. Any capital loss arising from the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less, however, will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of net long-term capital gain distributions with regard to these shares.

Holders of “publicly offered” shares in a regulated investment company are generally entitled to treat proceeds from a redemption upon demand of their shares as distributions in part or full payment in exchange for such their shares. The definition of publicly offered for this purpose, however, requires the shares to be (a) continuously offered pursuant to a public offering (within the meaning of section 4 of the Securities Act of 1933), (b) regularly traded on an established securities market, or (c) held by or for no fewer than 500 persons at all times during the taxable year. Holders of any class of interests in the Fund that do not satisfy these requirements should consult their tax advisors in connection with a redemption of their shares.

Tax Treatment of United States Holders - Medicare Tax

A 3.8% Medicare tax is currently imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. “Net investment income,” for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary and Capital Gain dividends and net gains from taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder’s net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your U.S. federal income tax return.

Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. citizens or residents and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates. Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on amounts constituting ordinary income.

Backup Withholding

The Fund may be required to withhold 24% of certain payments to a shareholder unless the shareholder has completed and submitted to the Fund a Form W-9 providing the shareholder’s taxpayer identification number and certifying under penalties of perjury: (i) that such number is correct, (ii) that (A) the shareholder is exempt from backup withholding, (B) the shareholder has not been notified by the IRS that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding as a result of an under-reporting of interest or dividends, or (C) the IRS has notified the shareholder that the shareholder is no longer subject to backup withholding, and (iii) the shareholder is a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (as defined in IRS Form W-9); or (b) an exception applies under applicable law and Treasury regulations. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s ultimate U.S. federal

income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. The Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

FATCA and Similar Foreign Rules

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, (“FATCA”) provisions of the Code impose a withholding tax of 30% on certain types of U.S. sourced income (e.g., dividends, interest, and other types of passive income) paid, and will be required to impose a 30% withholding tax on proceeds from the sale or other disposition of property producing U.S. sourced income paid effective January 1, 2019 to (i) foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), including non-U.S. investment funds, unless they agree to collect and disclose to the IRS information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. account holders and (ii) certain nonfinancial foreign entities (“NFFEs”), unless they certify certain information regarding their direct and indirect U.S. owners. FATCA withholding will apply to any shareholder that does not properly certify its status as a U.S. person, or, in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder, the basis for its exemption from FATCA withholding. If the Fund is required to withhold amounts from payments pursuant to FATCA, investors will receive distributions that are reduced by such withholding amounts.

To implement FATCA, the U.S. government has entered into agreements with non-U.S. governments (and is otherwise bound via automatic exchange of information agreements in treaties) to provide reciprocal exchanges of taxpayer information to non-U.S. governments. The Fund will be required to perform due diligence reviews to classify non-U.S. entity investors for FATCA purposes. Shareholders agree to provide information necessary to allow the Fund to comply with the FATCA and similar foreign rules.

THE FUND’S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC, 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (“Quasar”), serves as the Fund’s principal underwriter and distributor in a continuous public offering of the Fund’s shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Fund and Quasar (the “Distribution Agreement”), Quasar acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administrative services and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA.

The Distribution Agreement between the Fund and Quasar will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on a 60-day written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund’s shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by Quasar upon a 60-day written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Distribution Plan

The Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which the Fund pays the Distributor an amount which is accrued daily and paid quarterly, at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Investor Class shares of the Fund. Amounts paid under the Plan are paid to the Distributor to compensate it for costs of the services it provides to Investor Class shares of the Fund and the expenses it bears in the distribution of the Fund’s Investor Class shares,

including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of the Fund’s Investor Class shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials.

Under the Plan, the Trustees will be furnished quarterly with information detailing the amount of expenses paid under the Plan and the purposes for which payments were made. The Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons. Continuation of the Plan is considered by such Trustees no less frequently than annually. With the exception of the Distributor and the Adviser, in their capacities as the Fund’s principal underwriter and distribution coordinator, respectively, no interested person has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement.

While there is no assurance that the expenditures of the Fund’s assets to finance distribution of Retail Class shares will have the anticipated results, the Board believes there is a reasonable likelihood that one or more of such benefits will result, and because the Board is in a position to monitor the distribution expenses, it is able to determine the benefit of such expenditures in deciding whether to continue the Plan.

The following table reflects the principal types of activities for which payments under the Plan were made, including the dollar amount paid by the Fund, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022:

Advertising/ Marketing	Printing/ Mailing	Payment to Distributor	Payment to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Interest, carrying or other financing Charges	Other	Total
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$136

Shareholder Servicing Plan

In addition, pursuant to a Shareholder Service Plan (the “Shareholder Servicing Plan”) adopted by the Trust on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser is authorized to engage financial institutions, securities dealers and other industry professionals (each a “Shareholder Servicing Agent”) to provide personal shareholder services relating to the servicing and maintenance of shareholder accounts not otherwise provided to the Fund. Payments made pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Plan shall not exceed 0.15% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund’s Investor Class shares.

Payments made under the Shareholder Servicing Plan shall be used to compensate Shareholder Servicing Agents for providing general shareholder liaison services, including, but not limited to: (i) answering inquiries from shareholders regarding account status and history, the manner in which purchases and redemptions of the Fund shares may be effected, and other matters pertaining to the Fund; (ii) assisting shareholders in designating and changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (iii) arranging for wiring of funds and transmitting and receiving funds in connection with orders to purchase or redeem Fund shares; (iv) verifying and guaranteeing shareholder signatures in connection with orders to purchase or redeem Fund shares; (v) providing such other similar services related to the maintenance of shareholder accounts; and (vi) providing necessary personnel and facilities to conduct the activities described above.

The Plan was not implemented during the Fund’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. The Adviser does not currently intend to make such payments, but reserves the right to initiate payments in the future without notice to shareholders. These payments may be divided into categories as follows:

Support Payments

Payments may be made by the Adviser to certain financial intermediaries in connection with the eligibility of the Fund to be offered in certain programs and/or in connection with meetings between the Fund's representatives and Financial Intermediaries and their sales representatives. Such meetings may be held for various purposes, including providing education and training about the Fund and other general financial topics to assist financial intermediaries' sales representatives in making informed recommendations to, and decisions on behalf of, their clients.

Entertainment, Conferences and Events

The Adviser also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of Financial Intermediaries in the form of (1) occasional gifts; (2) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments; and/or (3) sponsorship support for the Financial Intermediaries' client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Adviser pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of Financial Intermediaries.

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by Financial Intermediaries may provide such Financial Intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Fund, and other mutual funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over sale of shares of mutual funds (or non-mutual fund investments) not making such payments. You may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to Fund shares.

As of the date of this SAI, the Adviser does not have agreements with any firms to pay such support payments. Future support payments may be structured in three ways: (1) as a percentage of net sales; (2) as a percentage of net assets; and/or (3) a flat fee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and financial highlights of the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as set forth in the Trust's annual report to shareholders, including the notes thereto and the report of the registered independent public accounting firm, are [incorporated by reference](#) into this SAI. You can obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Report without charge by calling the Fund at 1-888-799-2944.

APPENDIX A



Heitman Investment Adviser Policies and Procedures Manual Proxy Voting

Application: Public Securities investment adviser that is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Heitman” or “the firm”)

Heitman provides investment advisory services to their clients, some of which are separate account mandates and some of which are commingled investment schemes, with respect to publicly traded real estate securities. It is Heitman’s general policy that with respect to all clients where Heitman has authority to vote proxies, such proxies will always be voted, or not voted, in the best interest of such clients.

Heitman utilizes the services of one or more independent unaffiliated proxy firms, which are responsible for: notifying the applicable Heitman adviser in advance of the shareholder meeting at which the proxies will be voted; providing the appropriate proxies to be voted; providing independent research on corporate governance, proxy and corporate responsibility issues; recommending actions with respect to proxies which are always deemed by the applicable proxy firm to be in the best interests of the shareholders; and maintaining records of proxy statements received and votes cast.

Heitman considers each corporate proxy statement on a case-by-case basis, and may vote a proxy in a manner different from that recommended by the applicable proxy firm when deemed appropriate. There may also be occasions when Heitman determines, contrary to the proxy firm recommendation, that not voting such proxy may be in the best interest of clients, such as: (i) when the cost of voting such proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client, or (ii) if the applicable Heitman adviser is required to re-register shares of a company in order to vote a proxy and that re-registration process imposes trading and transfer restrictions on the shares, commonly referred to as “blocking.”

Heitman generally votes with the recommendations from the proxy firm unless a client investment management agreement has a different requirement or the Proxy Committee, as described in the next paragraph, rejects the recommendation.

Heitman has established a Proxy Policies and Procedures Oversight Committee (the “Proxy Committee”), consisting of: (i) a Public Securities Lead Portfolio Manager (“PM”), (ii) the Chief Legal Officer of Heitman LLC, or if the Chief Legal Officer is unavailable, a reserve designee as may be appointed by Heitman from time to time and (iii) Heitman LLC’s Special Counsel. The Public Securities Lead PM that is appointed to the Proxy Committee will be from a Heitman adviser other than the Heitman adviser that proposed rejecting the recommendation. The Proxy Committee is responsible for reviewing and addressing any instance where a PM determines that a proxy firm recommendation is not in the best interest of clients and wants to vote a proxy in a manner inconsistent with the recommendation of the proxy firm, this Policy or identifies actual or perceived potential conflicts of interests in the context of voting proxies.

On an annual basis, the Proxy Committee shall review these policies and procedures, the proxy firm and will recommend changes, as needed.

As a general rule, a representative of the Heitman Operations group (“Operations”) processes all proxies which any Heitman adviser is entitled to vote. The proxy voting policy is as follows:

- I. Operations prints a Proxy Analysis Report containing a compilation of “FOR”, “AGAINST”, “ABSTAIN”, and “WITHHOLD” recommendations received from the applicable proxy firm with respect to the issues on a particular proxy;
- II. Operations sends the Proxy Analysis Report to the PM who is responsible for review of the company conducting the proxy;
- III. In reviewing the recommendations to determine how to respond to the proxy in the best interest of clients, the PM may consider information from various sources including, without limitation, another Heitman PM or research analyst, management personnel of the company conducting the proxy and shareholder groups, as well as the possibility of any actual or perceived potential conflicts of interest between the applicable Heitman adviser and any of its clients with respect to such proxy;
- IV. The PM returns the Proxy Analysis Report to Operations indicating his or her voting recommendation for the proxy, as well as a description and explanation of any actual or perceived potential conflicts of interest between the applicable Heitman adviser and its clients with respect. If a PM recommends responding to a particular proxy contrary to the proxy firm recommendation or perceives an actual or potential conflict of interest, the exception is noted and set aside for consideration by the Proxy Committee;
- V. Operations compiles all exceptions and forwards such exceptions promptly to the members of the Proxy Committee, selecting an appropriate Public Securities Lead PM. The Proxy Committee convenes to review the exceptions;
- VI. Proxy Committee meetings may be conducted in person, via teleconference, videoconference or via e-mail. Regardless of the manner in which the Proxy Committee meeting has been conducted, Operations will participate and will document the decisions of the Proxy Committee (a “Proxy Committee Report”);
- VII. In instances where suspected conflicts of interest have been identified, the Proxy Committee will evaluate whether an actual or potential material conflict of interests exists and, if so, how it should be addressed in voting or not voting the particular proxy. In such cases, the Proxy Committee may decide (1) to independently determine that no material conflict of interest exists or will likely potentially exist, (2) to respond to such proxy in strict accordance with the recommendations of the proxy firm or (3) to take another course of action that, in the opinion of the Proxy Committee, adequately addresses the conflict of interests issue.
- VIII. At or following the Proxy Committee meeting, the Proxy Committee may confirm or overturn, in any case, either in whole or in part, any recommendations made by the PM. The vote of a majority of the Proxy Committee shall be required to confirm any recommendations by the PM to vote any proxy contrary to the proxy firm recommendation as to how to vote that issue;

- IX. In cases other than those requiring a Proxy Committee meeting, Operations will respond to the proxy in accordance with the recommendations of the proxy firm except in instances where a client has advised a Heitman in writing that particular proxies or proxies of a certain type should be responded to in a particular fashion, in which circumstance Operations will respond to the proxy in question in accordance with such advice; and
- X. Upon request from any member of the Proxy Committee, Operations will prepare a Proxy Voting Summary for the Proxy Committee containing all of the proxy firm's proxy vote recommendations that were overridden during the period requested and also highlighting any proxy issues that were identified as presenting actual and potential conflicts of interest and how they were addressed.
- XI. The Operations Department is responsible for reporting to clients on its proxy voting activity according to the terms of the clients' Investment Management Agreements. The Operations Department is also responsible for submitting proxy voting information to each mutual fund client, assisting with the preparation of Form N-PX and reviewing a draft of Form N-PX for accuracy, prior to filing by the mutual fund client.

The following proxy materials and records will be maintained by Operations for a period of five years in an easily accessible place, the first two years in Heitman's Chicago office:

- I. These policies and procedures, and any amendments thereto;
- II. Each proxy statement (maintained on the proxy firm's website);
- III. Proxy Analysis Report (maintained on the proxy firm's website);
- IV. Record of each vote cast and each abstention (maintained on the proxy firm's website);
- V. Documentation, if any, created or presented to the Proxy Committee, and Proxy Committee Reports which were material to making a decision on how to respond to any proxy, and memorializing the basis for that decision;
- VI. Any other reports or memorializations prepared according to the above procedures; and
- VII. Each written client request for information and a copy of any written response by any Heitman to a client's written or oral request for information.

Clients may request a copy of these policies and procedures and/or a report on how their individual securities were voted by calling the Heitman Chief Compliance Officer at +1-312-855-5700. The report will be provided free of charge.