

THE RBB FUND, INC.

**Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund
Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund
(each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”)**

**Supplement dated May 21, 2025
to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)
dated December 31, 2024, as supplemented**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the “Company”) held on May 13-14, 2025, based upon the recommendation of F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), the investment adviser to the Funds, the Board approved a Plan of Liquidation and Termination for each Fund (collectively, the “Plan”). The Board determined that it is in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders that each Fund be closed and liquidated as a series of the Company effective as of the close of business on or about July 30, 2025 (the “Liquidation Date”). The Liquidation Date may be changed without notice at the discretion of the Company’s officers.

Effective as of May 30, 2025, in anticipation of the liquidation, each Fund will no longer accept purchases into the Fund. In addition, the Adviser is in the process of transitioning each Fund’s portfolio securities to cash and/or cash equivalents and each Fund will no longer be pursuing its stated investment objective.

Shareholders of the Funds may redeem their investments as described in the Funds’ Prospectus. The redemption of shares will generally be considered a taxable event.

Pursuant to the Plan, if a Fund has not received your redemption request or other instruction prior to the Liquidation Date, your shares will be automatically redeemed on or about the Liquidation Date at the closing net asset value per share, and you will receive your proceeds (the “Proceeds”) from the Fund, subject to any required withholding. These Proceeds will generally be subject to federal and possibly state and local income taxes if the redeemed Fund shares are held in a taxable account, and the Proceeds exceed your adjusted basis in the Fund shares redeemed.

If you hold shares of a Fund in an IRA account, you have 60 days from the date you receive your Proceeds from the liquidation of the Fund to reinvest or “rollover” your Proceeds into another IRA and maintain their tax-deferred status. You must notify the Funds’ transfer agent by telephone at 1-800-292-6775 (toll free) prior to the Liquidation Date of your intent to rollover your IRA account to avoid withholding deductions from your Proceeds.

If the redeemed Fund shares are held in a qualified retirement account, such as an IRA, the redemption Proceeds may not be subject to current income taxation. You should consult with your tax advisor on the consequences of this redemption to you.

Shareholder inquiries should be directed to the Funds at 1-800-292-6775 (toll free).

Please retain this supplement for your reference.

THE RBB FUND, INC.

Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund (the “Fund”)

**Supplement dated May 21, 2025
to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)
dated December 31, 2024**

Effective June 2, 2025, the mailing address for the Fund has changed. Going forward, please send written requests to obtain Fund documentation, or to purchase, redeem, or exchange shares of the Fund to:

Regular Mail:

Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
PO Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252

Overnight Delivery:

Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
801 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 219252
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

If you have any questions, please call the Fund at 1-800-292-6775 (toll free).

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference.

THE RBB FUND, INC.

**Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund
Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund
Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund
(the “Funds”)**

**Supplement dated April 17, 2025
to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated December 31, 2024**

THIS SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS NEW AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BEYOND THAT CONTAINED IN THE PROSPECTUS AND SAI AND SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROSPECTUS AND SAI.

Effective immediately, Oakhurst Capital Advisors, LLC (“Oakhurst”) no longer serves as investment sub-adviser to the Funds. The Funds will continue to be advised by F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”), and will continue to operate under the same principal investment strategies. Barry P. Julien, CFA[®] and John Han, CFA[®] will continue to serve as portfolio managers to the Funds.

All references to Oakhurst and “Sub-Adviser” are deleted or replaced with the Adviser, as appropriate, in the Prospectus and SAI.

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

OAKHURST FIXED INCOME FUND

Institutional Shares Ticker Symbol: OHFIX
Retail Shares Ticker Symbol: (NOT OFFERED FOR SALE)

OAKHURST SHORT DURATION BOND FUND

Institutional Shares Ticker Symbol: OHSDX
Retail Shares Ticker Symbol: (NOT OFFERED FOR SALE)

OAKHURST SHORT DURATION HIGH YIELD CREDIT FUND

Institutional Shares Ticker Symbol: OHSHX
Retail Shares Ticker Symbol: (NOT OFFERED FOR SALE)

each a series of THE RBB FUND, INC.

December 31, 2024

Investment Adviser:

F/m Investments LLC

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides supplementary information pertaining to shares of the Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund, Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund and Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds” or the “Oakhurst Funds”) of The RBB Fund, Inc. (the “Company”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read only in conjunction with the Fund’s current Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) dated December 31, 2024, a copy of which may be obtained without charge by writing c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or by calling 1-(800)-292-6775. The Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

Each of Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund, Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund and Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund are accounting successors of Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund, Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund and Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund, respectively, each a series of F/m Funds Trust (each a “Predecessor Fund” and together, the “Predecessor Funds”). The financial statements and financial highlights for the Funds (File No. 033-20827) for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, which are contained in the annual report for that fiscal year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference into this SAI. These financial statements have been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, whose report thereon is incorporated herein by reference. No other part of the Annual Report is incorporated by reference herein.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is an open-end management investment company currently consisting of 66 separate portfolios. The Company is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, (the “1940 Act”) and was organized as a Maryland corporation on February 29, 1988. This SAI pertains only to the shares of Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund, Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund, and Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund, each a diversified portfolio. F/m Investments LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. Oakhurst Capital Advisors, LLC (the “Sub-Adviser” or “Oakhurst”) serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Funds. Each Fund has registered two classes of shares: Institutional Shares and Retail Shares. Retail Shares have not commenced operations as of the date of the SAI.

Following the close of business on October 27, 2023, each Predecessor Fund reorganized each class of its shares into a corresponding Fund of the Company as follows (each, a “Reorganization”):

F/m Funds Trust	Company
Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund	Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund
Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund	Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund
Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund	Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The following supplements the information contained in the Prospectus concerning the investment objectives of the Funds.

The investment objective of the Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund (the “Fixed Income Fund”) is total return. The Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund (the “Short Duration Bond Fund”) seeks a high level of income consistent with preservation of capital and liquidity. The investment objective of the Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund (the “High Yield Credit Fund”) is to seek a high level of income and capital appreciation.

There can be no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The following supplements the information contained in the Prospectus concerning the investment objectives and policies of the Funds. To the extent an investment policy or risk is discussed in this SAI but not in the Prospectuses, such policy is not a principal policy or risk of the Fund(s). Except as indicated, the information below relates only to those Funds that are authorized to invest in the instruments or securities described below. A Fund may not necessarily invest in all of the instruments or use all of the investment techniques permitted by the Funds’ Prospectus and this SAI, or invest in such instruments or engage in such techniques to the full extent permitted by the Funds’ investment policies and limitations.

Asset-Backed Securities -In addition to CMOs, a Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities backed by loans such as automobile loans, credit card receivables, marine loans, recreational vehicle loans and manufactured housing loans. Typically, asset-backed securities represent undivided fractional interests in a trust whose assets consist of a pool of loans and security interests in the collateral securing the loans. Payments of principal and interest on asset-backed securities are passed through monthly to certificate holders and are usually guaranteed up to a certain amount and time period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution. In some cases, asset-backed securities are divided into senior and subordinated classes so as to enhance the quality of the senior class. Underlying loans are subject to risks of prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to certificate holders. If the letter of credit is exhausted and the full amounts due on underlying loans are not received because of unanticipated costs, depreciation, damage or loss of the collateral securing the contracts, or other factors, certificate holders may experience delays in payment or losses on asset-backed securities. The Funds may invest in other asset-backed securities, including those that may be developed in the future.

The liquidity of asset-backed securities (particularly below investment grade asset-backed securities) may change over time. During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions, or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, with respect to securitizations involving loans, sales contracts, receivables and other obligations underlying asset-backed securities.

Bank Debt Instruments - Bank debt instruments in which the Funds may invest consist of certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits issued by national banks and state banks, trust companies and mutual savings banks, or by banks or institutions the accounts of which are insured up to prescribed limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn on it by a customer, which instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Time deposits maturing in more than seven days will be subject to each Fund's policy with respect to illiquid investments.

These bank debt instruments are generally not insured by the FDIC or any other government agency, except that certificates of deposit may be insured for up to \$250,000. The profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. New government regulations, a downturn in general economic conditions or exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers may impact the value of bank debt instruments.

Additionally, U.S. and global markets recently have experienced increased volatility, including the recent failures of certain U.S. and non-U.S. banks, which could be harmful to a Fund, underlying funds, and issuers in which they invest. Conditions in the banking sector are evolving, and the scope of any potential impacts to a Fund, underlying funds, and issuers, both from market conditions and also potential legislative or regulatory responses, are uncertain. Continued market volatility and uncertainty and/or a downturn in market and economic and financial conditions, as a result of developments in the banking industry or otherwise (including as a result of delayed access to cash or credit facilities), could have an adverse impact on the Funds, underlying funds, and issuers in which they invest.

Borrowing and Pledging - Each Fund may borrow from banks for the clearance of securities transactions and may pledge assets in connection with borrowings. Each Fund's policies on borrowing and pledging are fundamental policies that may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of its outstanding shares. Borrowing may cause greater fluctuation in a Fund's net asset value ("NAV") until the borrowing is repaid. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability and money borrowed by a Fund will be subject to interest expense and other costs.

Each Fund has established an uncommitted senior secured line of credit with its custodian that permits the Fund to borrow money for the purposes of maintaining necessary liquidity to make payments for redemptions of Fund shares or for temporary emergency purposes; provided, however, that a Fund will not purchase any additional investments while such borrowings are outstanding. The Funds are required to maintain specified asset coverage with respect to borrowings under requirements of the 1940 Act and the terms of the loan agreements. During the August 31, 2023 fiscal year, none of the Funds borrowed under their respective lines of credit.

The risks of borrowing include higher volatility in the Fund's NAV and the relatively greater effect on its NAV caused by declines in the prices of the Fund's investments, adverse market movements and increases in the cost of borrowing. The effect of borrowing in a declining market could be a greater decrease in the Fund's NAV than if the Fund had not borrowed money. In an extreme case, if a Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inopportune time.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations -Each Fund may invest in Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”). CMOs are generally backed by mortgage pass-through securities or whole mortgage loans. CMOs are usually structured into classes of varying maturities and principal payment priorities. The prepayment sensitivity of each class may or may not resemble that of the CMO’s collateral depending on the maturity and structure of that class. CMOs pay interest and principal (including prepayments) monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. The prices and yields of CMOs are determined, in part, by assumptions about cash flows from the rate of payments of the underlying mortgage. Changes in interest rates may cause the rate of expected prepayments of those mortgages to change. These prepayment risks can make the prices of CMOs very volatile when interest rates change. That volatility will affect a Fund’s share price. The Sub-Adviser will invest in classes of CMOs only if their characteristics and interest rate sensitivity fit the investment objective and policies of a Fund.

Commercial Paper -Commercial paper consists of short-term (usually from one to two hundred seventy days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. Certain notes may have floating or variable rates. Variable and floating rate notes with a demand notice period exceeding seven days will be subject to a Fund’s policy with respect to illiquid investments unless, in the judgment of the Sub-Adviser, such note is liquid.

Commercial paper represents an unsecured promise by the issuer to pay principal and interest when due, and is subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments could materially impact the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, principal and interest.

The rating of Prime-1 is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody’s. Among the factors considered by Moody’s in assigning ratings are the following: evaluation of the management of the issuer; economic evaluation of the issuer’s industry or industries and an appraisal of speculative-type risks that may be inherent in certain areas; evaluation of the issuer’s products in relation to competition and customer acceptance; liquidity; amount and quality of long-term debt; trend of earnings over a period of 10 years; the financial strength of the parent company and the relationships which exist with the issuer; and recognition by the management of obligations which may be present or may arise as a result of public interest questions and preparations to meet such obligations. These factors are all considered in determining whether the commercial paper is rated Prime-1. Commercial paper rated A-1 (highest quality) by S&P has the following characteristics: liquidity ratios are adequate to meet cash requirements; long-term senior debt is rated “A” or better, although in some cases “BBB” credits may be allowed; the issuer has access to at least two additional channels of borrowing; basic earnings and cash flow have an upward trend with allowance made for unusual circumstances; typically, the issuer’s industry is well established and the issuer has a strong position within the industry; and the reliability and quality of management are unquestioned. The relative strength or weakness of the above factors determines whether the issuer’s commercial paper is rated A-1. Fitch’s highest rating for commercial paper is F1 which indicates the strongest capacity for repayment of financial commitments. Fitch’s short-term ratings provide an opinion on the vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Convertible Securities -Each Fund may invest in convertible securities, which may include bonds and preferred stocks. A convertible security is a security that may be converted either at a stated price or rate within a specified period of time into a specified number of shares of common stock. By investing in convertible securities, a Fund seeks the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which the securities are convertible, while investing at a better price than may be available on the common stock or obtaining a higher fixed rate of return than is available on the common stock. The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also affect the investment value of a convertible security. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the instrument governing the convertible debt security. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, the Fund must permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Corporate Debt Securities -The investment return of corporate debt securities reflects interest earnings and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate debt obligation may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates generally. There also exists the risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

The Funds may invest in corporate debt securities of foreign issuers that are denominated in foreign currency. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in domestic securities. These include: differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), political instability which can affect U.S. investments in foreign countries and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. In addition, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Cyber Security Risk - Each Fund and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from 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. Breaches in cyber security include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber-attacks. Cyber security breaches affecting a Fund, Adviser, Sub-Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber security breaches may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. A Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value. While each Fund and its service providers have established information technology and data security programs and have in place business continuity plans and other systems designed to prevent losses and mitigate cyber security risk, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that cyber-attacks may be highly sophisticated. Furthermore, each Fund has limited ability to prevent or mitigate cyber security incidents affecting third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund, Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, and 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. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Economic and Market Events Risk and Geopolitical Risk - Periods of unusually high financial market volatility and restrictive credit conditions, at times limited to a particular sector or geographic area, have occurred in the past and may be expected to recur in the future. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted or have signaled protectionist trade measures, relaxation of the financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or reductions to corporate taxes. The scope of these policy changes is still developing, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, particularly if a resulting policy runs counter to the market's expectations. The outcome of such changes cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including events such as war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, social unrest, natural disasters, recessions, inflation, rapid interest rate changes, supply chain disruptions, sanctions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health threats may add to instability in the world economy and markets generally. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments may be negatively affected by events impacting a country or region, regardless of whether the Fund invests in issuers located in or with significant exposure to such country or region.

Disease outbreaks that affect local economies or the global economy may materially and adversely impact a Fund and/or the Adviser's business. For example, uncertainties regarding the COVID-19 outbreak have resulted in serious economic disruptions across the globe. Governmental authorities and regulators throughout the world, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve, have in the past responded to major economic disruptions with changes to fiscal and monetary policy, including but not limited to, direct capital infusions, new monetary programs, and changing interest rates. Such policy changes may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities.

In certain cases, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on either specific securities or even the entire market, which may result in a Fund being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or to accurately price its investments. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by a market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets. To the extent a Fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such position will increase the Fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors. These conditions could result in a Fund's inability to achieve its investment objectives, cause the postponement of reconstitution or rebalance dates for benchmark indices, adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests, negatively impact the Fund's performance, and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

The Funds may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income of a Fund will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the present value of money. Unanticipated or persistent inflation may have a material and adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of companies in which a Fund may invest, which may cause the value of the Fund's holdings in such companies to decline. In addition, higher interest rates that often accompany or follow periods of high inflation may cause investors to favor asset classes other than common stocks, which may lead to broader market declines not necessarily related to the performance of specific companies. Deflation risk is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and the creditworthiness of issuers and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and be difficult to reverse.

Emerging Market Debt- An "emerging market" is any country that the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation or the United Nations or its authorities has determined to have a low or middle-income economy. Investments in debt securities of governments of emerging market countries can involve a high degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts in a timely manner. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt (including a Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental agencies. Moreover, certain participants in the secondary market for the sovereign debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants, including the Funds.

The ability of an emerging country governmental issuer to make timely payments on its obligations is likely to be influenced strongly by the issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, and its access to international credits and investments. An emerging country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities could be vulnerable to a decline in the international prices of one or more of those commodities. Increased protectionism on the part of an emerging country's trading partners could also adversely affect the country's exports and adversely affect its trade account surplus, if any. To the extent that emerging countries receive payment for their exports in currencies other than dollars or non-emerging country currencies, the emerging country issuer's ability to make debt payments denominated in dollars or non-emerging market currencies could be affected.

To the extent that an emerging country cannot generate a trade surplus, it must depend on continuing loans from foreign governments, multilateral organizations or private commercial banks, aid payments from foreign governments and on inflows of foreign investment. The access of emerging countries to these forms of external funding may not be certain, and a withdrawal of external funding could adversely affect the capacity of emerging country governmental issuers to make payments on their obligations. In addition, the cost of servicing emerging country debt obligations can be affected by a change in international interest rates since the majority of these obligations carry interest rates that are adjusted periodically based upon international rates.

Another factor bearing on the ability of emerging countries to repay debt obligations is the level of international reserves of a country. Fluctuations in the level of these reserves affect the amount of foreign exchange readily available for external debt payments and thus could have a bearing on the capacity of emerging countries to make payments on these debt obligations.

As a result of the foregoing or other factors, a governmental obligor, especially in an emerging country, may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, a Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign sovereign debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign sovereign debt obligations in the event of default under the commercial bank loan agreements.

Equity Securities -Equity securities generally take on the form of common stocks or preferred stocks as well as securities convertible into common stock. Equity securities represent a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and their value is based on the success of the company as well as general market conditions. Equity securities may also include warrants, rights or equity interests in trusts, partnerships, joint ventures or similar enterprises. The High Yield Credit Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in equity securities when the Sub-Adviser believes their risk/reward characteristics are more favorable than those of fixed income securities. Equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations. Equity securities may fluctuate in value due to earnings and other developments affecting a particular company or industry, stock market trends and general economic conditions, investor perceptions, interest rate changes and other factors beyond the control of the Sub-Adviser. Equity securities tend to move in cycles and may experience periods of turbulence and instability.

Foreign Securities-Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These include: differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), political instability which can affect U.S. investments in foreign countries and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. International trade tensions and the imposition of tariffs (or other trade restrictions, including economic sanctions) by the U.S. or other countries may adversely affect the price of foreign securities. In addition, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Recently, various countries have seen significant internal conflicts and in some cases, civil wars may have had an adverse impact on the securities markets of the countries concerned. In addition, the occurrence of new disturbances due to acts of war or terrorism or other political developments cannot be excluded. Nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, political changes, government regulation, political, regulatory or social instability or uncertainty or diplomatic developments, including the imposition of sanctions or other similar measures, could adversely affect the Funds' investments.

Recent examples of the above include conflict, loss of life and disaster connected to ongoing armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and Israel, Hamas and other militant groups in the Middle East. The extent, duration and impact of these conflicts, related sanctions and retaliatory actions are difficult to ascertain, but could be significant and have severe adverse effects on the region, including significant adverse effects on the regional or global economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities. These impacts could negatively affect the Funds' investments in securities and instruments that are economically tied to the applicable region, and include (but are not limited to) declines in value and reductions in liquidity. In addition, to the extent new sanctions are imposed or previously relaxed sanctions are reimposed (including with respect to countries undergoing transformation), complying with such restrictions may prevent the Funds from pursuing certain investments, cause delays or other impediments with respect to consummating such investments or divestments, require divestment or freezing of investments on unfavorable terms, render divestment of underperforming investments impracticable, negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives, prevent the Funds from receiving payments otherwise due, increase diligence and other similar costs to the Funds, render valuation of affected investments challenging, or require the Funds to consummate an investment on terms that are less advantageous than would be the case absent such restrictions. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect the Funds' performance with respect to such investments, and thus the Funds' performance as a whole. Additionally, climate change poses long-term threats to physical and biological systems. Potential hazards and risks related to climate change for a State or municipality include, among other things, wildfires, rising sea levels, more severe coastal flooding and erosion hazards, and more intense storms. Storms in recent years have demonstrated vulnerabilities in a State's or municipality's infrastructure to extreme weather events. Climate change risks, if they materialize, can adversely impact a State's or municipality's financial plan in current or future years. In addition, economists and others have expressed increasing concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. A rise in sea levels, an increase in powerful windstorms and/or a climate-driven increase in sea levels or flooding could cause coastal properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Economists warn that, unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected coastal zones may not ever recover their value. Large wildfires driven by high winds and prolonged drought may devastate businesses and entire communities and may be very costly to any business found to be responsible for the fire. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change. The Fund cannot predict the effects of or likelihood of such events on the U.S. and world economies. The Fund could be materially impacted by such events which may, in turn, negatively affect the value and performance the Fund.

Advancements in technology may also adversely impact markets and the overall performance of the Fund. For instance, the economy may be significantly impacted by the advanced development and increased regulation of artificial intelligence. As the use of technology grows, liquidity and market movements may be affected. As artificial intelligence is used more widely, the profitability and growth of Fund holdings may be impacted, which could significantly impact the overall performance of the Fund.

General economic and financial conditions and events in particular countries or geographic regions may adversely impact the prices of securities held by a Fund. For example, EU member countries that use the Euro as their currency (so-called Eurozone countries) lack the ability to implement an independent monetary policy and may be significantly affected by requirements that limit their fiscal options. European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns of economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries.

The risk of investing in Europe may be heightened due to the steps taken by the UK to officially withdraw from the EU on January 31, 2020 (commonly known as “Brexit”). The UK and the EU signed the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (“TCA”) on December 30, 2020, which was applied provisionally as of January 1, 2021 and entered into force on May 1, 2021. The TCA is an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the relationship between the EU and the UK following the end of the transition period. Further discussions are to be held between the UK and the EU in relation to matters not covered by the trade agreement, such as financial services. While the long-term effects of Brexit are currently unknown, Brexit has already resulted in volatility in European and global markets. Additionally, the risks related to Brexit could be more pronounced if one or more additional EU member states seek to leave the EU.

Global economies and financial markets have become increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact companies or foreign exchange rates in a different country or region. The severity and duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. Some governmental authorities at times have taken steps to devalue their currencies substantially or have taken other steps to counter actual or anticipated market or other developments. Steps by those regulators and authorities to implement, or to curtail or taper, these activities could have substantial negative effects on the financial markets. The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a financial crisis or investor perceptions that these efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets in general as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities. The U.S. Government has, in the past, discouraged certain foreign investments by U.S. investors through taxation, economic sanctions or other restrictions and it is possible that the Fund could be prohibited from investing in securities issued by companies subject to such restrictions. The imposition of sanctions by the U.S. or another government or country could cause disruptions to the country’s financial system and economy, which could negatively impact the value of securities issued by that country.

If a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in investments tied economically to (or related to) a particular geographic region, foreign country or particular market, it will have more exposure to regional and country economic risks than a fund that invests throughout the world’s economies. A recession, debt crisis, or decline in currency valuation in one country within a region can spread to other countries in that region. Furthermore, to the extent a Fund invests in the securities of companies located in a particular geographic region or foreign country, it may be particularly vulnerable to events affecting companies located in that region or country because those companies may share common characteristics, are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens, and often react similarly to specific economic, market, political or other developments.

Illiquid Securities - Each Fund may invest in illiquid securities, which are those that the Sub-Adviser reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Generally, these investments include, among others: (i) private placements and other securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which there is no readily available market (*e.g.*, when trading in the security is suspended, or, in the case of unlisted securities, when market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers); and (ii) repurchase agreements that mature in more than seven days. Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 22e-4” or the “Liquidity Rule”), a Fund is prohibited from acquiring any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The Funds have established a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to manage the liquidity risks of the Funds in accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. The Funds have designated the Sub-Adviser as the administrator of the liquidity risk management program, responsible for classifying the liquidity of each portfolio investment and assessing, managing and periodically reviewing each Fund’s liquidity risks. If the limitation on illiquid investments is exceeded, the condition will be reported to the Board and, when required by the Liquidity Rule, to the SEC.

Liquidity risk may result from the lack of an active market, a reduced number of traditional market participants, or the reduced capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed-income securities. The debt market has experienced considerable growth, and financial institutions making markets in instruments purchased and sold by a Fund (e.g., bond dealers) have been subject to increased regulation. The impact of that growth and regulation on the ability and willingness of financial institutions to engage in trading or “making a market” in such instruments remains unsettled. As a result, a Fund, when seeking to sell its portfolio investments, could find that selling is more difficult than anticipated, especially during times of high market volatility. Market participants attempting to sell the same or a similar instrument at the same time as a Fund could exacerbate a Fund’s exposure to liquidity risk. The Fund may have to accept a lower selling price for the holding, sell other investments that it might otherwise prefer to hold, or forego another more appealing investment opportunity. Certain investments that were liquid when purchased by a Fund may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress. Changing regulatory, market or other conditions or environments (for example, the interest rate or credit environments) may also adversely affect the liquidity and the value of a Fund’s investments. In addition, liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment in which investor redemptions from fixed-income mutual funds may be higher than normal; the selling of fixed-income securities to satisfy fund shareholder redemptions may result in an increased supply of such securities during periods of reduced investor demand due to a lack of buyers, thereby impairing a Fund’s ability to sell such securities. Generally, there is less public information available about issuers of securities that are not publicly traded than issuers of publicly traded securities.

Investment Company Shares- Each Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds. Each Fund expects to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, a Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge (“sales charge”), as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), or service fee, as defined in rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund (“service fee”); or the investment adviser waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. Each Fund expects to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), each Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the investment company’s total outstanding stock (the “3% Limitation”). In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act in November 2020, which allows, subject to certain conditions, the Funds to invest in other registered investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), and other registered investment companies to invest in the Funds beyond the limits contained in Section 12(d) of the 1940 Act. In the event that there is a proxy vote with respect to shares of another investment company purchased and held by a Fund under Section 12(d)(1)(F), then the Fund will either (i) vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities; or (ii) contact its shareholders for instructions regarding how to vote the proxy. Investments in other investment companies subject the Funds to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, Fund investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Funds invest, in addition to a Fund’s direct fees and expenses.

Exchange-Traded Funds. An ETF is an investment company that holds a portfolio of common stock or bonds generally designed to track the performance of a securities index or sector of an index. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded), including the risk that the general level of stock prices or bond prices, or that the prices of stocks or bonds within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of an ETF. In addition, all ETFs will have costs and expenses that will be passed on to a Fund and these costs and expenses will in turn increase the expenses of the Fund. Your cost of investing in a Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs. ETFs are also subject to the following risks that often do not apply to conventional investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to the ETF’s NAV, and as a result, ETFs may experience more price volatility than other types of portfolio investments and such volatility could negatively impact the NAV of a Fund; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained at a sufficient volume; (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; and (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, or “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices used by the exchange) may temporarily halt trading in the ETF’s stock. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF is designed to track. Finally, there may be legal limitations and other conditions imposed by SEC rules on the amount of the ETF shares that a Fund may acquire.

LIBOR Risk. Certain London Interbank Offered Rates (“LIBORs”) were generally phased out by the end of 2021, and some regulated entities have ceased to enter into new LIBOR-based contracts beginning January 1, 2022. The 1-, 3- and 6-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings continued to be published using a synthetic methodology until September 2024. Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. Although the transition away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, any potential effects of the transition away from LIBOR and other benchmark rates on financial markets, a fund or the financial instruments in which a fund invests can be difficult to ascertain. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. Global regulators have advised market participants to cease entering into new contracts using LIBOR as a reference rate, and it is possible that investments in LIBOR-based instruments could invite regulatory scrutiny. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Funds’ performance or NAV.

Loans, Loan Assignments, and Loan Participations (High Yield Credit Fund Only) - Loan interests are a form of direct debt instrument in which the High Yield Credit Fund may invest by taking an assignment of all or a portion of an interest in a loan previously held by another institution or by acquiring a participation in an interest in a loan that continues to be held by another institution. The High Yield Credit Fund may invest in secured and unsecured loans. The senior loan market has seen a significant increase in loans with few or none of the financial maintenance covenants (i.e., “covenant-lite loans”) that have traditionally protected lenders, including more aggressive terms that favor borrowers with respect to restrictions regarding additional debt, payment terms, income requirements and asset dispositions. A substantial amount of the senior loans held by the Fund are expected to be covenant-lite loans, meaning the Fund may be unable to declare an event of default if financial performance deteriorates, renegotiate the terms of the loan based upon the elevated risk levels or take other actions to help mitigate losses. Loans are subject to the same risks as other direct debt instruments discussed within this SAI.

Loans may be considered floating rate securities which provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate at fixed intervals (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly, or semi-annually) or automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever a specified interest rate or index changes. The interest rate on floating rate securities ordinarily is determined by reference to SOFR, a particular bank’s prime rate, the 90-day U.S. Treasury Bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit, an index of short-term tax-exempt rates or some other objective measure.

Loans are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Loans are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system. As a result, there may not be a recognized, liquid public market for loan interests. In addition, a loan agreement may contain restrictive covenants and these covenants may place restrictions on dividend payments by a borrower and limits on a borrower’s total debt. The loan agreement may also contain a covenant requiring the borrower to prepay the loan with any free cash flow. A breach of a covenant by a borrower is normally an event of default, which provides the agent or the lenders the right to call the outstanding loan.

Loans normally are not registered with the SEC or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange. As a result, the amount of public information available about a specific loan historically has been less extensive than if the loan were registered or exchange traded. They may also not be considered “securities,” and purchasers, such as the High Yield Credit Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Loans may be repaid early so the actual maturity of loans is typically shorter than their stated final maturity calculated solely on the basis of the stated life and payment schedule. The degree to which borrowers prepay loans, whether as a contractual requirement or at their election, may be affected by general business conditions, market interest rates, the borrower’s financial condition and competitive conditions among lenders. Such prepayments may require the High Yield Credit Fund to replace an investment with a lower yielding security which may have an adverse effect on the Fund’s share price. Prepayments cannot be predicted with accuracy. Floating rate loans can be less sensitive to prepayment risk, but the High Yield Credit Fund’s NAV may still fluctuate in response to interest rate changes because variable interest rates may reset only periodically and may not rise or decline as much as interest rates in general.

Purchasers and sellers of loans may pay certain fees, such as an assignment fee. In addition, the High Yield Credit Fund incurs expenses associated with researching and analyzing potential loan investments, including legal fees.

Loans purchased by the High Yield Credit Fund may represent interests in loans made to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions, known as “leveraged buy-out” transactions, leveraged recapitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions.

The High Yield Credit Fund may invest in second lien secured loans and secured and unsecured subordinated loans, including bridge loans (“Junior Loans”). In the event of a bankruptcy or liquidation, second lien secured loans are generally paid only if the value of the borrower’s collateral is sufficient to satisfy the borrower’s obligations to the first lien secured lenders and even then, the remaining collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the High Yield Credit Fund. Second lien secured loans give investors priority over general unsecured creditors in the event of an asset sale.

Junior Loans are subject to the same general risks inherent to any loan investment, including credit risk, market and liquidity risk, and interest rate risk. Due to their lower place in the borrower’s capital structure, Junior Loans involve a higher degree of overall risk than senior loans of the same borrower. The High Yield Credit Fund may invest in bridge loans or bridge facilities. These represent short-term loan arrangements (*e.g.*, 12 to 18 months) typically made by a borrower in anticipation of intermediate-term or long-term permanent financing. Most bridge loans are structured as floating-rate debt with step-up provisions under which the interest rate on the bridge loan rises over time. Thus, the longer the loan remains outstanding, the more the interest rate increases. In addition, bridge loans commonly contain a conversion feature that allows the bridge loan investor to convert its loan interest into senior exchange notes if the loan has not been prepaid in full on or prior to its maturity date. Bridge loans may be subordinate to other debt and may be secured or unsecured.

Like any loan, bridge loans involve credit risk. Bridge loans are generally made with the expectation that the borrower will be able to obtain permanent financing in the near future. Any delay in obtaining permanent financing subjects the bridge loan investor to increased risk. A borrower’s use of bridge loans also involves the risk that the borrower may be unable to locate permanent financing to replace the bridge loan, which may impair the borrower’s perceived creditworthiness.

The High Yield Credit Fund’s ability to receive payments in connection with loans depends on the financial condition of the borrower. The Sub-Adviser will not rely solely on another lending institution’s credit analysis of the borrower, but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrower. The Sub-Adviser’s analysis may include consideration of the borrower’s financial strength, managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions, and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. In connection with the restructuring of a loan or other direct debt instrument outside of bankruptcy court in a negotiated work-out or in the context of bankruptcy proceedings, equity securities or junior debt securities may be received in exchange for all or a portion of an interest in the security.

The High Yield Fund will take whatever action it considers appropriate in the event of anticipated financial difficulties, default or bankruptcy of the borrower or other entity obligated to repay a loan. Such action may include: (i) retaining the services of various persons or firms (including affiliates of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser) to evaluate or protect any collateral or other assets securing the loan or acquired as a result of any such event; (ii) managing (or engaging other persons to manage) or otherwise dealing with any collateral or other assets so acquired; and (iii) taking such other actions (including, but not limited to, payment of operating or similar expenses relating to the collateral) as the Adviser or Sub-Adviser may deem appropriate to reduce the likelihood or severity of loss on the Fund's investment and/or maximize the return on such investment. The Fund will incur additional expenditures in taking protective action with respect to loans in (or anticipated to be in) default and assets securing such loans. In certain circumstances, the Fund may receive equity or equity-like securities from a borrower to settle the loan or may acquire an equity interest in the borrower. Representatives of the Fund also may join creditor or similar committees relating to loans.

Loans are typically administered by a bank, insurance company, finance company or other financial institution (the "agent") for a lending syndicate of financial institutions. In a typical loan, the agent administers the terms of the loan agreement and is responsible for the collection of principal and interest and fee payments from the borrower and the apportionment of these payments to all lenders that are parties to the loan agreement. In addition, an institution (which may be the agent) may hold collateral on behalf of the lenders.

Typically, under loan agreements, the agent is given broad authority in monitoring the borrower's performance and is obligated to use the same care it would use in the management of its own property. In asserting rights against a borrower, the High Yield Credit Fund normally will be dependent on the willingness of the lead bank to assert these rights, or upon a vote of all the lenders to authorize the action.

If an agent becomes insolvent, or has a receiver, conservator, or similar official appointed for it by the appropriate regulatory authority, or becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding, the agent's appointment may be terminated and a successor agent would be appointed. If an appropriate regulator or court determines that assets held by the agent for the benefit of the purchasers of loans are subject to the claims of the agent's general or secured creditors, the High Yield Credit Fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a loan or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. The High Yield Credit Fund may be subject to similar risks when it buys a participation interest or an assignment from an intermediary.

Although most of the loans in which the High Yield Credit Fund invests are secured, there is no assurance that the collateral can be promptly liquidated, or that its liquidation value will be equal to the value of the debt. In most loan agreements there is no formal requirement to pledge additional collateral if the value of the initial collateral declines. As a result, a loan may not always be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. Some loans are unsecured. If the borrower defaults on an unsecured loan, the High Yield Credit Fund will be a general creditor and will not have rights to any specific assets of the borrower.

If a borrower becomes insolvent, access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy and other laws. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy may pay only a small portion of the amount owed, if they are able to pay at all. If a secured loan is foreclosed, the High Yield Credit Fund will likely be required to bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. There is also a possibility that the Fund will become the owner of its pro rata share of the collateral which may carry additional risks and liabilities. In addition, under legal theories of lender liability, the High Yield Credit Fund potentially might be held liable as a co-lender. In the event of a borrower's bankruptcy or insolvency, the borrower's obligation to repay the loan may be subject to certain defenses that the borrower can assert as a result of improper conduct by the agent.

Loan Assignments. When the High Yield Credit Fund purchases a loan by assignment, the Fund typically succeeds to the rights of the assigning lender under the loan agreement and becomes a lender under the loan agreement. Subject to the terms of the loan agreement, the Fund typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning lender. Assignments may be arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender.

Loan Participations. The High Yield Credit Fund's rights under a participation interest with respect to a particular loan may be more limited than the rights of original lenders or of investors who acquire an assignment of that loan. In purchasing participation interests, the Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation interest (the "participating lender") and only when the participating lender receives the payments from the borrower.

In a participation interest, the High Yield Credit Fund will usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution and not the underlying borrower. The Fund normally will have to rely on the participating lender to demand and receive payments in respect of the loans, and to pay those amounts on to the Fund; thus, the High Yield Credit Fund will be subject to the risk that the lender may be unwilling or unable to do so. In such a case, the Fund would not likely have any rights against the borrower directly. In addition, the Fund generally will have no right to object to certain changes to the loan agreement agreed to by the participating lender.

In buying a participation interest, the High Yield Credit Fund might not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the related loan and may be subject to any rights of set off the borrower has against the selling institution. In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, the obligation of the borrower to repay the loan may be subject to certain defenses that can be asserted by the borrower as a result of any improper conduct of the participating lender. As a result, the Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that exist when the Fund is an original lender or assignee.

In buying a participation interest, the High Yield Credit Fund assumes the credit risk of both the borrower and the participating lender. If the participating lender fails to perform its obligations under the participation agreement, the Fund might incur costs and delays in realizing payment and suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. If a participating lender becomes insolvent, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of that lender. As a general creditor, the Fund may not benefit from a right of set-off that the lender has against the borrower. The High Yield Credit Fund will acquire a participation interest only if the Sub-Adviser determines that the participating lender or other intermediary participant selling the participation interest is creditworthy.

Loan participation interests may not be rated by independent rating agencies and therefore, investments in a particular loan participation may depend almost exclusively on the credit analysis of the borrower performed by the Sub-Adviser.

The High Yield Credit Fund's policies limit the percentage of its assets that can be invested in the securities of one issuer or in issuers primarily involved in one industry. Current legal interpretations by the SEC staff require the Fund to treat both the lending bank and the borrower as the "issuers" of a loan participation by the Fund. In combination, the High Yield Credit Fund's policies and the SEC staff's interpretations limit the amount the Fund can invest in loan participations. For example, in the case of a loan participation where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between the Fund and the corporate borrower, if the participation does not shift to the High Yield Credit Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the corporate borrower, SEC interpretations require the Fund to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the corporate borrower as "issuers." Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict the High Yield Credit Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Lower Rated Debt Securities -Lower-rated debt securities (commonly called "junk" bonds) are rated less than "investment grade" by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency ("NRSRO") or determined to be of comparable creditworthiness by the Sub-Adviser. Securities rated in any category below Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or BBB by S&P or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") are generally considered to be "junk" bonds. Lower-rated debt securities are often considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of default or price changes than higher-rated securities due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. Prices of lower-rated securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes and more sensitive to adverse economic changes and individual corporate developments than more highly rated investments. An economic downturn tends to disrupt the market for lower-rated securities and adversely affect their values. Such an economic downturn may be expected to result in increased price volatility of lower-rated securities and of the value of a Fund's shares, and an increase in issuers' defaults on such securities. Each of the Fixed Income Fund and the Short Duration Bond Fund may invest, at the time of purchase, up to 20% of its net assets in lower rated debt securities and will promptly sell these securities as necessary in order to limit its aggregate investments in such securities to 20% of net assets. This may cause the Fund to suffer a loss. Under normal circumstances, the High Yield Credit Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in non-investment grade securities.

Investment grade fixed-income securities are rated in the four highest credit categories (AAA, AA, A, BBB, or an equivalent rating) at the time of purchase by at least one NRSRO, or unrated securities that the Sub-Adviser considers to be of comparable quality. If a fixed-income security held by a Fund receives a split rating from two NRSROs the Sub-Adviser will determine which rating is appropriate.

The credit rating of a security does not necessarily address its market risk (that is, the risk that the value of a security will be adversely affected due to movement of the overall stock market or changes in the level of interest rates). Also, ratings may, from time to time, be changed to reflect developments in the issuer's financial condition. Lower-rated securities held by a Fund have speculative characteristics which are apt to increase in number and significance with each lower rating category.

See Appendix A to this SAI for a description of the credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch.

Mortgage-Related Securities -Mortgage-related securities are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, as well as by non-governmental issuers such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, other private issuers, and private mortgage insurance companies. Mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental and government-related entities. The value of some mortgage-related securities in which a Fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like other fixed income investments, the ability of a Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. Mortgage-related securities are less effective than other types of securities as a means of "locking in" attractive long-term interest rates because of the need to reinvest prepayments of principal and the possibility of significant unscheduled prepayments resulting from declines in interest rates. In addition, in the case of privately issued mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, the Funds take the position that such instruments do not represent interests in any particular industry or group of industries. Each of the Fixed Income Fund and the Short Duration Bond Fund will invest at least 25% of its total assets in mortgage-related securities.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities - Mortgage "pass-through" securities are securities representing interests in "pools" of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a "pass-through" of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs which may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities (such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae) are described as "modified pass-through." These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs which may be incurred) may expose a Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment. Like other fixed income debt securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. To the extent that unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such security can be expected to increase.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae) or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac). The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is Ginnie Mae. Ginnie Mae is a wholly owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Mae is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by Ginnie Mae (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Fannie Mae purchases conventional (*i.e.*, not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/services which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers.

Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Instead, they are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations.

Freddie Mac, a government-sponsored corporation, was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. Freddie Mac issues Participation Certificates (“PCs”) which represent interests in conventional mortgages from Freddie Mac’s national portfolio. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Instead, they are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations.

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) announced that FNMA and FHLMC had been placed in conservatorship. Since that time, FNMA and FHLMC have received significant capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases, as well as U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases on their mortgage-backed securities. The FHFA and the U.S. Treasury (through its agreement to purchase FNMA and FHLMC preferred stock) have imposed strict limits on the size of their mortgage portfolios. Although the mortgage-backed securities purchase programs ended in 2010, the U.S. Treasury continued its support for the entities’ capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth through at least 2012. When a credit agency downgraded long-term U.S. Government debt in August 2011, the agency also downgraded FNMA and FHLMC’s bond ratings from AAA to AA+, based on their direct reliance on U.S. Government support (although that rating did not directly relate to their mortgage-backed securities). No assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve or the U.S. Treasury will ensure that FNMA and FHLMC remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities they issue.

Since the deterioration of worldwide economic and liquidity conditions that became acute in 2008, mortgage-backed securities have been subject to greater liquidity risk. These conditions may occur again. Also, government actions and proposals affecting the terms of underlying home loans and the inability of borrowers to refinance existing loans (*e.g.*, sub-prime mortgages), have had, and may continue to have, adverse valuation and liquidity effects on mortgage-backed securities. Although liquidity of mortgage-backed securities has improved recently, there can be no assurance that in the future the market for mortgage-backed securities will continue to improve and become more liquid.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee, but may have credit enhancement provided by external entities such as banks or financial institutions or achieved through the structuring of the transaction itself. Examples of such credit enhancements arising out of the structure of the transaction include the issue of senior and subordinated securities (e.g., the issuance of securities by a special purpose vehicles in multiple classes or “tranches,” with one or more classes being senior to other subordinated classes as to the payment of principal and interest, with the result that defaults on the underlying mortgage loans are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class); creation of “reserve funds” (in which case cash or investments, sometimes funded from a portion of the payments on the underlying mortgage loans, are held in reserve against future losses); and “over-collateralization” (in which case the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying mortgage loans exceeds that required to make payment of the securities and pay any servicing or other fees). However, there can be no guarantee that credit enhancements, if any, will be sufficient to prevent losses in the event of defaults on the underlying mortgage loans.

If a Fund purchases subordinated mortgage-backed securities, the payments of principal and interest on the Fund’s subordinated securities generally will be made only after payments are made to the holders of securities senior to the Fund’s securities. Therefore, if there are defaults on the underlying mortgage loans, the Fund will be less likely to receive payments of principal and interest, and will be more likely to suffer a loss. Privately issued mortgage-backed securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-backed securities held in a Fund’s portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

In addition, mortgage-backed securities that are issued by private issuers are not subject to the underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-backed securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying private mortgage-backed securities may have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. Privately issued pools more frequently include second mortgages, high loan-to-value mortgages and manufactured housing loans. The coupon rates and maturities of the underlying mortgage loans in a private-label mortgage-backed securities pool may vary to a greater extent than those included in a government guaranteed pool, and the pool may include subprime mortgage loans. Subprime loans refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities have had in many cases higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements.

The Funds may also invest in commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”). CMBS include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in CMBS reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. CMBS may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Municipal Bonds - Each Fund may invest in municipal bonds which represent debt obligations issued by states, municipalities, and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities (collectively, municipalities), the interest on which may, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer at the time of issuance, be exempt from federal and/or state income tax. Municipal bonds include securities from a variety of sectors, each of which has unique risks. Municipal bonds include, but are not limited to, general obligation bonds, limited obligation bonds, and revenue bonds.

General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Revenue or special tax bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other tax, but not from general tax revenues. Revenue bonds are subject to the credit risk of the underlying project or enterprise (or its corporate user) rather than the credit risk of the issuing municipality.

Like other debt securities, municipal bonds are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and call risk. Obligations of issuers of municipal bonds are generally subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. However, the obligations of certain issuers may not be enforceable through the exercise of traditional creditors' rights. The reorganization under the federal bankruptcy laws of a municipal bond issuer or payment obligor bonds may result in, among other things, the municipal bonds being cancelled without repayment or repaid only in part. In addition, Congress or state legislatures may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. Litigation and natural disasters, as well as adverse economic, business, legal, or political developments may introduce uncertainties in the market for municipal bonds or materially affect the credit risk of particular bonds. Further, certain municipalities of the United States and its territories are financially strained and may face the possibility of default on their debt obligations, which could directly or indirectly detract from a Fund's performance.

Negative Interest Rates -Certain European countries and Japan have experienced negative interest rates on deposits and debt instruments have traded at negative yields. A negative interest rate policy is an unconventional central bank monetary policy tool where nominal target interest rates are set with a negative value (i.e., below zero percent) intended to help create self-sustaining growth in the local economy. If a bank charges negative interest, instead of receiving interest on deposits, a depositor must pay the bank fees to keep money with the bank. To the extent a Fund has a bank deposit or holds a debt instrument with a negative interest rate to maturity, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment.

Pay-In-Kind Securities -Pay-In-kind securities normally give the issuer an option to pay cash at a coupon payment date or give the holder of the security a similar bond with the same coupon rate and a face value equal to the amount of the coupon payment that would have been made. The market prices of pay-in-kind securities generally are more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest in cash and pay-in-kind securities are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than other types of debt securities having similar credit quality and maturities.

Preferred Stock -Preferred stock has a preference in liquidation (and generally dividends) over common stock but is subordinated in liquidation to debt. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stocks with fixed dividend rates and no conversion rights varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, with the price determined by the dividend rate. Some preferred stocks are convertible into other securities (for example, common stock) at a fixed price and ratio or upon the occurrence of certain events. The market price of convertible preferred stocks generally reflects an element of conversion value. Because many preferred stocks lack a fixed maturity date, these securities generally fluctuate substantially in value when interest rates change; such fluctuations often exceed those of long-term bonds of the same issuer. Some preferred stocks pay an adjustable dividend that may be based on an index, formula, auction procedure or other dividend rate reset mechanism. In the absence of credit deterioration, adjustable rate preferred stocks tend to have more stable market values than fixed rate preferred stocks. All preferred stocks are also subject to the same types of credit risks of the issuer as corporate bonds. In addition, because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of an issuer, deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar yield characteristics. Preferred stocks in which the Fixed Income Fund and the Short Duration Bond Fund invests will be rated investment grade by S&P, Moody's and Fitch, or, if unrated, of comparable quality in the opinion of the Sub-Adviser. The High Yield Credit Fund may invest in below investment grade preferred stocks.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”) - The Funds may invest in REITs. Equity REITs invest directly in real property while mortgage REITs invest in mortgages on real property. REITs may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, and variations in rental income. REITs pay dividends to their shareholders based upon available funds from operations. It is quite common for these dividends to exceed the REIT’s taxable earnings and profits resulting in the excess portion of such dividends being designated as a return of capital. Each Fund intends to include the gross dividends from such REITs in its distributions to its shareholders and, accordingly, a portion of the Fund’s distributions may also be designated as a return of capital.

By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs. Recent tax reform legislation permits a direct REIT shareholder to claim a 20% qualified business income deduction for ordinary REIT dividends through 2025. A Fund may be able to designate dividends to shareholders as eligible for the qualified business income deduction.

Repurchase Agreements- Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government. A repurchase agreement is a short term investment in which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires ownership of a U.S. Government obligation (which may be of any maturity) and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the Fund’s holding period (usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller’s obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, each Fund intends to enter into repurchase agreements only with its custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be creditworthy.

Restricted Securities - Restricted securities, including securities eligible to be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (“Rule 144A Securities”), may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933. Where registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with consistently applied procedures adopted by and under the general supervision of the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”), with the assistance of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser. It may be difficult to sell restricted securities at prices representing their fair market value. If registration of restricted securities is necessary, a considerable period of time may elapse between the decision to sell and the effective date of the registration statement. During that time, the price of the securities to be sold may be affected by adverse market conditions.

U.S. Government Securities -U.S. Government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Treasury, or by various agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. Agencies and instrumentalities established by the U.S. Government include the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Bank, the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae” or “FNMA”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac” or “FHLMC”), the Small Business Administration, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, the Resolution Funding Corporation, the Financing Corporation of America and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Other U.S. Government securities, such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality, which may include the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while others, such as those of Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations; and still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality.

In the case of U.S. Government securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. Government itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. U.S. Government securities are subject to price fluctuations based upon changes in the level of interest rates, which will generally result in all such securities changing in price in the same way, i.e., all such securities experiencing appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise.

U.S. Treasury obligations include Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years.

Government debt can be adversely affected by large and sudden changes in local and global economic conditions that result in increased debt levels. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systematic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt costs higher and cause the U.S. Treasury to sell additional debt with shorter maturity periods, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that the U.S. Government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due, which may adversely impact the value of certain instruments held by a Fund. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels could cause long-term declines in the valuation of the U.S. dollar and prevent the U.S. Government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns. From time to time, uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the U.S. Government to increase the statutory debt ceiling could increase the risk that the U.S. Government may default on payments on certain U.S. Government securities, cause the credit rating of the U.S. Government to be downgraded, increase volatility in both the stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates, reduce prices of U.S. Treasury securities, and/or increase the costs of certain types of debt.

Zero Coupon Bonds and Treasury STRIPS-U.S. Government securities include “zero coupon” securities that have no coupons or have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, individual interest coupons from such securities that trade separately, and evidence of receipt of such securities. STRIPS are zero coupon securities that represent U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds that have been issued without interest coupons or stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, interest coupons that have been stripped from such U.S. Treasury securities, and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped U.S. Treasury securities and coupons. A STRIPS security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life although interest is accrued for federal income tax purposes. Its value represents the difference between its face value at the time of maturity and the price when it was acquired, which is generally an amount significantly less than its face value. Investing in STRIPS may help to preserve capital during periods of declining interest rates. In anticipation of an interest rate decline, a Fund might purchase STRIPS, the value of which would be expected to increase when interest rates decline.

STRIPS do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity. Accordingly, such securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and will be subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make periodic distributions of interest. On the other hand, because there are no periodic interest payments to be reinvested prior to maturity, STRIPS eliminate the reinvestment risk and lock in a rate of return to maturity. Current federal tax law requires that a holder of a STRIPS security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as income each year even though the Fund received no interest payment in cash on the security during the year. Because interest on zero coupon securities is not distributed on a current basis but is, in effect, compounded, zero coupon securities tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities with similar maturity and credit qualities.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities - Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the prime rate.

The Funds may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”). The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or U.S. Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. Because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide the Funds with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, but generally do not allow a Fund to participate fully in appreciation resulting from any general decline in interest rates.

The Funds may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security generally will exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

When-Issued Securities - The Funds may purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis. When-issued securities are purchased for delivery beyond the normal settlement date at a stated price and yield and thereby involve the risk that the yield obtained in the transaction will be less than that available in the market when delivery takes place. Delivery of and payment for these securities typically occurs 15 to 90 days after the commitment to purchase. Each Fund will only make commitments to purchase securities on a when-issued basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities. Although the Funds will only make commitments to purchase securities on a when-issued basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, a Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable by the Sub-Adviser as a matter of investment strategy. In addition, a Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis only if delivery and payment for the securities takes place within 120 days after the date of the transaction. Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, a Fund may invest in a security on a when-issued or forward settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, and the transaction will be deemed not to involve a senior security, provided that: (1) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction; and (2) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date. Securities purchased on a when-issued basis and the securities held in a Fund’s portfolio are subject to changes in market value based upon changes in the level of interest rates (which will generally result in all of those securities changing in value in the same way, i.e., all those securities experiencing appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise). Therefore, if in order to achieve higher returns, a Fund remains substantially fully invested at the same time that it has purchased securities on a when-issued basis, there will be a possibility that the market value of the Fund’s assets will experience greater fluctuation. The purchase of securities on a when-issued basis may involve a risk of loss if the broker-dealer selling the securities fails to deliver after the value of the securities has risen.

When the time comes for a Fund to make payment for securities purchased on a when-issued basis, the Fund will do so by using then-available cash flow, by sale of other securities or, although it would not normally expect to do so, by directing the sale of the securities purchased on a when-issued basis themselves (which may have a market value greater or less than the Fund’s payment obligation). A Fund will not accrue income with respect to a when-issued security prior to its stated delivery date.

Warrants and Rights - Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price and are valid for a specific time period. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in concert with the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant or right can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant or right may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of a Fund’s entire investment therein).

Temporary Defensive Positions - From time to time, each Fund may take temporary defensive positions in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. For example, a Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in money market instruments, including money market funds or repurchase agreements. If a Fund invests in a money market fund, the shareholders of the Fund will indirectly pay the operating expenses of such fund. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following fundamental investment limitations which may not be changed with respect to a Fund without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares (as defined in Section 2(a) (42) of the 1940 Act). As used in this SAI and in the Prospectus, "shareholder approval" and a "majority of the outstanding shares" of a Fund means, with respect to the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or a change in a fundamental investment limitation, the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Unless otherwise noted, a Fund's investment goals and strategies described in the Prospectus may be changed by the Board without the approval of the Fund's shareholders.

Fixed Income Fund and Short Duration Bond Fund:

1. **Borrowing Money.** Each Fund will not borrow money, except (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions.

2. **Senior Securities.** Each Fund will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. **Underwriting.** Each Fund will not underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that a Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities or when selling its own shares.

4. **Real Estate.** Each Fund will not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation also does not preclude a Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate, including real estate investment trusts.

5. **Commodities.** Each Fund will not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts except as may be permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from purchasing, selling and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts or other derivative instruments, including derivatives related to physical commodities; or purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by commodities; or purchasing or selling securities of companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. **Loans.** Each Fund will not make loans to other persons, except (a) by loaning portfolio securities, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements, or (c) by purchasing nonpublicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. Each Fund will not invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry, except that each Fund will concentrate in the mortgage-backed securities industry, which shall include agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities. For purposes of the foregoing concentration policy, obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities that are not mortgage-backed securities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto shall not be considered part of any industry.

High Yield Credit Fund:

1. Borrowing Money. The Fund will not borrow money, except (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions.

2. Senior Securities. The Fund will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. Underwriting. The Fund will not underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933 by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities or when selling its own shares.

4. Real Estate. The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation also does not preclude the Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate, including real estate investment trusts.

5. Commodities. The Fund will not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts except as may be permitted by the 1940 Act or unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from purchasing, selling and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts or other derivative instruments, including derivatives related to physical commodities; or purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by commodities; or purchasing or selling securities of companies that are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. The Fund will not make loans to other persons, except (a) by loaning portfolio securities, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements, or (c) by purchasing nonpublicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other forms of direct debt securities, such as loans and loan participations.

7. Concentration. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Funds as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policies set forth in paragraph(s) 1 above. With respect to the fundamental investment limitation regarding Concentration, the Funds will rely on Standard Industrial Classification Codes for determining a security's industry type. With respect to the fundamental investment limitation regarding securities lending, there is no present intention to engage in the practice of securities lending. At such time as a Fund engages in the practice of securities lending, the Funds will adopt procedures in order to manage the risks of securities lending.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Company, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Company shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

Non-Fundamental (All Funds). The following limitations have been adopted by the Funds and are “non-fundamental,” *i.e.*, they may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy.

1. Pledging. Each Fund will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in fundamental limitations (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.

2. Margin Purchases. Each Fund will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on “margin.” This limitation is not applicable to short term credit obtained by a Fund for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques.

3. Illiquid Investments. Each Fund will not invest more than 15% of its net assets in securities for which there are legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other illiquid securities.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Company has adopted, on behalf of the Funds, a policy relating to the selective disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio holdings by the Adviser, Board, officers, or third party service providers, in accordance with regulations that seek to ensure that disclosure of information about portfolio holdings is in the best interest of Fund shareholders. The policies relating to the disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio holdings are designed to allow disclosure of portfolio holdings information where necessary to the Fund’s operation without compromising the integrity or performance of the Fund. It is the policy of the Company that disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio holdings to a select person or persons prior to the release of such holdings to the public (“selective disclosure”) is prohibited, unless there are legitimate business purposes for selective disclosure.

The Company discloses portfolio holdings information as required in regulatory filings and shareholder reports, discloses portfolio holdings information as required by federal and state securities laws and may disclose portfolio holdings information in response to requests by governmental authorities. As required by the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the Company will disclose each Fund’s portfolio holdings in applicable regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Form N-CSR, Form N-CEN, and Form N-PORT, or such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require.

Generally, after the 30th business day of the month following each month end, each Fund may provide, at the Adviser’s discretion, its portfolio holdings to various rating and ranking organizations. In addition, generally after the 30th business day of the month following each month end, each Fund may post to its website a list of its top ten holdings or full portfolio holdings at the discretion of the Adviser. The timing, frequency and type (*i.e.*, ratings/rankings/holdings) of disclosure may change at the Adviser’s discretion, as well as whether to post to each Fund’s website.

The Company may distribute or authorize the distribution of information about a Fund's portfolio holdings that is not publicly available to its third-party service providers, which include U.S. Bank, N.A., the custodian; U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), the administrator, accounting agent and transfer agent; Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm; Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, legal counsel; FilePoint, the financial printer; the Funds' proxy voting service(s); and the Company's liquidity classification agent. These service providers are required to keep such information confidential, and are prohibited from trading based on the information or otherwise using the information except as necessary in providing services to a Fund. Such holdings are released on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. "Conditions of confidentiality" include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions). Portfolio holdings may also be provided earlier to shareholders and their agents who receive redemptions in kind that reflect a pro rata allocation of all securities held in a Fund's portfolio.

Portfolio holdings may also be disclosed, upon authorization by a designated officer of the Adviser, to (i) certain independent reporting agencies recognized by the SEC as acceptable agencies for the reporting of industry statistical information and (ii) financial consultants to assist them in determining the suitability of the Funds as an investment for their clients, in each case in accordance with the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws and the Company's and the Adviser's fiduciary duties to Fund shareholders. Disclosures to financial consultants are also subject to a confidentiality agreement and/or trading restrictions. The foregoing disclosures are made pursuant to the Company's policy on selective disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Board or a committee thereof may, in limited circumstances, permit other selective disclosure of portfolio holdings subject to a confidentiality agreement and/or trading restrictions.

The Adviser reserves the right to refuse to fulfill any request for portfolio holdings information from a shareholder or non-shareholder if it believes that providing such information will be contrary to the best interests of a Fund.

The Board provides ongoing oversight of the Company's policies and procedures and compliance with such policies and procedures. As part of this oversight function, the Board receives from the Company's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") as necessary, reports on compliance with these policies and procedures. In addition, the Board receives an annual assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the policies and procedures with respect to a Fund, and any changes thereto, and an annual review of the operation of the policies and procedures. Any violation of the policy set forth above as well as any corrective action undertaken to address such violation must be reported by the Adviser, director, officers or third party service providers to the Company's CCO, who will determine whether the violation should be reported immediately to the Board or at its next quarterly Board meeting.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Portfolio turnover measures the percentage of a Fund's total portfolio market value that was purchased or sold during the period. A Fund's turnover rate provides an indication of how transaction costs (which are not included in the Fund's expenses) may affect the Fund's performance. Also, funds with a high turnover may be more likely to distribute capital gains that may be taxable to shareholders.

Each Fund portfolio turnover rates for the two most recent fiscal years are stated below. Portfolio turnover rates could change significantly in response to turbulent market conditions. Information for periods prior to October 30, 2023 is that of the Predecessor Fund to each Fund.

	Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2024	Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2023
Fixed Income Fund	41%	36%
Short Duration Bond Fund	48%	22%
High Yield Credit Fund	49%	52%

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY

The business and affairs of the Company are managed under the oversight of the Board, subject to the laws of the State of Maryland and the Company’s Charter. The Directors are responsible for deciding matters of overall policy and overseeing the actions of the Company’s service providers. The officers of the Company conduct and supervise the Company’s daily business operations.

Directors who are not deemed to be “interested persons” of the Company (as defined in the 1940 Act) are referred to as “Independent Directors.” Directors who are deemed to be “interested persons” of the Company are referred to as “Interested Directors.” The Board is currently composed of six Independent Directors and two Interested Directors. The Board has selected Arnold M. Reichman, an Independent Director, to act as Chair. Mr. Reichman’s duties include presiding at meetings of the Board and interfacing with management to address significant issues that may arise between regularly scheduled Board and Committee meetings. In the performance of his duties, Mr. Reichman will consult with the other Independent Directors and the Company’s officers and legal counsel, as appropriate. The Chair may perform other functions as requested by the Board from time to time.

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the Board conducts regular, in-person meetings at least four times a year, and holds special in-person or telephonic meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board also relies on professionals, such as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firms and legal counsel, to assist the Directors in performing their oversight responsibilities.

The Board has established seven standing committees — Audit, Contract, Executive, Nominating and Governance, Product Development, Regulatory Oversight, and Valuation Committees. The Board may establish other committees, or nominate one or more Directors to examine particular issues related to the Board’s oversight responsibilities, from time to time. Each Committee meets periodically to perform its delegated oversight functions and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board. For more information on the Committees, see the section entitled “Standing Committees.”

The Board has determined that the Company’s leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to effectively perform its oversight responsibilities.

Directors and Executive Officers

The Directors and executive officers of the Company, their ages, business addresses and principal occupations during the past five years are set forth in this section.

Name, Address, and Age	Position(s) Held with Company	Term of Office and Length of Time Served(1)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Director*	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past 5 Years
INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS					
Gregory P. Chandler 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 58	Director	2012 to present	Since 2020, Chief Financial Officer, HC Parent Corp. d/b/a Herspiegel Consulting LLC (life sciences consulting services); 2020, Chief Financial Officer, Avocado Systems Inc. (cyber security software provider); from 2009-2020, Chief Financial Officer, Emtec, Inc. (information technology consulting/services).	76	FS Energy and Power Fund (business development company); Wilmington Funds (12 portfolios) (registered investment company); Emtec, Inc. (until December 2019); FS Investment Corporation (business development company) (until December 2018).

Lisa A. Dolly 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI, 53202 Age: 58	Director	October 2021 to present	From July 2019-December 2019, Chair, Pershing LLC (broker dealer, clearing and custody firm); January 2016-June 2019, Chief Executive Officer, Pershing, LLC.	76	Allfunds Group PLC (United Kingdom wealthtech and fund distribution provider); Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (trade association for broker dealers, investment banks and asset managers); Hightower Advisors (wealth management firm); Cohen & Steers, Inc.(global investment manager).
Nicholas A. Giordano 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 81	Director	2006 to present	Since 1997, Consultant, financial services organizations.	76	IntriCon Corporation (biomedical device manufacturer); Wilmington Funds (12 portfolios) (registered investment company); Independence Blue Cross (healthcare insurance) (until March 2021).
Arnold M. Reichman 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 76	Chair	2005 to present	Retired.	76	EIP Investment Trust (registered investment company) (until August 2022).
	Director	1991 to present			
Robert A. Straniere 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 83	Director	2006 to present	Since 2009, Administrative Law Judge, New York City; since 1980, Founding Partner, Straniere Law Group (law firm).	76	None.
Martha A. Tirinnanzi 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 64	Director	January 2024 to present	Since 2014, Instructor, The Institute for Financial Markets; from 2013-2023, President and Chief Executive Officer, Financial Standards, Inc. (consulting firm); from 2020-2022, Adjunct Professor of Finance and Accounting, The Catholic University of America's Busch School of Business.	76	Intercontinental Exchange, Inc. ("ICE") (financial services company and operator of global exchanges and clearinghouses); ICE Mortgage Services, LLC (a subsidiary of ICE); ICE Mortgage Technology, Inc. (a subsidiary of ICE); Community Development Trust (real estate investment trust) (until May 2023).
INTERESTED DIRECTORS(2)					
Robert Sablowsky 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 86	Vice Chair	2016 to present	Since 2022, Senior Director – Investments and, prior thereto, Executive Vice President, of Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. (a registered broker-dealer).	76	None.
	Director	1991 to present			

Brian T. Shea 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 64	Director	2018 to present	From 2014-2017, Chief Executive Officer, BNY Mellon Investment Services (fund services, global custodian and securities clearing firm); from 1983-2014, Chief Executive Officer and various positions, Pershing LLC (broker dealer, clearing and custody firm).	76	Barclays PLC, Barclays Bank PLC and Barclays Execution Services Limited (financial services companies); Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. (financial services technology company); Ameriprise Financial, Inc. (financial services company); WisdomTree Investments, Inc. (asset management company) (until March 2019).
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OFFICERS

Steven Plump 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 65	President	August 2022 to present	From 2011 to 2021, Executive Vice President, PIMCO LLC.	N/A	N/A
Salvatore Faia, JD, CPA, CFE Vigilant Compliance, LLC Gateway Corporate Center, Suite 216 223 Wilmington West Chester Pike Chadds Ford, PA 19317 Age: 62	Chief Compliance Officer	2004 to present	Since 2004, President, Vigilant Compliance, LLC (investment management services company); since 2005, Independent Trustee of EIP Investment Trust (registered investment company); since 2021, Chief Compliance Officer of The RBB Fund Trust; President of The RBB Fund Trust from 2021 to 2022; President of The RBB Fund, Inc. from 2009 to 2022.	N/A	N/A
James G. Shaw 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 64	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary Operating Officer	2016 to present August 2022 to present	Since 2022, Chief Operating Officer of The RBB Fund Trust and The RBB Fund Inc.; since 2021, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of The RBB Fund Trust; since 2016, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of The RBB Fund Inc.	N/A	N/A
Craig A. Urciuoli 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 50	Director of Marketing & Business Development	2019 to present	Since 2021, Director of Marketing & Business Development of The RBB Fund Trust; since 2019, Director of Marketing & Business Development of The RBB Fund, Inc.; from 2000-2019, Managing Director, Third Avenue Management LLC (investment advisory firm).	N/A	N/A
Jennifer Witt 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 42	Assistant Treasurer	2018 to present	Since 2020, Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (fund administrative services firm); from 2016 to 2020, Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services.	N/A	N/A

Edward Paz 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202 Age: 53	Assistant Secretary	2016 to present	Since 2007, Vice President and Counsel, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (fund administrative services firm).	N/A	N/A
Jillian L. Bosmann One Logan Square Ste. 2000 Philadelphia, PA 19103 Age: 45	Assistant Secretary	2017 to present	Since 2017, Partner, Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (law firm).	N/A	N/A

* Each Director oversees 76 portfolios of the fund complex, consisting of the series in the Company (66 portfolios) and The RBB Fund Trust (10 portfolios).

1. Subject to the Company's Retirement Policy, each Director may continue to serve as a Director until the last day of the calendar year in which the applicable Director attains age 75 or until his or her successor is elected and qualified or his or her death, resignation or removal. The Board reserves the right to waive the requirements of the Policy with respect to an individual Director. The Board has approved waivers of the policy with respect to Messrs. Giordano, Reichman, and Sablowsky. Effective January 1, 2025, Mr. Straniere will retire from the Board. Each officer holds office at the pleasure of the Board until the next special meeting of the Company or until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified, or until he or she dies, resigns or is removed.
2. Messrs. Sablowsky and Shea are considered "interested persons" of the Company as that term is defined in the 1940 Act and are referred to as "Interested Directors." Mr. Sablowsky is considered an "Interested Director" of the Company by virtue of his position as a senior officer of Oppenheimer & Co., Inc., a registered broker-dealer. Mr. Shea is considered an "Interested Director" of the Company by virtue of his position on the Board of Barclays Bank plc, a multinational bank.

Director Experience, Qualifications, Attributes and/or Skills

The information above includes each Director's principal occupations during the last five years. Each Director possesses extensive additional experience, skills and attributes relevant to his or her qualifications to serve as a Director. The cumulative background of each Director led to the conclusion that each Director should serve as a Director of the Company. Mr. Chandler has demonstrated leadership and management abilities as evidenced by his senior executive level positions in the investment technology consulting/services and investment banking/brokerage industries, and also serves on various boards. Ms. Dolly has over three decades of experience in the financial services industry, and she has demonstrated her leadership and management abilities by serving in numerous senior executive-level positions. Mr. Giordano has years of experience as a consultant to financial services organizations and also serves on the boards of other registered investment companies. Mr. Reichman brings decades of investment management experience to the Board, in addition to senior executive-level management experience. Mr. Sablowsky has demonstrated leadership and management abilities as evidenced by his senior executive-level positions in the financial services industry. Mr. Shea has demonstrated leadership and management abilities as evidenced by his senior executive-level positions in the brokerage, clearing, banking, and investment services industry, including service on the boards of public companies, industry regulatory organizations and a university. Mr. Straniere has been a practicing attorney for over 30 years and has served on the boards of an asset management company and another registered investment company. Ms. Tirinnanzi has over 20 years of strategic, regulatory and operational management experience in the financial and mortgage industries, including service on the boards of a public company and real estate investment trust, and brings to the Board her expertise regarding derivatives markets and related businesses.

Standing Committees

The responsibilities of each Committee of the Board and its members are described below.

Audit Committee. The Board has an Audit Committee comprised of three Independent Directors. The current members of the Audit Committee are Ms. Tirinnanzi and Messrs. Chandler and Giordano. The Audit Committee, among other things, reviews results of the annual audit and approves the firm(s) to serve as independent auditors. The Audit Committee convened four times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Contract Committee. The Board has a Contract Committee comprised of an Interested Director and three Independent Directors. The current members of the Contract Committee are Ms. Dolly and Tirinnanzi and Messrs. Sablowsky and Straniere. The Contract Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board regarding the approval and continuation of agreements and plans of the Company. The Contract Committee convened five times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Executive Committee. The Board has an Executive Committee comprised of an Interested Director and three Independent Directors. The current members of the Executive Committee are Messrs. Chandler, Giordano, Reichman and Sablowsky. The Executive Committee may generally carry on and manage the business of the Company when the Board is not in session. The Executive Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee comprised of three Independent Directors. The current members of the Nominating and Governance Committee are Messrs. Chandler, Giordano and Reichman. The Nominating and Governance Committee recommends to the Board all persons to be nominated as Directors of the Company. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Recommendations should be submitted to the Committee care of the Company's Secretary. The Nominating and Governance Committee convened four times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Product Development Committee. The Board has a Product Development Committee comprised of the Interested Directors and two Independent Directors. The current members of the Product Development Committee are Messrs. Chandler, Reichman, Sablowsky, and Shea. The Product Development Committee oversees the process regarding the addition of new investment advisers and investment products to the Company. The Product Development Committee convened seven times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Regulatory Oversight Committee. The Board has a Regulatory Oversight Committee comprised of the Interested Directors and three Independent Directors. The current members of the Regulatory Oversight Committee are Ms. Dolly and Messrs. Reichman, Sablowsky, Shea and Straniere. The Regulatory Oversight Committee monitors regulatory developments in the mutual fund industry and focuses on various regulatory aspects of the operation of the Company. The Regulatory Oversight Committee convened four times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Valuation Committee. The Board has a Valuation Committee comprised of the Interested Directors and two officers of the Company. The members of the Valuation Committee are Messrs. Faia, Sablowsky, Shea and Shaw. The Valuation Committee is responsible for reviewing fair value determinations. The Valuation Committee convened five times during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024.

Risk Oversight

The Board performs its risk oversight function for the Company through a combination of (1) direct oversight by the Board as a whole and Board committees and (2) indirect oversight through the Company's investment advisers and other service providers, Company officers and the Company's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). The Company is subject to a number of risks, including but not limited to investment risk, compliance risk, operational risk, reputational risk, credit risk and counterparty risk. Day-to-day risk management with respect to the Company is the responsibility of the Company's investment advisers or other service providers (depending on the nature of the risk) that carry out the Company's investment management and business affairs. Each of the investment advisers and the other service providers have their own independent interest in risk management and their policies and methods of risk management will depend on their functions and business models and may differ from the Company's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls.

The Board provides risk oversight by receiving and reviewing on a regular basis reports from the Company's investment advisers or other service providers, receiving and approving compliance policies and procedures, periodic meetings with the Company's portfolio managers to review investment policies, strategies and risks, and meeting regularly with the Company's CCO to discuss compliance reports, findings and issues. The Board also relies on the Company's investment advisers and other service providers, with respect to the day-to-day activities of the Company, to create and maintain procedures and controls to minimize risk and the likelihood of adverse effects on the Company's business and reputation.

Board oversight of risk management is also provided by various Board Committees. For example, the Audit Committee meets with the Company's independent registered public accounting firms to ensure that the Company's respective audit scopes include risk-based considerations as to the Company's financial position and operations. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight. The Board's oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Company's investments or activities.

Director Ownership of Shares of the Company

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Director in each Fund and in all of the portfolios of the Company and The RBB Fund Trust (which for each Director comprise all registered investment companies within the Company's family of investment companies overseen by him or her), as of December 31, 2023, including amounts through the deferred compensation plan:

Name of Director	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fixed Income Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Short Duration Bond Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Short Duration High Yield Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director within the Family of Investment Companies
INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS				
Gregory P. Chandler	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Lisa A. Dolly	None	None	None	None
Nicholas A. Giordano	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Arnold M. Reichman	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Robert A. Straniere	None	None	None	\$1-\$10,000
Martha A. Tirinnanzi ⁽¹⁾	None	None	None	None
INTERESTED DIRECTORS				
Robert Sablowsky	None	None	None	Over \$100,000
Brian T. Shea	None	None	None	\$1-\$10,000

(1) Ms. Tirinnanzi began serving as a Director effective January 1, 2024.

Directors' and Officers' Compensation

Effective January 1, 2025, the Company and The RBB Fund Trust, based on an allocation formula, pay each Director a retainer at the rate of \$225,000 annually, \$15,000 for each regular meeting of the Board attended in-person; \$6,000 for each Regulatory Oversight Committee meeting attended in-person; \$5,000 for each other committee (excluding the Regulatory Oversight Committee) meeting attended in-person; \$9,000 and \$6,500, respectively, for each special in-person or telephonic Board meeting that lasts longer than 30 minutes; \$4,000 for each special committee meeting that lasts longer than 30 minutes; \$3,000 for each special Board or committee meeting that lasts less than 30 minutes. The Chair of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Regulatory Oversight Committee each receives an additional fee of \$50,000 for their services. The Chair of the Contract Committee and the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee each receives an additional fee of \$40,000 per year for their services. The Vice Chair of the Regulatory Oversight Committee receives an additional fee of \$25,000 for his services. The Chair of the Board receives an additional fee of \$125,000 per year for his services in this capacity and the Vice Chair of the Board receives an additional fee of \$50,000 per year for his services in this capacity.

From January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the Company and The RBB Fund Trust, based on an allocation formula, paid each Director a retainer at the rate of \$175,000 annually, \$13,500 for each regular meeting of the Board attended in-person; \$5,000 for each Regulatory Oversight Committee meeting attended in-person; \$4,000 for each other committee (excluding the Regulatory Oversight Committee) meeting attended in-person; \$7,500 and \$5,000, respectively, for each special in-person or telephonic Board meeting that lasts longer than 30 minutes; \$3,000 for each special committee meeting that lasts longer than 30 minutes; \$2,000 for each special Board or committee meeting that lasts less than 30 minutes. The Chair of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Regulatory Oversight Committee each received an additional fee of \$35,000 for their services. The Chair of the Contract Committee and the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee each received an additional fee of \$25,000 per year for their services. The Vice Chair of the Regulatory Oversight Committee received an additional fee of \$15,000 for his services. The Chair of the Board received an additional fee of \$100,000 per year for his services in this capacity and the Vice Chair of the Board received an additional fee of \$40,000 per year for his services in this capacity.

From January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, the Company and The RBB Fund Trust, based on an allocation formula, paid each Director a retainer at the rate of \$150,000 annually, \$13,500 for each regular meeting of the Board, \$5,000 for each Regulatory Oversight Committee meeting attended in-person, \$4,000 for each other committee (excluding the Regulatory Oversight Committee) meeting attended in-person, and \$2,000 for each committee meeting attended telephonically or special meeting of the Board attended in-person or telephonically. The Chair of the Audit Committee and Chair of the Regulatory Oversight Committee each received an additional fee of \$20,000 for his services. The Chair of the Contract Committee and the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee each received an additional fee of \$10,000 per year for his services. The Vice Chair of the Board received an additional fee of \$35,000 per year for his services in this capacity and the Chair of the Board received an additional fee of \$75,000 per year for his services in this capacity.

Directors are reimbursed for any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board or any committee thereof. An employee of Vigilant Compliance, LLC serves as CCO of the Company and served as President of the Company until August 2022. Vigilant Compliance, LLC is compensated for the services provided to the Company and The RBB Fund Trust, and such compensation is determined by the Board. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, Vigilant Compliance, LLC received \$875,000 in the aggregate from all series of the Company and The RBB Fund Trust for its services, and \$0 from the Funds. Employees of the Company serve as President, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary and Director of Marketing & Business Development, and are compensated for services provided.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, each of the following members of the Board and the President, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary and Director of Marketing & Business Development received compensation from the Company and The RBB Fund Trust in the following amounts:

Name of Director/Officer	Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund Complex Paid to Directors or Officers
Independent Directors:				
Julian A. Brodsky, Director ⁽¹⁾	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$137,250
Gregory P. Chandler, Director	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$311,000
Lisa A. Dolly, Director	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$296,000
Nicholas A. Giordano, Director	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$291,000
Arnold M. Reichman, Director and Chair	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$397,500
Robert A. Straniere, Director	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$274,750
Martha A. Tirinnanzi, Director ⁽²⁾	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$177,250
Interested Director:				
Robert Sablowsky, Director and Vice Chair	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$370,250
Brian T. Shea, Director	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$300,500
Officers:				
Steven Plump, President	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$308,667
James G. Shaw, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Secretary	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$381,883
Craig Urciuoli, Director of Marketing & Business Development	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$319,178

(1) Mr. Brodsky retired from his role as a Director effective February 2024

(2) Ms. Tirinnanzi began serving as a Director effective January 1, 2024.

Each compensated Director is entitled to participate in the Company's deferred compensation plan (the "DC Plan"). Under the DC Plan, a compensated Director may elect to defer all or a portion of his or her compensation and have the deferred compensation treated as if it had been invested by the Company in shares of one or more of the portfolios of the Company. The amount paid to the Directors under the DC Plan will be determined based upon the performance of such investments.

As of December 31, 2023, the Independent Directors and their respective immediate family members (spouse or dependent children) did not own beneficially or of record any securities of the Company's investment advisers or distributor, or of any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the investment advisers or distributor.

Director Emeritus Program

The Board has created a position of Director Emeritus, whereby an incumbent Director who has attained at least the age of 75 and completed a minimum of fifteen years of service as a Director may, in the sole discretion of the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Company ("Committee"), be recommended to the full Board to serve as Director Emeritus.

A Director Emeritus that has been approved as such receives an annual fee in an amount equal to up to 50% of the annual base compensation paid to a Director. Compensation will be determined annually by the Committee and the Board with respect to each Director Emeritus. In addition, a Director Emeritus will be reimbursed for any expenses incurred in connection with their service, including expenses of travel and lodging incurred in attendance at Board/Committee meetings. A Director Emeritus will continue to receive relevant materials concerning the Funds and will be available to consult with the Directors at reasonable times as requested. However, a Director Emeritus does not have any voting rights at Board meetings and is not subject to election by shareholders of the Funds.

A Director Emeritus will be permitted to serve in such capacity from year to year at the pleasure of the Committee and the Board for up to three years. Effective February 2024, Julian Brodsky serves as a Director Emeritus of the Company. Effective January 2025, Robert Straniere will serve as a Director Emeritus of the Company.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, Julian Brodsky received compensation for his role as a Director Emeritus in the following amounts:

Aggregate Compensation from the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund Complex
\$0	N/A	N/A	\$43,750

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that permits personnel subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Company, subject to certain restrictions.

PROXY VOTING

The Board has delegated the responsibility of voting proxies with respect to the portfolio securities purchased and/or held by the Funds to the Sub-Adviser, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. In exercising its voting obligations, the Sub-Adviser is guided by its general fiduciary duty to act prudently and in the interest of the Funds. The Sub-Adviser will consider factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments and the rights of shareholders in its determination on voting portfolio securities.

The Sub-Adviser will vote proxies in accordance with its Proxy Policies and Procedures, which are included in Appendix B to this SAI. The Sub-Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures describe how it intends to vote proxies relating to a Fund's portfolio securities.

The Company is required to disclose annually each Fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX. Each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th is available without charge upon request by calling 1-(800)-292-6775, or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of November 30, 2024, to the Company's knowledge, the following named persons at the addresses shown below were owners of record of approximately 5% or more of the total outstanding shares of the Funds as indicated below. See "Additional Information Concerning Company Shares" below. Any shareholder that owns 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund may be presumed to "control" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) the Fund. Shareholders controlling a Fund or class could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of a Fund or class on any matter requiring approval of the shareholders of the Fund or class.

Class, Shareholder Name and Address	Percentage of Shares Owned as of November 30, 2024
Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund — Institutional Class:	
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	58.55%
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-2010	41.18%
Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund— Institutional Class:	
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	94.53%
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-2010	5.47%
Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund — Institutional Class:	
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, California 94105-1901	80.52%
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4 th Floor Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-2010	18.98%

As of November 30, 2024, Directors and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each class of each Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

The Funds' investment adviser is F/m Investments LLC (the "Adviser"), located at 3050 K Street, N.W., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20007. The Adviser is a majority owned subsidiary of F/m Managers Group, LLC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of 1251 Capital, a financial services holding company. Prior to the Reorganization, Oakhurst Capital Management, LLC served as the investment adviser to the Predecessor Funds (the "Initial Adviser").

Advisory Agreement with the Company. The Adviser renders advisory services to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement ("Advisory Agreement"). Subject to the supervision of the Board, the Adviser will provide for the overall management of the Funds including (i) the provision of a continuous investment program for the Funds, including investment research and management with respect to all securities, investments, cash and cash equivalents, (ii) the determination from time to time of what securities and other investments will be purchased, retained or sold by the Funds, and (iii) the placement from time to time of orders for all purchases and sales of securities and other investments made for the Funds. The Adviser will provide the services rendered by it in accordance with the Funds' investment objective, restrictions and policies as stated in the Prospectus and in this SAI. The Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment, mistake of law, or for any loss suffered by the Funds in connection with the performance of the Advisory Agreement, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement.

The Fixed Income Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee computed at the annual rate of 0.50% of its average daily net assets; the Short Duration Bond Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee computed at the annual rate of 0.35% of its average daily net assets; and the High Yield Credit Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee computed at the annual rate of 0.75% of its average daily net assets.

The Adviser has entered into a contractual agreement with each Fund to December 31, 2025, under which it has agreed to reduce its investment advisory fee and to absorb Fund expenses to the extent necessary to limit total annual operating expenses (excluding brokerage costs, taxes, borrowing costs, interest, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses) to an amount not exceeding 0.60% of the average daily net assets attributable to Institutional Shares for the Fixed Income Fund; 0.85% of the average daily net assets attributable to Retail Shares for the Fixed Income Fund; 0.60% of the average daily net assets attributable to Institutional Shares for the Short Duration Bond Fund; 0.85% of the average daily net assets attributable to Retail Shares for the Short Duration Bond Fund; 0.95% of the average daily net assets attributable to Institutional Shares of the High Yield Credit Fund; and 1.20% of the average daily net assets attributable to Retail Shares of the High Yield Credit Fund. The contractual agreement for each Fund is currently in effect for two years following the Reorganization. Any payments by the Adviser of expenses which are the Fund's obligation, are subject to repayment by the Fund for a period of three years following the fiscal year in which such fees were reduced or expenses were paid, provided that the repayment does not cause the Fund's total annual operating expenses to exceed the foregoing expense limitations as of the time of the waiver or repayment.

Except as otherwise noted in the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser will pay all expenses incurred by it in connection with its activities under the Advisory Agreement. Each Fund bears all of its own expenses not specifically assumed by the Adviser. General expenses of the Company not readily identifiable as belonging to a portfolio of the Company are allocated among all investment portfolios by or under the direction of the Board in such manner as it deems to be fair and equitable. Expenses borne by a Fund include, but are not limited to the following (or the Fund's share of the following): (a) the cost (including brokerage commissions) of securities purchased or sold by the Fund and any losses incurred in connection therewith; (b) fees payable to and expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund by the Adviser; (c) filing fees and expenses relating to the registration and qualification of the Company and the Fund's shares under federal and/or state securities laws and maintaining such registrations and qualifications; (d) fees and salaries payable to the Company's Directors and officers; (e) taxes (including any income or franchise taxes) and governmental fees; (f) costs of any liability and other insurance or fidelity bonds; (g) any costs, expenses or losses arising out of a liability of or claim for damages or other relief asserted against the Company or the Fund for violation of any law; (h) legal, accounting and auditing expenses, including legal fees of special counsel for the independent Directors; (i) charges of custodians and other agents; (j) expenses of setting in type and printing prospectuses, statements of additional information and supplements thereto for existing shareholders, reports, statements, and confirmations to shareholders and proxy materials that are not attributable to a class; (k) costs of mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information and supplements thereto to existing shareholders, as well as reports to shareholders and proxy materials that are not attributable to a class; (l) any extraordinary expenses; (m) fees, voluntary assessments and other expenses incurred in connection with membership in investment company organizations; (n) costs of mailing and tabulating proxies and costs of shareholders' and Directors' meetings; (o) costs of independent pricing services to value a portfolio's securities; and (p) the costs of investment company literature and other publications provided by the Company to its Directors and officers. Distribution expenses, transfer agency expenses, expenses of preparation, printing and mailing prospectuses, statements of additional information, proxy statements and reports to shareholders, and organizational expenses and registration fees, identified as belonging to a particular class of the Company, are allocated to such class.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall at all times have all rights in and to each Fund's name and all investment models used by or on behalf of the Fund. The Adviser may use the Fund's name or any portion thereof in connection with any other mutual fund or business activity without the consent of any shareholder, and the Company has agreed to execute and deliver any and all documents required to indicate its consent to such use.

The Fund and Predecessor Funds paid the Adviser and Initial Adviser the following advisory fees, including waivers and reimbursements for the past three fiscal years:

	Management Fees Accrued	Waivers and/or Reimbursements	Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser
Fixed Income Fund			
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024	\$570,542	\$224,568	\$345,974
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023	\$546,639	\$217,089	\$329,550
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022	\$573,921	\$272,412	\$301,509
Short Duration Bond Fund			
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024	\$71,777	\$140,157	\$0
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023	\$144,792	\$178,256	\$0
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022	\$294,537	\$139,749	\$154,788
High Yield Credit Fund			
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024	\$282,199	\$120,174	\$162,025
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2023	\$418,448	\$148,483	\$269,965
For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022	\$635,767	\$133,686	\$502,081

The Sub-Adviser

The Adviser, with the approval of the Board, has retained Oakhurst Capital Advisors, LLC, 3050 K Street, N.W., Suite 201, Washington, D.C. 20007 to serve as sub-adviser to the Funds. Prior to the Reorganizations, F/m Investments LLC, d/b/a Oakhurst Capital Management (formerly, F/m Investments LLC, d/b/a Oakhurst Capital Advisors) served as the sub-adviser to the Predecessor Funds (the “Initial Sub-Adviser”). Prior to December 29, 2020, no sub-advisory fees were paid as there was no sub-adviser to any of the Funds.

Under the terms of a Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Adviser is responsible for selecting the portfolio securities for investment by each Fund, subject to the general supervision of the Board and the Adviser. The Adviser (not the Funds) pays the Sub-Adviser a fee equal to the annual rate of 0.475% of the Fixed Income Fund’s average daily net assets, 0.325% of the Short Duration Bond Fund’s average daily net assets, and 0.725% of the High Yield Credit Fund’s average daily net assets. The Sub-Adviser’s fees are reduced on a pro rata basis to the extent that the Adviser reduces its advisory fees or reimburses expenses of a Fund. During the fiscal years ended August 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Sub-Adviser and Initial Sub-Adviser received the following sub-advisory fees from the Adviser.

Fiscal Year Ended	Fixed Income Fund	Short Duration Bond Fund	High Yield Credit Fund
August 31, 2024	\$541,677	\$66,603	\$272,596
August 31, 2023*	\$27,332	\$10,342	\$13,948
August 31, 2022*	\$29,836	\$21,240	\$22,068

* Prior to the Reorganizations, the sub-advisory fees were paid to the Initial Sub-Adviser.

By its terms, each Sub-Advisory Agreement will remain in force for an initial term of two years and from year-to-year thereafter, provided such continuance is approved at least annually by: (1) the Board; or (2) a vote of the majority of a Fund's outstanding shares; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the members of the Board who are not "interested persons" of the Company within the meaning of that term under the 1940 Act, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Sub-Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, on sixty days' written notice, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board, by a vote of the majority of a Fund's outstanding shares, or by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser. Each Sub-Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, or upon termination of the Investment Advisory Agreement for the applicable Fund.

The Portfolio Managers

This section includes information about the Funds' portfolio managers, including information about other accounts they manage, the dollar range of Fund shares they own and how they are compensated.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers

The table below identifies the number of accounts (other than the Funds with respect to which information is provided) for which the portfolio managers have day-to-day management responsibilities and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts. This information is provided as of August 31, 2024.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets	# of Accounts Managed that Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets that Advisory Fee Based on Performance
Barry P. Julien	Other Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	457	\$648.4 million	0	\$0
John Han	Other Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$49 million	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

Description of Compensation. The Portfolio Managers are paid a base salary and may receive a discretionary bonus depending on, among other things, the financial results of the Sub-Adviser.

Conflict of Interest. The investment strategies of the Funds and other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers are similar. The Sub-Adviser has adopted policies and procedures designed to address conflicts in allocation of investment opportunities between the Funds and other accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser. These policies are designed to ensure equitable treatment of all accounts. In addition, procedures are in place to monitor personal trading by the portfolio managers to ensure that the interests of the Sub-Adviser's clients come first.

Securities Ownership. As of August 31, 2024, the portfolio managers owned securities of the Funds in the amount set forth in the table below.

Portfolio Manager*	Dollar Value of Securities Beneficially Owned
Fixed Income Fund	
Barry P. Julien, CFA®	None
John Han, CFA®	None
Short Duration Bond Fund	
Barry P. Julien, CFA®	None
John Han, CFA®	None
High Yield Credit Fund	
Barry P. Julien, CFA®	None
John Han, CFA®	None

* Dollar ranges are as follows: none; \$1-\$10,000; \$10,001-\$50,000; \$50,001-\$100,000; \$100,001-\$500,000; \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and over \$1,000,000.

Administration And Accounting Agreement

Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as fund administrator to the Funds pursuant to a fund administration servicing agreement and serves as fund accountant pursuant to a fund accounting servicing agreement (the “Administration Agreements”). Under the fund accounting servicing agreement, Fund Services has agreed to furnish to the Funds statistical and research data, clerical, accounting and bookkeeping services, and certain other services required by the Funds. Under the fund administration servicing agreement, Fund Services has agreed to provide fund administration services to the Company. These services include the preparation and coordination of the Company’s annual post-effective amendment filing and supplements to the Funds’ registration statement, the preparation and assembly of board meeting materials, and certain other services necessary to the Company’s fund administration. In addition, Fund Services has agreed to prepare and file various reports with the appropriate regulatory agencies and prepare materials required by the SEC or any state securities commission having jurisdiction over the Funds.

The Administration Agreements provide that Fund Services shall be obligated to exercise reasonable care in the performance of its duties and that Fund Services shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Company in connection with its duties under the Administration Agreements, except a loss resulting from Fund Services’ refusal or failure to comply with the terms of the applicable Administration Agreement or from its bad faith, negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties thereunder.

Fund Services receives a fee under the Administration Agreements based on the average daily net assets of the Company.

The Funds paid Fund Services the following fees for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024:

	Administration and Accounting Fees Paid
Fixed Income Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024*	\$99,300
Short Duration Bond Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024*	\$41,249
High Yield Credit Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024*	\$41,225

* Effective October 30, 2023, Fund Services serves as fund administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent to the Funds.

Previous Administrators and Transfer Agents: Prior to October 30, 2023, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, served as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Predecessor Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement.

Prior to October 30, 2023, the administration, accounting and transfer agent fees paid to Ultimus by the Predecessor Funds for the past three fiscal years are as follows:

	Administration, Accounting and Transfer Agent Fees Paid
Fixed Income Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024	\$20,176
For the fiscal year August 31, 2023	\$151,298
For the fiscal year August 31, 2022	\$148,316
Short Duration Bond Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024	\$9,852
For the fiscal year August 31, 2023	\$80,546
For the fiscal year August 31, 2022	\$116,291
High Yield Credit Fund	
For the fiscal year August 31, 2024	\$17,771
For the fiscal year August 31, 2023	\$92,163
For the fiscal year August 31, 2022	\$118,189

Custodian Agreement

U.S. Bank, N.A., (the “Custodian”), 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, Suite 302, is custodian of the Funds’ assets pursuant to a custodian agreement (the “Custodian Agreement”). Under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian: (a) maintains a separate account or accounts in the name of the Funds; (b) holds and transfers portfolio investments on account of the Funds; (c) accepts receipts and makes disbursements of money on behalf of the Funds; (d) collects and receives all income and other payments and distributions on account of the Funds’ portfolio investments; and (e) makes periodic reports to the Board concerning the Funds’ operations. The Custodian is authorized to select one or more banks or trust companies to serve as sub-custodian on behalf of the Funds, provided that the Custodian remains responsible for the performance of all of its duties under the Custodian Agreement and holds the Funds harmless from the acts and omissions of any affiliate, sub-custodian or domestic sub-custodian. For its services to the Funds under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian receives a fee based on the Funds’ average gross assets calculated daily and payable monthly. Transaction charges and out-of-pocket expenses are also charged to the Funds. Fund Services and the Custodian are affiliates.

Transfer Agency Agreement

Fund Services, also serves as the transfer and dividend disbursing agent for the Fund pursuant to a transfer agency and servicing agreement (the “Transfer Agency Agreement”), under which Fund Services: (a) issues and redeems shares of the Funds; (b) addresses and mails all communications by the Funds to record owners of the shares, including reports to shareholders, dividend and distribution notices and proxy materials for its meetings of shareholders; (c) maintains shareholder accounts and, if requested, sub-accounts; and (d) makes periodic reports to the Board concerning the operations of the Funds. Fund Services may, subject to the Board’s approval, assign its duties as transfer and dividend disbursing agent to any affiliate. For its services to the Funds under the Transfer Agency Agreement, Fund Services receives an annual fee based on the number of accounts in the Funds and the Funds’ average gross assets calculated daily and payable monthly. Transaction charges and out-of-pocket expenses are also charged to the Funds.

Fund Services also provides services relating to the implementation of the Company’s Anti-Money Laundering Program. In addition, Fund Services provides services relating to the implementation of the Funds’ Customer Identification Program, including verification of required customer information and the maintenance of records with respect to such verification.

Distribution Agreement and Plan Of Distribution

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”), whose principal business address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101, serves as the underwriter to the Funds pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”). The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor is not affiliated with the Company, the Adviser, or the Sub-Adviser.

Under the Distribution Agreement with the Funds, the Distributor serves as the agent of the Company in connection with the continuous offering of shares of the Funds. The Distributor continually distributes shares of the Funds on a best efforts basis. The Distributor has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of Fund shares. The Distributor and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies or which securities are to be purchased or sold by the Company.

The Distributor may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of shares of the Funds. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund “supermarket” platform arrangements, the Funds and/or the Adviser, rather than the Distributor, typically enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may charge a fee for their services and may receive shareholder service or other fees from parties other than the Distributor. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Funds.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Funds through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary’s procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary, and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the financial intermediary. The Distributor does not receive compensation from the Funds for its distribution services except the distribution/service fees with respect to the shares of those classes for which a Rule 12b-1 distribution plan is effective. The Adviser pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution-related services.

The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities in accordance with the 1940 Act. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Company on behalf of the Funds on no less than 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds or by vote of a majority of the members of the Board who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Company and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Agreement, or by the Distributor, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the Company in connection with the performance of the Distributor's obligations and duties under the Distribution Agreement, except a loss resulting from the Distributor's willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of such duties and obligations, or by reason of its reckless disregard thereof.

Rule 12b-1 Plan

As described in the Prospectus, each Fund has adopted a Rule 12b-1 plan (the "Plan") for its Retail Shares. The Plan, among other things, permits the Retail Shares to pay the Distributor a quarterly service fee at annual rates not exceeding 0.25% of the assets of the Retail Shares as compensation for its services as principal underwriter of the shares of such classes. Pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, the Plan (together with the Distribution Agreement) was approved by the Funds' Board, including a majority of the Directors who are not interested persons of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Plan or the Distribution Agreement. The principal types of activities for which payments under the Plan may be made include payments to intermediaries for shareholder servicing, for "no transaction fee" or wrap programs, and for retirement plan recordkeeping. Payments under the Plan also may be made for activities such as advertising, printing and mailing the Prospectus to persons who are not current shareholders, compensation to underwriters, compensation to broker-dealers, compensation to sales personnel, and interest, carrying or other financing charges. The Company believes that the Plan benefits the Company by increasing net sales of the Funds (or reducing net redemptions), potentially allowing a Fund to benefit from economies of scale.

The Plan may be terminated by vote of a majority of the Independent Directors, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the relevant class of shares of the Fund. The Plan may be amended by vote of the relevant Directors, including a majority of the relevant independent Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. Any change in the Plan that would materially increase the fees payable thereunder by the relevant class of shares of a Fund requires approval by a vote of the holders of a majority of such shares outstanding. The Funds' Directors review quarterly a written report of such costs and the purposes for which such costs have been incurred.

The Plan will continue in effect for successive one-year periods, provided that each such continuance is specifically approved (i) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Directors and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the entire Board cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding securities of the relevant class.

FUND TRANSACTIONS

Subject to policies established by the Board and oversight by the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser is responsible for each Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Funds' portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are debt securities usually are principal transactions in which portfolio securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of securities generally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked prices. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Transactions in the over-the-counter markets are generally principal transactions with dealers. With respect to the over-the-counter markets, the Funds, where possible, will deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except under circumstances where better price and execution are available elsewhere.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Sub-Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution for the Funds, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Sub-Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received. The Sub-Adviser may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Company as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Sub-Adviser may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Funds' shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Board that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

Brokerage Transactions

The Sub-Adviser is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Funds and/or the other accounts over which the Sub-Adviser exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Sub-Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Sub-Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Company and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

No brokerage commissions were paid by the Funds and Predecessor Funds during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022. All transactions were conducted on a principal basis.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom a Fund effects securities transactions may also be used by the Sub-Adviser in servicing its other advisory accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Sub-Adviser in connection with its services to a Fund. Although research services and other information are useful to the Funds and the Sub-Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board and the Sub-Adviser that the provision of such research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Sub-Adviser of performing its duties to the Funds under the Sub-Advisory Agreements.

While each Fund does not deem it practicable and in its best interests to solicit competitive bids for commission rates on each transaction, consideration is regularly given to posted commission rates as well as other information concerning the level of commissions charged on comparable transactions by qualified brokers. No Fund has an obligation to deal with any broker or dealer in the execution of its transactions.

Under the 1940 Act, persons affiliated with the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser may be prohibited from dealing with a Fund as a principal in the purchase and sale of securities. Therefore, an affiliate of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser will not be approved to serve as a Fund's dealer in connection with over-the-counter transactions. However, an affiliate may serve as a Fund's broker in over-the-counter transactions conducted on an agency basis and will receive brokerage commissions in connection with such transactions.

The Funds will not enter into any brokerage transactions with an affiliate if such transactions would be unfair or unreasonable to Fund shareholders, and any commissions will be paid solely for the execution of trades and not for any other services. The Investment Advisory Agreements provide that affiliates of the Adviser may receive brokerage commissions in connection with effecting such transactions for the Funds. In determining the commissions to be paid to an affiliate, it is the policy of each Fund that such commissions will, in the judgment of the Board, be (a) at least as favorable to the Fund as those that would be charged by other qualified brokers having comparable execution capability and (b) at least as favorable to the Fund as commissions contemporaneously charged by an affiliate on comparable transactions for its most favored unaffiliated customers, except for customers of an affiliate considered by a majority of the Independent Directors not to be comparable to a Fund.

The Investment Advisory Agreements do not provide for a reduction of the Adviser's fee by the amount of any profits earned by an affiliate from brokerage commissions generated from portfolio transactions of the Funds. While the Funds contemplate no ongoing arrangements with any other brokerage firms, brokerage business may be given from time to time to other firms. An affiliate will not receive reciprocal brokerage business as a result of the brokerage business placed by the Funds with others.

As of August 31, 2024, the Funds did not hold debt securities issued by the parent companies of their "regular broker-dealers" as defined in the 1940 Act.

SECURITIES LENDING

Securities Finance Trust Company (otherwise known as and referred to herein as “eSecLending”) serves as securities lending agent for the Funds and in that role administers the Funds’ securities lending program pursuant to the terms of a Securities Lending Agency Agreement entered into between the Funds and eSecLending.

As securities lending agent, eSecLending is responsible for marketing to approved borrowers available securities from the Funds’ portfolio. eSecLending is responsible for the administration and management of the Funds’ securities lending program, including the preparation and execution of a participant agreement with each borrower governing the terms and conditions of any securities loan, ensuring that securities loans are properly coordinated and documented with the Funds’ custodian, ensuring that loaned securities are daily valued and that the corresponding required cash collateral of at least 102% of the current market value of the loaned securities is delivered by the borrower(s), using best efforts to obtain additional collateral on the next business day if the value of the collateral falls below the required amount, and arranging for the investment of cash collateral received from borrowers in accordance with the Funds’ investment guidelines.

eSecLending receives as compensation for its services a portion of the amount earned by the Funds for lending securities.

The table below sets forth, for each Fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, the Fund’s gross income received from securities lending activities with the prior securities lending agent, the fees and/or other compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities, and the net income earned by the Fund for securities lending activities.

	Fixed Income Fund	Short Duration Bond Fund	Short Duration High Yield Credit Fund
For the Fiscal Period/Year Ended August 31, 2024			
Gross income from securities lending activities:	\$10,696	\$6,122	\$34,778
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split:	\$215	\$967	\$2,147
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service that are not included in the revenue split:	\$58	\$18	\$186
Administrative fees not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rebates (paid to borrower):	\$9,563	\$1,267	\$23,855
Other fees not included in revenue split:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities:	\$9,835	\$2,252	\$26,187
Net income from securities lending activities:	\$861	\$3,870	\$8,591

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Read the Funds’ Prospectus for information regarding the purchase and redemption of Fund shares. The following information supplements information in the Funds’ Prospectus.

You may purchase shares through an account maintained by your brokerage firm, financial institutions and industry professionals (“Service Organizations”) and you may also purchase shares directly by mail or wire. The Company reserves the right, if conditions exist which make cash payments undesirable, to honor any request for redemption or repurchase of a Fund’s shares by making payment in whole or in part in securities chosen by the Company and valued in the same way as they would be valued for purposes of computing a Fund’s NAV. If payment is made in securities, a shareholder may incur transaction costs in converting these securities into cash. A shareholder will also bear any market risk or tax consequences as a result of a payment in securities. The Company has elected, however, to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that a Fund is obligated to redeem its shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its NAV during any 90-day period for any one shareholder of the Fund. A shareholder will bear the risk of a decline in market value and any tax consequences associated with a redemption in securities.

Under the 1940 Act, the Company may suspend the right to redemption or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange, Inc. (the “NYSE”) is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), or during which the SEC restricts trading on the NYSE or determines an emergency exists as a result of which disposal or valuation of portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the SEC may permit. (The Company may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of its shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions).

Shares of the Funds are subject to redemption by the Company, at the redemption price of such shares as in effect from time to time, including, without limitation: (1) to reimburse the Funds for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder as provided in the Prospectus from time to time; (2) if such redemption is, in the opinion of the Board, desirable in order to prevent the Company or the Funds from being deemed a “personal holding company” within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”); (3) or if the net income with respect to any particular class of common stock should be negative or it should otherwise be appropriate to carry out the Company’s responsibilities under the 1940 Act.

Each Fund has the right to redeem your shares at current NAV at any time and without prior notice if, and to the extent that, such redemption is necessary to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of your failure to make full payment for shares of the Fund you previously purchased or subscribed for.

Other Purchase Information

If shares of the Funds are held in a “street name” account with an authorized dealer, all recordkeeping, transaction processing and payments of distributions relating to the beneficial owner’s account will be performed by the authorized dealer, and not by a Fund and its Transfer Agent. Since the Funds will have no record of the beneficial owner’s transactions, a beneficial owner should contact the authorized dealer to purchase, redeem or exchange shares, to make changes in or give instructions concerning the account or to obtain information about the account. The transfer of shares in a “street name” account to an account with another dealer or to an account directly with a Fund involves special procedures and will require the beneficial owner to obtain historical purchase information about the shares in the account from the authorized dealer.

Each Fund has established a Retail and an Institutional class of shares. Before choosing a share class, you should consider the following factors, as well as any other relevant facts and circumstances. As of the date of this SAI, Retail Shares are not available for purchase.

Retail Shares are sold through certain financial intermediaries and may have higher expenses than Institutional shares, since they are subject to a distribution fee of 0.25% of net assets. Institutional shares are not subject to distribution fees but have a higher minimum investment requirement than Retail Shares. For more information, see the Funds’ Prospectus.

TELEPHONE TRANSACTION PROCEDURES

The Company’s telephone transaction procedures include the following measures: (1) requiring the appropriate telephone transaction privilege forms; (2) requiring the caller to provide the names of the account owners, the account social security number and name of the Fund, all of which must match the Company’s records; (3) requiring the Company’s service representative to complete a telephone transaction form, listing all of the above caller identification information; (4) permitting exchanges (if applicable) only if the two account registrations are identical; (5) requiring that redemption proceeds be sent only by check to the account owners of record at the address of record, or by electronic funds transfer through the ACH network or by wire only to the owners of record at the bank account of record; (6) sending a written confirmation for each telephone transaction to the owners of record at the address of record within five (5) business days of the call; and (7) maintaining tapes of telephone transactions for six months, if the Company elects to record shareholder telephone transactions. For accounts held of record by broker-dealers, financial institutions, securities dealers, financial planners and other industry professionals, additional documentation or information regarding the scope of a caller’s authority is required. Finally, for telephone transactions in accounts held jointly, additional information regarding other account holders is required. Shares held in IRA accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 1-(800)-292-6775. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

VALUATION OF SHARES

In accordance with procedures adopted by the Board, the NAV per share of each Fund is calculated by determining the value of the net assets attributed to the Fund and dividing by the number of outstanding shares of the Fund. All securities are valued on each Business Day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, but not always, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) or such other time as the NYSE or National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System (“NASDAQ”) market may officially close. The term “Business Day” means any day the NYSE is open for trading, which is Monday through Friday except for holidays. The NYSE is generally closed on the following holidays: New Year’s Day (observed), Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington’s Birthday (observed), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

The time at which transactions and shares are priced and the time by which orders must be received may be changed in case of an emergency or if regular trading on the NYSE is stopped at a time other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. The Company reserves the right to reprocess purchase, redemption and exchange transactions that were initially processed at a NAV other than the Fund’s official closing NAV (as the same may be subsequently adjusted), and to recover amounts from (or distribute amounts to) shareholders based on the official closing NAV. The Company reserves the right to advance the time by which purchase and redemption orders must be received for same business day credit as otherwise permitted by the SEC. In addition, the Fund may compute its NAV as of any time permitted pursuant to any exemption, order or statement of the SEC or its staff.

The Board has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by each Fund and its Valuation Designee (defined below) in calculating the Fund’s NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, each Fund has designated the Adviser as its “Valuation Designee” to perform all of the fair value determinations as well as to perform all of the responsibilities that may be performed by the Valuation Designee in accordance with Rule 2a-5. The Valuation Designee is authorized to make all necessary determinations of the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or if it is deemed that the prices obtained from brokers and dealers or independent pricing services are unreliable. Prices are generally determined using readily available market prices. Subject to the approval of the Board, the Funds may employ outside organizations, which may use a matrix or formula method that takes into consideration market indices, matrices, yield curves and other specific adjustments in determining the approximate market value of portfolio investments. This may result in the investments being valued at a price that differs from the price that would have been determined had the matrix or formula method not been used. All cash, receivables, and current payables are carried on a Fund’s books at their face value. Other assets, if any, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by each Fund’s Valuation Designee.

The procedures used by any pricing service and its valuation results are reviewed by the officers of the Company under the general supervision of the Board.

Each Fund may hold portfolio securities that are listed on foreign exchanges. These securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Funds do not calculate NAV. As a result, the value of these investments may change on days when you cannot purchase or sell Fund shares.

TAXES

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this SAI are based on the Code and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly alter the statements included herein, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive.

General

Each Fund qualified during its last taxable year and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, of the Code. As such, each Fund generally is exempt from federal income tax on its net investment income and realized capital gains that it distributes to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, each Fund must meet three important tests each year.

First, a Fund must derive with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of a Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of its total assets in securities of the issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or (3) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Third, a Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) before taking into account any deduction for dividends paid, and 90% of its tax-exempt income, if any, for the year.

Each Fund intends to comply with these requirements. If a Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a regulated investment company. If for any taxable year a Fund were not to qualify as a regulated investment company, all its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In that event, shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, and corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax on regulated investment companies that fail to distribute each year an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions each year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

As of August 31, 2024, the Oakhurst Fixed Income Fund had short-term capital losses of \$901,758 and long-term capital losses of \$8,174,500. The Oakhurst Short Duration Bond Fund had short-term capital losses of \$1,981,555 and long-term capital losses of \$3,015,271. The Oakhurst Short Duration High Yield had short-term capital losses of \$4,706,925 and long-term capital losses of \$7,443,845. The capital losses can be carried forward for an unlimited period.

Taxation of Certain Investments

The tax principles applicable to transactions in financial instruments, such as futures contracts and options, that may be engaged in by a Fund, and investments in passive foreign investment companies (“PFICs”), are complex and, in some cases, uncertain. Such transactions and investments may cause a Fund to recognize taxable income prior to the receipt of cash, thereby requiring the Fund to liquidate other positions, or to borrow money, so as to make sufficient distributions to shareholders to avoid corporate-level tax. Moreover, some or all of the taxable income recognized may be ordinary income or short-term capital gain, so that the distributions may be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

In addition, in the case of any shares of a PFIC in which a Fund invests, the Fund may be liable for corporate-level tax on any ultimate gain or distributions on the shares if the Fund fails to make an election to recognize income annually during the period of its ownership of the shares.

State and Local Taxes

Although the Funds each expect to qualify as a “regulated investment company” and to be relieved of all or substantially all federal income taxes, depending upon the extent of its activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, each Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING COMPANY SHARES

The Company has authorized capital of 100 billion shares of common stock at a par value of \$0.001 per share. Currently, 92.023 billion shares have been classified into 237 classes. However, the Company only has approximately 70 active share classes that have begun investment operations. Under the Company’s charter, the Board has the power to classify and reclassify any unissued shares of common stock from time to time.

Each share that represents an interest in a Fund has an equal proportionate interest in the assets belonging to the Fund with each other share that represents an interest in the Fund, even where a share has a different class designation than another share representing an interest in the Fund. Shares of the Company do not have preemptive or conversion rights. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus, shares of the Company will be fully paid and non-assessable.

The Company does not currently intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders except as required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law. The Company’s amended By-Laws provide that shareholders owning at least ten percent of the outstanding shares of all classes of common stock of the Company have the right to call for a meeting of shareholders to consider the removal of one or more directors. To the extent required by law, the Company will assist in shareholder communication in such matters.

Holders of shares of each class of the Funds will vote in the aggregate and not by class on all matters, except where otherwise required by law. Further, shareholders of the Company will vote in the aggregate and not by portfolio except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular portfolio or class of shares. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted by the provisions of such Act or applicable state law, or otherwise, to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Company shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each portfolio affected by the matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a portfolio shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each portfolio in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the portfolio. Under Rule 18f-2 the approval of an investment advisory agreement or distribution agreement or any change in a fundamental investment objective or fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a portfolio only if approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such portfolio. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the selection of independent public accountants and the election of directors are not subject to the separate voting requirements and may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of an investment company voting without regard to a portfolio. Shareholders of the Company are entitled to one vote for each full share held (irrespective of class or portfolio) and fractional votes for fractional shares held. Voting rights are not cumulative and, accordingly, the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate shares of common stock of the Company may elect all of the Directors.

Notwithstanding any provision of Maryland law requiring a greater vote of shares of the Company's common stock (or of any class voting as a class) in connection with any corporate action, unless otherwise provided by law (for example by Rule 18f-2 discussed above), or by the Company's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, the Company may take or authorize such action upon the favorable vote of the holders of more than 50% of all of the outstanding shares of Common Stock voting without regard to class (or portfolio).

MISCELLANEOUS

Anti-Money Laundering Program

The Funds have established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Funds' Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures, and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program, and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that certain of their service providers have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, and conducting a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners, if applicable, cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

Counsel

The law firm of Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, One Logan Square, Suite 2000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-6996, serves as independent counsel to the Company and the Independent Directors.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Ave, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, and in that capacity audits the Funds' financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 2024 audited financial statements, which include the financial highlights of each Fund and Predecessor Fund for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, and 2020, as set forth in the Predecessor Funds' annual report to shareholders, including the notes thereto and the report of Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' and Predecessor Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. Copies of the Annual Report may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-(800)-292-6775.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Credit Ratings

An **S&P Global Ratings** short-term issue credit rating is generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P Global Ratings for short-term issues:

“A-1” – A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

“A-2” – A short-term obligation rated “A-2” is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

“A-3” – A short-term obligation rated “A-3” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“B” – A short-term obligation rated “B” is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

“C” – A short-term obligation rated “C” is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“D” – A short-term obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings – S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) short-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

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

“P-1” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 reflect a superior ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-2” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 reflect a strong ability to repay short-term obligations.

“P-3” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 reflect an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

“NP” – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issuer, obligation and/or program.

Fitch, Inc. / Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short-term” based on market convention.¹ Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

“F1” – Securities possess the highest short-term credit quality. This designation indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

“F2” – Securities possess good short-term credit quality. This designation indicates good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

1. A long-term rating can also be used to rate an issue with short maturity.

“F3” – Securities possess fair short-term credit quality. This designation indicates that the intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

“B” – Securities possess speculative short-term credit quality. This designation indicates minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

“C” – Securities possess high short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

“RD” – Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

“D” – Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

“NR” – Is assigned to an issue of a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated.

The **DBRS Morningstar® Ratings Limited (“DBRS Morningstar”)** short-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of shorter than one year. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories “(high)”, “(middle)”, and “(low)”.

The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for commercial paper and short-term debt:

“R-1 (high)” - Short-term debt rated “R-1 (high)” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“R-1 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (middle)” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from “R-1 (high)” by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“R-1 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-1 (low)” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“R-2 (high)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (high)” is considered to be at the upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“R-2 (middle)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (middle)” is considered to be of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.

“R-2 (low)” – Short-term debt rated “R-2 (low)” is considered to be at the lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer’s ability to meet such obligations.

“R-3” – Short-term debt rated “R-3” is considered to be at the lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events, and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

“R-4” – Short-term debt rated “R-4” is considered to be of speculative credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is uncertain.

“R-5” – Short-term debt rated “R-5” is considered to be of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet short-term financial obligations as they fall due.

“D” – A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding-up statute, or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by **S&P Global Ratings** for long-term issues:

“AAA” – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

“AA” – An obligation rated “AA” differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

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

“BBB” – An obligation rated “BBB” exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

“BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” – Obligations rated “BB,” “B,” “CCC,” “CC” and “C” are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. “BB” indicates the least degree of speculation and “C” the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

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

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

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

“CC” – An obligation rated “CC” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The “CC” rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

“C” – An obligation rated “C” is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

“D” – An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the “D” rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The “D” rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to “D” if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring

Plus (+) or minus (-) – Ratings from “AA” to “CCC” may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

“NR” – This indicates that a rating has not been assigned, or is no longer assigned.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. A foreign currency rating on an issuer can differ from the local currency rating on it when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, versus obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s long-term ratings are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations with an original maturity of eleven months or more. Such ratings reflect both on the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

“Aaa” – Obligations rated “Aaa” are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

“Aa” – Obligations rated “Aa” are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

“A” – Obligations rated “A” are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

“Baa” – Obligations rated “Baa” are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

“Ba” – Obligations rated “Ba” are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

“B” – Obligations rated “B” are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

“Caa” – Obligations rated “Caa” are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

“Ca” – Obligations rated “Ca” are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

“C” – Obligations rated “C” are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

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

“NR” – Is assigned to unrated obligations, obligation and/or program.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by *Fitch*:

“AAA” – Securities considered to be of the highest credit quality. “AAA” ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

“AA” – Securities considered to be of very high credit quality. “AA” ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

“A” – Securities considered to be of high credit quality. “A” ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

“BBB” – Securities considered to be of good credit quality. “BBB” ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

“BB” – Securities considered to be speculative. “BB” ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

“B” – Securities considered to be highly speculative. “B” ratings indicate that material credit risk is present

“CCC” – A “CCC” rating indicates that substantial credit risk is present.

“CC” – A “CC” rating indicates very high levels of credit risk.

“C” – A “C” rating indicates exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned “RD” or “D” ratings but are instead rated in the “CCC” to “C” rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. Fitch believes that this approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Plus (+) or minus (-) may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the “AAA” obligation rating category, or to corporate finance obligation ratings in the categories below “CCC”.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated issue of a rated issuer.

The *DBRS* Morningstar long-term obligation ratings provide DBRS Morningstar’s opinion on the risk that investors may not be repaid in accordance with the terms under which the long-term obligation was issued. The obligations rated in this category typically have a term of one year or longer. All rating categories from AA to CCC contain subcategories “(high)” and “(low)”. The absence of either a “(high)” or “(low)” designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category. The following summarizes the ratings used by DBRS Morningstar for long-term debt:

“AAA” – Long-term debt rated “AAA” is of the highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.

“AA” – Long-term debt rated “AA” is of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from “AAA” only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

“A” – Long-term debt rated “A” is of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than “AA.” May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.

“BBB” – Long-term debt rated “BBB” is of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.

“BB” – Long-term debt rated “BB” is of speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.

“B” – Long-term debt rated “B” is of highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.

“CCC”, “CC” and “C” – Long-term debt rated in any of these categories is of very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although “CC” and “C” ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default or subordinated to obligations rated in the “CCC” to “B” range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the “C” category.

“D” – A downgrade to “D” may occur when the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods. DBRS Morningstar may also use “SD” (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a “distressed exchange”.

Municipal Note Ratings

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

- Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment - the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Municipal Short-Term Note rating symbols are as follows:

"SP-1" – A municipal note rated "SP-1" exhibits a strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

"SP-2" – A municipal note rated "SP-2" exhibits a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

"SP-3" – A municipal note rated "SP-3" exhibits a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

"D" – This rating is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed debt restructuring, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Moody's uses the global short-term Prime rating scale (listed above under Short-Term Credit Ratings) for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer's self-liquidity.

For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody's uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") and Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scales provided below.

Moody's uses the MIG scale for U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less.

MIG Scale

"MIG-1" – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

"MIG-2" – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

"MIG-3" – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

"SG" – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

"NR" – Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), Moody's assigns both a long-term rating and a short-term payment obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term payment obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to meet any purchase price payment obligation resulting from optional tenders ("on demand") and/or mandatory tenders of the VRDO. The short-term payment obligation rating uses the VMIG scale. Transitions of VMIG ratings with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions of Prime ratings reflecting the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG rating if the frequency of the payment obligation is less than every three years. If the frequency of the payment obligation is less than three years but the obligation is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the VMIG short-term rating is not assigned and it is denoted as "NR".

"VMIG-1" – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

"VMIG-2" – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

“VMIG-3” – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections.

“SG” – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have a sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections.

“NR” – Is assigned to an unrated obligation, obligation and/or program.

About Credit Ratings

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

Ratings assigned on **Moody's** global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities.

Fitch's credit ratings are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity or obligation to meet financial commitments. Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are assigned to corporations, sovereign entities, financial institutions such as banks, leasing companies and insurers, and public finance entities (local and regional governments). Issue-level ratings are also assigned and often include an expectation of recovery, which may be notched above or below the issuer-level rating. Issue ratings are assigned to secured and unsecured debt securities, loans, preferred stock and other instruments. Credit ratings are indications of the likelihood of repayment in accordance with the terms of the issuance. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e., rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

DBRS Morningstar offers independent, transparent, and innovative credit analysis to the market. Credit ratings are forward-looking opinions about credit risk that reflect the creditworthiness of an issuer, rated entity, security and/or obligation based on DBRS Morningstar's quantitative and qualitative analysis in accordance with applicable methodologies and criteria. They are meant to provide opinions on relative measures of risk and are not based on expectations of, or meant to predict, any specific default probability. Credit ratings are not statements of fact. DBRS Morningstar issues credit ratings using one or more categories, such as public, private, provisional, final(ized), solicited, or unsolicited. From time to time, credit ratings may also be subject to trends, placed under review, or discontinued. DBRS Morningstar credit ratings are determined by credit rating committees.

APPENDIX B

OAKHURST CAPITAL ADVISORS, LLC

23. PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

BACKGROUND

Under Rule 206(4)-6 of the Act an investment adviser is prohibited from exercising voting authority with respect to client securities unless: (i) the adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients, which procedures must include how the adviser addresses material conflicts of interest that may arise between the interest of the adviser and its clients; (ii) the adviser describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients and provides copies on request, and (iii) the adviser discloses to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

GENERAL POLICY

Since the Funds' strategies involve debt securities that do not typically vote proxies, this policy will not frequently be utilized. However, in accordance with the Subadvisory Agreement by and between OCA and F/m Investments LLC ("FMI"), OCA shall vote, or abstain from voting all proxies with respect to companies whose securities are held in the Fund in accordance with OCA's then-current Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures and provided that the relevant proxy materials have been forwarded to OCA in a timely manner by the Fund's custodian.

PROCEDURES

- As a fiduciary of the Funds, OCA shall vote the proxies of the Funds' portfolio securities in a manner consistent with the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders. Proxy voting will also adhere to The RBB Fund, Inc. Proxy Voting Policy which delegates the responsibility of voting proxies on behalf of the Funds to the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. The Chief Investment Officer and/or his designee is primarily responsible for receiving the proxies, casting the vote, maintenance of records, and will coordinate with the Fund's administrator for N-PX filing. With regards to any conflict of interest, OCA will always vote in favor of the Fund.
- Absent specific client instructions, it is OCA's general policy to vote in accordance with management. In any instance where a proxy vote deviates from the recommendation of management, OCA generally considers factors such as: shareholders' proposals; cost effects of such proposals; effect on employees; and executive and director compensation. In any instance where OCA votes a proxy differently from the recommendation of management, the CIO or his designee is required to prepare and maintain a written explanation of the reason for the deviation, as well as a representation that OCA and its staff are not conflicted in making the chosen voting decision.
- OCA shall analyze each proxy on a case-by-case basis, informed by the guidelines elaborated below, subject to the requirement that all votes shall be cast solely in the long-term interest of its clients. OCA does not intend for these guidelines to be exhaustive. Hundreds of issues appear on proxy ballots every year, and it is neither practical nor productive to fashion voting guidelines and policies which attempt to address every eventuality. OCA shall revise its guidelines as events warrant. OCA may also decide to rely on an independent proxy voting service, such as Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) if deemed necessary in the future.

The Chief Compliance Officer or designee will periodically review the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

Disclosure to Clients

OCA will disclose to its clients how they may obtain information about how OCA voted with respect to their securities.

Books and Records

In connection with voting proxies and these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, OCA shall maintain (in hardcopy or electronic form) such books and records as may be required by applicable law, rules or regulations, including:

- i. OCA's policies and procedures relating to voting proxies;
- ii. A copy of each proxy statement that OCA receives regarding clients' securities, provided that OCA may rely on (a) a third party to make and retain, on OCA's behalf, pursuant to a written undertaking, a copy of proxy statements or (b) obtaining a copy of proxy statements from the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system;
- iii. A record of each vote cast by OCA on behalf of clients, provided that OCA may rely on a third party to make and retain, on OCA's behalf, pursuant to a written undertaking, records of votes cast;
- iv. Copies of any documents created by OCA that were material to making a decision on how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that outline the basis for that decision; and
- v. A record of each written client request for proxy voting information and a copy of any written response by OCA to any written or oral client request for information on how OCA voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

Such books and records will be maintained and preserved in an easily accessible place for a period of not less than six years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, the first two years in OCA's main business office.