



**2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF
2ndVote Society Defended ETF**

Each a series of 2nd Vote Funds

Listed on CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc.

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
November 9, 2020**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated November 9, 2020 , as may be supplemented from time to time (“Prospectus”), of the 2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF and 2ndVote Society Defended ETF (each, a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of 2nd Vote Funds (“Trust”). Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. Each Fund’s Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained, without charge by calling (877) 223-8699, visiting www.2ndvotefunds.com, or writing c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, P.O. Box 2916, Hendersonville, TN 37077.

References to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Investment Company Act” or “1940 Act”), or other applicable law, will include any rules promulgated thereunder and any guidance, interpretations or modifications by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, including court interpretations, and exemptive, no action or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.

“2ndVote” and “2nd Vote” are trademarks of 2ndVote, Inc.

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TRUST AND FUNDS OVERVIEW

The Trust is an open-end management investment company consisting of multiple investment series. This SAI relates to the Funds. The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 14, 2020. The Trust is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (together with the rules and regulations adopted thereunder, as amended, the “1940 Act”), as an open-end management investment company and the offering of the Funds’ shares (“Shares”) is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The Trust is governed by its Board of Trustees (the “Board”). 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC (“Adviser”) serves as investment adviser to the Funds. Laffer Tengler Investments, Inc. (“Sub-Adviser”) serves as Sub-Adviser to the Funds. The investment objective of each Funds is to seek total return.

Each Fund offers and issues Shares at its NAV (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of Shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). Each Fund generally offers and issues Shares in exchange for a basket of securities included in the applicable Fund’s portfolio (“Deposit Securities”) together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (“Cash Component”). The Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of a “cash in lieu” amount (“Deposit Cash”) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. Shares of each Fund are listed on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and trade on the Exchange at market prices that may differ from the Shares’ NAV. A Creation Unit of a Fund generally consists of 25,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. Creation Units are not expected to consist of fewer than 25,000 Shares. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable securities.

Shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Trust cash at least equal to a specified percentage of the value of the missing Deposit Securities, as set forth in the Participant Agreement (as defined below). The Trust may impose a transaction fee for each creation or redemption. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the SEC applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities. As in the case of other publicly traded securities, brokers’ commissions on transactions in the secondary market will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

Shares are listed and traded on the Exchange. Shares trade on the Exchange or in secondary markets at prices that may differ from their NAV, including because such prices may be affected by market forces (such as supply and demand for Shares). As is the case of other securities traded on an exchange, when you buy or sell Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets your broker will normally charge you a commission or other transaction charges. Further, the Trust reserves the right to adjust the price of Shares in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors (namely, to maintain a price per Share that is attractive to investors) by share splits or reverse share splits.

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange for maintaining the listing of Shares will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove Shares from listing if: (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning at the commencement of trading of a Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of Shares for 30 or more consecutive trading days, or (ii) such other event occurs or condition exists that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove Shares from listing and trading upon termination of a Fund.

The Funds are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of a Fund to achieve its objective. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio securities. Under the policy, portfolio holdings of a Fund, which will form the basis for the calculation of NAV on a Business Day, are publicly disseminated each Business Day prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange that Business Day, including on the Funds' website, www.2ndvotefunds.com. In addition, each Business Day a portfolio composition file, which displays the instruments necessary to purchase a Creation Unit on that particular day, is publicly disseminated prior to the opening of the Exchange via the NSCC.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies. These restrictions cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund means the vote, at an annual or a special meeting of the security holders of the Fund, of the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities of the Fund present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Under these restrictions:

1. A Fund may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the rules, regulations, and interpretations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
2. A Fund may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act, the rules, regulations, and interpretations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.
3. A Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting securities except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies, or to the extent otherwise permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules, regulations, and interpretations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

4. A Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or any non-U.S. government, or their respective agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry.
5. A Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules, regulations, and interpretations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate, real estate investment trusts or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).
6. A Fund may not purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling options and futures contracts or from investing in issuers engaged in the commodities business or securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).
7. A Fund may not make loans, except to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act, the rules, regulations, and interpretations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. This limitation does not apply to purchases of debt securities or to repurchase agreements, or to acquisitions of loans, loan participations or other forms of debt instruments permissible under the Fund's investment policies.

If a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment or contract, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or total or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction, except that the percentage limitations with respect to the borrowing of money will be continuously complied with.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Reference is made to the Prospectus for a discussion of the investment objectives and principal investment strategies of each Fund. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The investment techniques and strategies discussed below may be used by the Fund. Each Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its use of any of these techniques or strategies. There is no assurance that any of the techniques or strategies listed below, or any of the other methods of investment available to a Fund, will result in the achievement of the Fund's objective. Also, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to, or maintain, an economically viable size, in which case management may determine to liquidate the Fund at a time that may not be opportune for shareholders.

For purposes of this SAI, the word "invest" refers to the Funds directly and indirectly investing in securities or other instruments. Similarly, when used in this SAI, the word "investment" refers to the Funds' direct and indirect investments in securities and other instruments. Additional information concerning each Fund, its investment policies and techniques, and the securities and financial instruments in which it may invest are set forth below.

Cash Items

Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in cash or cash items. These cash items and other high-quality debt securities may include money market instruments, such as securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit and investment companies that invest primarily in such instruments.

Cash Management/Temporary Investments

In addition to the ability to utilize the following types of assets during normal market conditions, each Fund may adopt temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with a Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. Each Fund may invest temporarily substantially all of its assets in:

- cash or cash equivalents, including money market instruments such as Treasury bills and other short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's or Prime-1 by Moody's. In the case where commercial paper has received different ratings from different rating services, such commercial paper is acceptable so long as at least one rating is in the highest categories of the nationally recognized rating organizations described above; and
- obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

To the extent a Fund invests in these temporary investments, the Fund may not realize its investment objective.

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 a 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 or its 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. Each Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuer 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.

Derivatives

In general, a derivative instrument typically involves leverage, and provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the market price of the underlying asset (or a basket of assets or an index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative instrument. Adverse changes in the value or price of the underlying asset or index, which a Fund may not directly own, can result in a loss to the Fund substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The use of derivative instruments also exposes a Fund to additional risks and transaction costs. Derivative instruments come in many varieties and may include forward contracts, options (both written and purchased) and swap contracts, which are described separately in this SAI.

Government Regulation of Derivatives. Recent legislation calls for new regulation of the derivatives markets. The extent and impact of the regulation is not yet known and may not be known for some time. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act and similar recent legislation in the European Union (the “EU”) may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. The Dodd-Frank Act substantially increases regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and participants in that market, including imposing clearing and reporting requirements on transactions involving instruments that fall within the Dodd-Frank Act’s definition of “swap” and “security-based swap,” which terms generally include over-the-counter derivatives and imposing registration and potential substantive requirements on certain swap and security-based swap market participants. In addition, under the Dodd-Frank Act, each Fund may be subject to additional recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

Asset Coverage Requirements for Certain Derivative Transactions. Each Fund will comply with guidelines established by the SEC with respect to coverage of various derivative transactions. These guidelines may, in certain instances, require segregation by a Fund of cash or liquid securities with its custodian or a designated sub-custodian to the extent each Fund’s obligations with respect to these strategies are not otherwise “covered” through ownership of the underlying security, financial instrument or currency or by other portfolio positions or by other means consistent with applicable regulatory policies. Segregated assets cannot be sold or transferred unless equivalent assets are substituted in their place or it is no longer necessary to segregate them.

For example, a call option written by a Fund on securities may require the Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the securities without additional consideration) or to segregate assets (as described above) sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. A call option written by a Fund on an index may require the Fund to own portfolio securities that correlate with the index or to segregate assets (as described above) equal to the excess of the index value over the exercise price on a current basis. A put option written by a Fund may require the Fund to segregate assets (as described above) equal to the exercise price. A Fund could purchase a put option if the strike price of that option is the same or higher than the strike price of a put option sold by the Fund. If a Fund holds a futures or forward contract, the Fund could purchase a put option on the same futures or forward contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held. A Fund may enter into fully or partially offsetting transactions so that its net position, coupled with any segregated assets (equal to any remaining obligation), equals its net obligation. Asset coverage may be achieved by other means when consistent with applicable regulatory policies.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” with respect to each Fund under Section 4.5 of the regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act promulgated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The Trust is required to make an annual affirmation of the exclusion within 60 days after the start of each calendar year. Thus, the Trust is not currently subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Diversification Status

Each Fund is “diversified” within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, a Fund, with respect to 75% of its total assets, may not invest greater than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not hold greater than 10% of the securities of one issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets does not need to be “diversified” and may be invested in securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws.

The diversification of a fund’s holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if a fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by a fund, the fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. However, each Fund intends to satisfy the asset diversification requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“Code”). See “Federal Income Taxes” below for details.

Equity-Related Investments

Common Stocks. Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company and usually possesses voting rights and earns dividends. Dividends on common stock are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the issuer. Common stock generally represents the riskiest investment in a company. In addition, common stock generally has the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential because increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company’s common stock price.

The fundamental risk of investing in common stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Historically, common stocks have provided greater long-term returns and have entailed greater short-term risks than preferred stocks, fixed-income securities and money market investments. This may not be true currently or in the future. The market value of all securities, including common stocks, is based upon the market’s perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measure of a company’s worth. If you invest in a Fund, you should be willing to accept the risks of the stock market and should consider an investment in the Fund only as a part of your overall investment portfolio.

Master Limited Partnerships. Each Fund may invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), which are publicly traded partnerships primarily engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, and mining of minerals and natural resources. Their interests, or units, trade on public securities exchanges exactly like the shares of a corporation, without entity level taxation. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, one or more general partners and the limited partners (i.e., investors). The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the MLP through an equity interest in the MLP plus, in many cases, ownership of common units and subordinated units. Limited partners typically own the remainder of the partnership, through ownership of common units and have a limited role in the partnership’s operations and management. In certain instances, creditors of an MLP would have the right to seek a return of capital that had been distributed to a limited partner. The right of an MLP’s creditors would continue even after a Fund had sold its investment in the partnership. MLPs typically invest in real estate, oil and gas equipment leasing assets, but they also finance entertainment, research and development, and other projects.

MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer’s financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”). A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on net income and net realized gains distributed to its shareholders if, among other things, it distributes all or substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) and certain other amounts for each taxable year.

Because REITs have ongoing fees and expenses, which may include management, operating and administration expenses, REIT shareholders, including a Fund, will indirectly bear a proportionate share of those expenses in addition to the expenses of the Fund. However, such expenses are not considered to be Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses and, therefore, are not reflected as such in a Fund’s fee table.

Each Fund also may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct investments of the REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free “pass-through” of income under the Code, including regulations thereunder and IRS interpretations or similar authority upon which a Fund may rely, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act.

Warrants. Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in warrants only to the extent that such investments do not exceed 5% of a Fund's net assets at the time of purchase. A warrant gives the holder a right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price. Unlike convertible debt securities or preferred stock, warrants do not pay a fixed coupon or dividend. Investments in warrants involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale of the warrants, 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 can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of a Fund's entire investment therein).

Registered Investment Companies.

Each Fund may invest in shares of registered investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, other applicable law or SEC exemption. Investment companies include open-end investment companies, closed-end investment companies, unit investment trusts, and ETFs which may be organized as either open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts, all of which are professionally managed portfolios.

Any investment in a registered investment company involves investment risk. Additionally, an investor could invest directly in the registered investment companies in which a Fund invests. By investing indirectly through a Fund, an investor bears not only his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund (including operating costs and investment advisory fees) but also indirect similar expenses of the registered investment companies in which the Fund invests. An investor may also indirectly bear expenses paid by registered investment companies in which a Fund invests related to the distribution of such registered investment company's shares.

Under certain circumstances an open-end investment company in which a Fund invests may determine to make payment of a redemption by the Fund (wholly or in part) by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio, instead of in cash. As a result, a Fund may hold such securities until the Adviser determines it appropriate to dispose of them. Such disposition will impose additional costs on the Fund.

Investment decisions by the investment advisers to the registered investment companies in which a Fund invests are made independently of the Fund, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser. At any particular time, one registered investment company in which a Fund invests may be purchasing shares of an issuer whose shares are being sold by another registered investment company in which the Fund invests. As a result, a Fund indirectly would incur certain transactional costs without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Registered investment companies in which a Fund may invest may concentrate their investments within one industry (namely, sector funds). Since the investment alternatives within an industry are limited, the value of the shares of such a registered investment company may be subject to greater market fluctuation than a registered investment company which invests in a broader range of securities.

An investment in an ETF or a closed-end fund generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional open-end fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objectives, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF or a closed-end fund can fluctuate within a wide range, and a Fund could lose money investing in such a fund if the prices of the stocks owned by it go down. In addition, ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional open-end funds: (i) the market price of their shares may trade at a discount to their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for their shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of their shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

Exchange-Traded Funds

Each Fund, subject to its investment strategies and policies, may purchase shares of ETFs. ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF holds a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. Tracking error is the divergence of an ETF's performance from that of its underlying index, and may arise due to, among other things, an imperfect correlation between the ETF's portfolio securities and those in its index, rounding of prices, timing of cash flows, the ETF's size, changes to the index and regulatory requirements. Each Fund could purchase shares of an ETF to temporarily gain exposure to a portion of the U.S. or foreign market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities directly. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities or commodities they are designed to track, although a lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities or commodities. ETFs have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. Also, even though the market price of an ETF is derived from the securities it owns, such price may be at, above, or below the ETF's NAV. See also "Securities of Other Investment Companies" below.

Financial Institution Obligations

Each Fund may invest in financial institution obligations. Obligations of financial institutions include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, time deposits and other short-term debt obligations. Certificates of deposit represent an institution's obligation to repay funds deposited with it that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable obligations of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn by a customer and are usually backed by goods in international trade. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits with a banking institution that earn a specified interest rate over a given period. Certificates of deposit and fixed time deposits, which are payable at the stated maturity date and bear a fixed rate of interest, generally may be withdrawn on demand by a Fund but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties which could reduce the Fund's performance. Although fixed time deposits do not in all cases have a secondary market, there are no contractual restrictions on a Fund's right to transfer a beneficial interest in the deposits to third parties.

Each Fund may invest in Eurodollar certificates of deposit, which are issued by offices of foreign and domestic banks located outside the U.S.; Yankee certificates of deposit, which are issued by a U.S. branch of a foreign bank and held in the U.S.; Eurodollar time deposits, which are deposits in a foreign branch of a U.S. bank or a foreign bank; and Canadian time deposits, which are issued by Canadian offices of major Canadian banks. Each of these instruments is U.S. dollar denominated.

Futures Contracts and Related Options

Each Fund may purchase or sell stock index futures contracts and options thereon, including as a substitute for a comparable market position in the underlying securities. A futures contract generally obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take delivery of) the specified commodity on the expiration date of the contract. A stock index futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to take) an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount (the contract multiplier) multiplied by the difference between the final settlement price of a specific stock index futures contract and the price at which the agreement is made. No physical delivery of the underlying stocks in the index is made.

Each Fund generally chooses to engage in closing or offsetting transactions before final settlement wherein a second identical futures contract is sold to offset a long position (or bought to offset a short position). In such cases the obligation is to deliver (or take delivery of) cash equal to a specific dollar amount (the contract multiplier) multiplied by the difference between the price of the offsetting transaction and the price at which the original contract was entered into. If the original position entered into is a long position (futures contract purchased) there will be a gain (loss) if the offsetting sell transaction is done at a higher (lower) price, inclusive of commissions. If the original position entered into is a short position (futures contract sold) there will be a gain (loss) if the offsetting buy transaction is done at a lower (higher) price, inclusive of commissions.

Whether a Fund realizes a gain or loss from futures activities depends generally upon movements in the underlying asset. The extent of a Fund's loss from an unhedged short position in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. Each Fund may engage in related closing transactions with respect to options on futures contracts. Each Fund intends to engage in transactions in futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange or board of trade or that have been approved for sale in the United States by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC").

Upon entering into a futures contract, a Fund will be required to deposit with the broker an amount of cash or cash equivalents known as "initial margin," which is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract, and that is returned to a Fund upon termination of the futures contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, known as "variation margin," to and from the broker will be made daily as the price of the index underlying the futures contract fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as "marking-to-market." At any time prior to expiration of a futures contract, a Fund may elect to close its position by taking an opposite position, which will operate to terminate a Fund's existing position in the contract.

Each Fund may cover its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently inversely with the futures contract. Each Fund may cover its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contract, or by taking positions in instruments, the prices of which are expected to move relatively consistently to the futures contract. Each Fund may "cover" its short position in a futures contract by purchasing a call option on the same futures contract with a strike price (*i.e.*, an exercise price) as low or lower than the price of the futures contract, or, if the strike price of the call is greater than the price of the futures contract, a Fund will earmark or segregate cash or liquid instruments equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the future. Each Fund may cover its long or short positions in futures by earmarking or segregating with its custodian bank or on the books and records of a Fund (and mark-to-market on a daily basis) cash or liquid instruments that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract or otherwise "cover" its position.

Although a Fund intends to sell futures contracts only if there is an active market for such contracts, no assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract at any particular time. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting a Fund to substantial losses. If trading is not possible, or if a Fund determines not to close a futures position in anticipation of adverse price movements, a Fund will be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. The risk that a Fund will be unable to close out a futures position will be minimized by entering into such transactions on a national securities exchange with an active and liquid secondary market.

Historically, an adviser of a fund trading commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, non-deliverable forwards, swaps and cash-settled foreign currency contracts) has been excluded from regulation as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) pursuant to CFTC Regulation 4.5. In 2012, the CFTC amended Regulation 4.5 to dramatically narrow this exclusion.

Under the amended Regulation 4.5 exclusion, a fund’s commodity interests — other than those used for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC) — must be limited such that the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish the positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are “in-the-money” at the time of purchase) does not exceed 5% of the fund’s NAV, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of the positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, does not exceed 100% of the fund’s NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). Further, to qualify for the exclusion in amended Regulation 4.5, a fund must satisfy a marketing test, which requires, among other things, that the fund not hold itself out as a vehicle for trading commodity interests.

The Adviser intends to comply with one of the two alternative limitations described above with respect to each Fund and claim an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the CEA with respect to each Fund. The Adviser therefore will not be subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. Complying with the limitations may restrict the Adviser’s ability to use derivatives as part of each Fund’s investment strategies. Although the Adviser expect to be able to execute each Fund’s strategies within the limitations, performance could be adversely affected.

Illiquid Securities

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the 1933 Act, securities which are otherwise not readily marketable and securities such as repurchase agreements that have a maturity of longer than seven days. Securities which have not been registered under the 1933 Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Funds do not typically hold a significant amount of these restricted or other illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation.

Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a fund might be unable to dispose of restricted securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemption requirements. A fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

In recent years, however, an institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer's ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. The Board may determine that such securities are not illiquid securities notwithstanding their legal or contractual restrictions on resale. In all other cases, however, securities subject to restrictions on resale will be deemed illiquid. Each Fund will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice, non-negotiable fixed time deposits with maturities over seven days, over-the-counter options and certain restricted securities not determined by the Trustees to be liquid.

The SEC adopted a new liquidity risk management rule, Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, requiring open-end funds and certain ETFs to establish a liquidity risk management program and to enhance disclosures regarding fund liquidity. Prior to operation, each Fund will ensure its compliance with Rule 22e-4 as applicable.

Leverage

Each Fund may borrow from banks to increase its portfolio holdings of securities. This borrowing is known as leverage. Such borrowings may be on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed or variable rates of interest. The 1940 Act requires each Fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of not less than 300% with respect to all borrowings. This allows a Fund to borrow for such purposes an amount (when taken together with any borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes as described below) equal to as much as 50% of the value of its net assets (not including such borrowings). If such asset coverage should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or other reasons, a Fund would be required to dispose of some of its portfolio holdings within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) in order to reduce each Fund's debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to dispose of portfolio holdings at that time.

The use of borrowing by a Fund involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar policies. Since substantially all of a Fund's assets fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of a Fund's agreement with its lender, the asset value per share of a Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and decrease more when its portfolio securities decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if a Fund did not borrow funds. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. The interest that a Fund must pay on borrowed money, together with any additional fees to maintain a line of credit or any minimum average balances required to be maintained, are additional costs which will reduce or eliminate any net investment income and may also offset any potential capital gains. Unless the appreciation and income, if any, on assets acquired with borrowed funds exceed the costs of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of a Fund compared with what it would have been without leverage.

Options Transactions

Each Fund may write both covered and uncovered options. Option transactions in which a Fund may engage involve the specific risks described above as well as the following risks:

- the writer of an option may be assigned an exercise at any time during the option period;
- disruptions in the markets for underlying instruments could result in losses for options investors;
- imperfect or no correlation between the option and the securities being hedged;
- the insolvency of a broker could present risks for the broker's customers; and
- market-imposed restrictions may prohibit the exercise of certain options.

In addition, the option activities of a Fund may affect its portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions paid by such Fund. The success of a Fund in using the option strategies described above depends, among other things, on the Adviser's ability to predict the direction and volatility of price movements in the options and securities markets and the Adviser's ability to select the proper time, type and duration of the options.

By writing call options, a Fund forgoes the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price except insofar as the premium represents such a profit. Each Fund may also seek to earn additional income through receipt of premiums by writing covered put options. The risk involved in writing such options is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised, and the underlying security would then be sold to a Fund at a higher price than its then current market value.

Each Fund may purchase put and call options to attempt to provide protection against adverse price effects from anticipated changes in prevailing prices of securities. The purchase of a put option generally protects the value of portfolio holdings in a falling market, while the purchase of a call option generally protects cash reserves from a failure to participate in a rising market. In purchasing a call option, a Fund would be in a position to realize a gain if, during the option period, the price of the security increased by an amount greater than the premium paid. Each Fund would realize a loss if the price of the security decreased or remained the same or did not increase during the period by more than the amount of the premium. If a put or call option purchased by a Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a realized loss to a Fund.

The imperfect correlation in price movement between an option and the underlying financial instrument and/or the costs of implementing such an option may limit the effectiveness of the strategy. Each Fund's ability to establish and close out options positions will be subject to the existence of a liquid secondary market. Although a Fund generally will purchase or sell only those options for which there appears to be an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, a Fund will lose the premium it paid. In addition, a Fund could suffer a loss if the premium paid by a Fund in a closing transaction exceeds the premium income it received. When a Fund writes a call option, its ability to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying obligation is limited.

Writing Covered Call Options. Each Fund may write covered call options on equity securities to earn premium income, to ensure a definite price for a security that a Fund has considered selling, or to close out options previously purchased. A call option gives the holder (buyer) the right to purchase a security at a specified price (the exercise price) at any time until a certain date (the expiration date). A call option is “covered” if a Fund owns the underlying security subject to the call option at all times during the option period.

When writing call options on securities, a Fund may cover its position by owning the underlying security on which the option is written. Alternatively, a Fund may cover its position by owning a call option on the underlying security, on a share for share basis, which is deliverable under the option contract at a price no higher than the exercise price of the call option written by a Fund or, if higher, by owning such call option and depositing and maintaining cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the two exercise prices. In addition, a Fund may cover its position by depositing and maintaining cash or liquid securities equal in value to the exercise price of the call option written by such Fund. The principal reason for a Fund to write call options on securities held by a Fund is to attempt to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the underlying securities alone.

There is no assurance that a closing transaction can be effected at a favorable price. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium received, given up the opportunity for capital appreciation above the exercise price should the market price of the underlying security increase, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline.

Writing Covered Put Options. Each Fund may write covered put options on equity securities to assure a definite price for a security if it is considering acquiring the security at a lower price than the current market price or to close out options previously purchased or to earn premium income. A put option gives the holder of the option the right to sell, and the writer has the obligation to buy, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time during the option period. The operation of put options in other respects is substantially identical to that of call options.

When writing put options on securities, a Fund may cover its position by owning a put option on the underlying security, on a share-for-share basis, which is deliverable under the option contract at a price no lower than the exercise price of the put option written by a Fund or, if lower, by owning such put option and depositing and maintaining cash or liquid securities equal in value between the two exercise prices. In addition, a Fund may cover its position by depositing and maintaining cash or liquid securities equal in value to the exercise price of the put option written by a Fund.

The risks involved in writing put options include the risk that a closing transaction cannot be effected at a favorable price and the possibility that the price of the underlying security may fall below the exercise price, in which case a Fund may be required to purchase the underlying security at a higher price than the market price of the security at the time the option is exercised.

Writing Uncovered Options. In addition to covered options, a Fund may sell “uncovered” call and put options. A written call option is considered covered if a Fund maintains with its custodian liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the exercise price of the option (or, in the case of options on an individual security, owns an equivalent number of shares of the security as those subject to the call). A written call option is also considered covered if a Fund holds a call on the associated index or instrument where the exercise price of the call held is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by a Fund in segregated liquid assets (or, in the case of options on an individual security, a Fund owns a number of shares of the security equivalent to the difference). A written call option is considered uncovered if the above criteria are not satisfied. Uncovered call options have speculative characteristics and are riskier than covered call options because there is no underlying instrument held by a Fund that can act as a partial hedge. As the writer of a covered call option or an index call option, a Fund forgoes, during the option’s life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security or the index covering the call option above the sum of the option premium received and the exercise price of the call, but has retained the risk of loss, minus the option premium received, should the price of the underlying security or index decline.

A written put option similarly is considered covered if a Fund maintains with its custodian liquid assets in an amount at least equal to the exercise price of the option. A written put option is also considered covered if a Fund holds a put on the associated index or instrument where the exercise price of the put held is (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put written, provided the difference is maintained by a Fund in segregated liquid assets. A written put option is considered uncovered if the above criteria are not satisfied. Each Fund’s ability to write uncovered call or put options may be limited by margin requirements and other federal securities rules or regulations.

Over-the-Counter Options

Each Fund may engage in transactions in options that are traded over-the-counter (“OTC transactions”). OTC transactions differ from exchange-traded transactions in several respects. OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation. Without the availability of a clearing corporation, OTC transaction pricing is normally done by reference to information from market makers, which information is carefully monitored by the Adviser and verified in appropriate cases.

As the OTC transactions are transacted directly with dealers, there is a risk of nonperformance by the dealer as a result of the insolvency of such dealer or otherwise, in which event a Fund may experience a loss. An OTC transaction may only be terminated voluntarily by entering into a closing transaction with the dealer with whom a Fund originally dealt. Any such cancellation, if agreed to, may require a Fund to pay a premium to that dealer. In those cases in which a Fund has entered into a covered transaction and cannot voluntarily terminate the transaction, such Fund will not be able to sell the underlying security until the investment instrument expires or is exercised or different cover is substituted. In such cases, a Fund in question may not be able to sell an underlying security even though it might otherwise be advantageous to do so.

It is each Fund’s intention to enter into OTC transactions only with dealers which agree to, and which are expected to be capable of, entering into closing transactions with a Fund, although there is no assurance that a dealer will voluntarily agree to terminate the transaction. There is also no assurance that a Fund will be able to liquidate an OTC transaction at any time prior to expiration. OTC transactions for which there is no adequate secondary market will be considered illiquid.

Recent Market Events

Stresses associated with the 2008 financial crisis in the United States and global economies peaked approximately a decade ago, but periods of unusually high volatility in the financial markets and restrictive credit conditions, sometimes limited to a particular sector or a geography, continue to recur. Some countries, including the United States, have adopted and/or are considering the adoption of more protectionist trade policies, a move away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the financial crisis, and/or substantially reducing corporate taxes. The exact shape of these policies is still being considered, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations of change, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations are not borne out. A rise in protectionist trade policies, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health, may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic, political and/or financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments may be negatively affected by such events.

A recent outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in December 2019 and has now been detected internationally. This coronavirus has resulted in closing borders, enhanced health screenings, healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of this coronavirus, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the market in general in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, the impact of infectious diseases in developing or emerging market countries may be greater due to less established health care systems. Health crises caused by the recent coronavirus outbreak may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. The impact of the outbreak may be short term or may last for an extended period.

Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers or dealers to generate income from its excess cash balances and to invest securities lending cash collateral. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a Fund acquires a financial instrument (e.g., a security issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance or a certificate of deposit) from a seller, subject to resale to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next Business Day). A repurchase agreement may be considered a loan collateralized by securities. The resale price reflects an agreed upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by the applicable Fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument.

In these repurchase agreement transactions, the securities acquired by a Fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must have a total value in excess of the value of the repurchase agreement and are held by the custodian until repurchased. As stated above, no more than an aggregate of 15% of a Fund's net assets will be invested in illiquid investments, including repurchase agreements having maturities longer than seven days and securities subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, or for which there are no readily available market quotations.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. For example, if the other party to the agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying security at a time when the value of the security has declined, a Fund may incur a loss upon disposition of the security. If the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for a loan by a Fund not within the control of each Fund and, therefore, a Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which involve the sale of securities held by a Fund subject to its agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed-upon date or upon demand and at a price reflecting a market rate of interest. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to a Fund's limitation on borrowings and may be entered into only with banks or securities dealers or their affiliates. While a reverse repurchase agreement is outstanding, a Fund will maintain the segregation, either on its records or with the Trust's custodian, of cash or other liquid securities, marked-to-market daily, in an amount at least equal to its obligations under the reverse repurchase agreement.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold by a Fund might be unable to deliver them when that Fund seeks to repurchase. If the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer or trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce a Fund's obligation to repurchase the securities, and a Fund's use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision.

Sector Risk

From time to time, based on market or economic conditions or investment opportunities, each Fund may have significant investments in one or more sectors of the market. When a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular sector, industry or sub-sector of the economy, a Fund's investments are not as varied as the investments of most funds and are far less varied than the broad securities markets. As a result, a fund that invests more heavily in one sector or industry of the market may see its performance be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect that sector or industry. In addition, a sector or industry may also react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events and a Fund's performance may be affected if the sector or industry does not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may seek to increase its income by lending portfolio securities. Under present regulatory policies, such loans may be made to institutions, such as certain broker-dealers, and are required to be secured continuously by collateral in cash maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned (100% collateral). The collateral must be valued daily and, should the market value of the loaned securities increase, the borrower must furnish additional collateral to a Fund. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays a Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. The collateral may be invested in repurchase agreements, money market funds, and other short-term obligations, subject to the restrictions of the 1940 Act. The amount of such collateral investment may be substantial. The aggregate value of securities loaned by a Fund at a given time will not exceed one-third of the value of the total assets of a Fund. Loans are subject to termination by a Fund or the borrower at any time. While each Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it has the right to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that is considered important with respect to a Fund's investment. Each Fund will only enter into loan arrangements with broker-dealers, banks or other institutions which the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees.

To the extent permitted by federal law, investments of any cash invested or reinvested under the securities lending program are exempt from the restrictions set forth in each Fund's Prospectus and this SAI.

Securities lending typically involves counterparty risk, including the risk that a borrower may not provide additional collateral when required or return the loaned securities in a timely manner. This risk could be greater for foreign securities. In a Fund's securities lending program, the counterparty risk related to borrowers not providing additional collateral or returning loaned securities in a timely manner is borne by the securities lending agent, which has indemnified a Fund against losses resulting from these risks. However, a Fund may lose money from lending securities (or the amounts earned from securities lending may be limited) if, for example, the value or return of its investments of the cash collateral declines below the amount owed to a borrower.

Cash received as collateral through loan transactions may be invested in other eligible securities, including shares of a money market fund. Investing cash subjects the investment, as well as the securities loaned, to market appreciation or depreciation.

Short Sales

Each Fund may employ various hedging techniques, such as short selling in an effort to reduce the risks associated with certain of its investments. For example, when the terms of a proposed acquisition call for the exchange of common stock and/or other securities, the common stock of the company to be acquired may be purchased and, at approximately the same time, the amount of the acquiring company's common stock and/or other securities to be received may be sold short. The Adviser will make any such short sale with the intention of later closing out (or covering) the short position with the securities of the acquiring company received once the acquisition is consummated. The purpose of the short sale is to protect against a decline in the market value of the acquiring company's securities prior to the acquisition's completion. However, should the acquisition be called off or otherwise not completed, a Fund may realize losses on both its long position in the target company's shares and its short position in the acquirer's securities. At all times when a Fund does not own the securities which are sold short, a Fund will maintain cash, cash equivalents and liquid securities equal in value on a daily marked-to-market basis to the securities sold short.

Swap Agreements

Each Fund may enter into equity swap agreements for the purpose of attempting to obtain a desired return on, or exposure to, certain equity securities or equity indices in an expedited manner or at a lower cost to a Fund than if a Fund had invested directly in such securities.

General Characteristics of Swap Agreements. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods generally ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” namely, the return on, or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a “basket” of particular securities or securities representing a particular index.

Forms of swap agreements include:

- (1) equity or index caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payment to the other to the extent that the return on securities exceeds a specified rate, or “cap”;
- (2) equity or index floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that the return on securities fall below a specified level, or “floor”; and
- (3) equity or index collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Parties may also enter into bilateral swap agreements, which obligate one party to pay the amount of any net appreciation in a basket or index of securities while the counterparty is obligated to pay the amount of any net depreciation.

The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. Although some swap agreements may be prepaid in full by a Fund at inception, most swap agreements entered into by a Fund would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net basis. Consequently, a Fund’s current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). Each Fund’s current obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against amounts owed to such Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by maintaining liquid assets equal in value on a marked-to-market basis to a Fund’s current obligations.

Risks Associated with Swap Agreements. Risks associated with swap agreements include changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, failure of the counterparties to perform under the contract's terms and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swap agreements. Whether a Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Moreover, a Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The Adviser will cause a Fund to enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that would be eligible for consideration as repurchase agreement counterparties under a Fund's repurchase agreement guidelines. Certain restrictions imposed on a Fund by the Code may limit a Fund's ability to use swap agreements. The swaps market is subject to extensive regulation under the Dodd-Frank Act and certain SEC and CFTC rules promulgated thereunder. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Fund costs and expenses and could adversely affect a Fund's ability, among other things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Tax Risk

The U.S. income tax rules may be uncertain when applied to specific arbitrage transactions, including, among other issues, identifying deferred losses from wash sales or realized gains from constructive sales. Such uncertainty may cause each Fund to be exposed to unexpected tax liability or loss of pass through tax status.

U.S. Government Securities

Each Fund may invest in a variety of U.S. Treasury obligations, including bills, notes and bonds. These obligations differ only in terms of their interest rates, maturities and time of issuance. Each Fund may also invest in other securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities.

Obligations of certain agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Others, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; and others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality that issues them. There is no guarantee that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities, now or in the future, if it is not obligated to do so by law.

Valuation Risks

For investments where market quotations are not readily available, or if the Adviser believes a market quotation does not reflect fair value, each Fund is required to fair value their investments. Each Fund's Board of Trustees will establish procedures for determining the fair market value of portfolio securities for which no market value is readily available. Each Fund may rely on the quotations furnished by pricing services or other third parties, including broker dealers and counterparties to price these investments. Such reliance carries with it the risk that the quotations may be inaccurate or unreliable. Fair market valuation entails specific risks, and these risks may be further complicated by the complexities of each transaction. The recent decline of worldwide economies has increased the volatility of market prices and has increased the level of uncertainty in valuations. Consequently, a Fund may have more frequently applied fair valuation determinations in determining NAV per Share. There is no uniform or single standard for fair valuation pricing. Miscalculations of fair valuation pricing may result in overestimating or underestimating the value of a particular asset and thus the NAV per Share of a Fund. In addition, since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders are not be able to purchase or sell a Fund's shares.

Zero Coupon U.S. Treasury Securities

Zero coupon U.S. Treasury securities consist of U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons by the U.S. Department of Treasury. A zero coupon U.S. Treasury security pays no interest to its holders during its life and its value to an investor consists of the difference between its face value at the time of maturity and the price for which it was acquired, which is generally an amount much less than its face value. Zero coupon U.S. securities are generally subject to greater fluctuations in value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations that pay interest currently.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A Fund's portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. A Fund's portfolio turns over for a variety of reasons. A high portfolio turnover rate (for example, over 100%) will result in increased transaction costs to a Fund, including brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. The performance of a Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased costs.

"Portfolio Turnover Rate" is defined under the rules of the SEC as the lesser of the value of the securities purchased or securities sold, excluding all securities whose maturities at time of acquisition were one year or less, divided by the average monthly value of such securities owned during the year. Based on this definition, instruments with remaining maturities of less than one year are excluded from the calculation of Portfolio Turnover Rate. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover generally would include futures contracts and option contracts in which a Fund may invest because such contracts generally have a remaining maturity of less than one year.

Each Fund is newly established. Accordingly, information on a Fund's portfolio turnover rates is not available as of the date of this SAI.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Trustees and Officers

The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with the Declaration of Trust of the Trust, which Declaration of Trust has been filed with the SEC and is available upon request.

The Trustees serve for an indefinite term and the officers are elected annually.

Pursuant to the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees elect the officers of the Trust to supervise its day-to-day operations. The Board retains the power to conduct, operate and carry on the business of the Trust and has the power to incur and pay any expenses which, in the opinion of the Board, are necessary or incidental to carry out any of the Trust's purposes.

The Trustees, officers and employees of the Trust, when acting in such capacities, shall not be subject to any personal liability except for his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. Following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position with Trust	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in a Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Interested Trustee*					
Daniel Grant c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC P.O. Box 2916 Hendersonville, TN 37077 (Age 52)	Since 2020	President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees	Chief Executive Officer, 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, since 2020; President, Commercial Banking, Renasant Bank (2018-2019); and Senior Vice President, Fifth Third Securities (2015-2019)	None	2

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position with Trust	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in a Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Independent Trustees**					
Timothy Booth c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC P.O. Box 2916 Hendersonville, TN 37077 (Age 62)	Since 2020	Trustee	President and General Manager, Smith Management Services (pharmaceutical), since 2018; Pharmaceutical Industry Consultant (2017-2018); President, First Pharmacy Services Inc. (2015-2017)	None	2
David L. Dunavant c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC P.O. Box 2916 Hendersonville, TN 37077 (Age 51)	Since 2020	Trustee	Chief Financial Officer, VRC Companies LLC (records information management companies), since 2017; Chief Financial Officer, Monogram Food Solutions (2010-2017)	None	2
Pete W. Hastings c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC P.O. Box 2916 Hendersonville, TN 37077 (Age 55)	Since 2020	Trustee	Chief Financial Officer, Lehman Roberts & Memphis Stone & Gravel (mining and asphalt paving business), since 2020; Chief Financial Officer, Diversified Conveyors (2017-2019), BPI Packaging LLC, RBM Venture Company (manufacturing company) (2012-2017)	None	2

Officers Who Are Not Trustees

Name, Address and Age	Length of Time Served	Position with Trust	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in a Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
James R. Nash, 1981***	Since 2020	Chief Compliance Officer	Director, Fund Chief Compliance Officer, Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (2016 – Present) Senior Associate, Regulatory Administration Advisor, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (2014 – 2016)	N/A	N/A
Troy M. Statczar, 1971***	Since 2020	Principal Financial Officer, Treasurer	Senior Director, Foreside Treasurer Services, LLC (2020 – Present) Director of Fund Administration, Thornburg Asset Management (2017 - 2019) Director of US Operations, Henderson Global Investors, NA (July 2008 – April 2017)	N/A	N/A

* Daniel Grant is an affiliated person of the Adviser. Accordingly, he is an “interested person” of the Trust within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

** Each Independent Trustee may be contacted by writing to the Trustee c/o 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, P.O. Box 2916, Hendersonville, TN 37077

*** Messrs. Nash and Statczar are employees of Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Funds’ principal underwriter.

Additional Information About the Trustees

The following provides information additional to that set forth in the table above regarding other relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills applicable to each Trustee.

Daniel Grant has been a Trustee of the Trust since inception and is Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser. He also currently serves as President and Chairman of the Board of the Trust. His extensive experience in the financial services industry led to the conclusion that he should serve as a Trustee.

Timothy Booth has been a Trustee of the Trust since inception. He is a highly accomplished executive leader with experience in profit and loss management, operations, strategic planning and business development for large and small consumer care and pharmaceutical organizations. His extensive business acumen led to the conclusion that he should serve as a Trustee.

David L. Dunavant has been a Trustee of the Trust since inception. He has held chief financial officer roles at companies and served as trustee for companies' 401k plans. He has been a certified public accountant since 2000. His extensive experience in finance led to the conclusion that he should serve as a Trustee.

Pete W. Hastings has been a Trustee of the Trust since inception. He has held chief financial officer roles in defense services and manufacturing companies. His extensive experience in finance led to the conclusion that he should serve as a Trustee.

Board Structure

Daniel Grant is considered to be an Interested Trustee and serves as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board (except for any meetings of the Independent Trustees); and serving as a liaison between the other Trustees, Trust officers, management personnel and counsel.

The Board believes that having an interested Chairman, who is familiar with the Adviser and its operations, while also having 75% of the Board composed of Independent Trustees, strikes an appropriate balance that allows the Board to benefit from the insights and perspective of a representative of management while empowering the Independent Trustees with the ultimate decision-making authority. The Board has not appointed a lead Independent Trustee at this time. The Board does not believe that an independent Chairman or lead Independent Trustee would enhance the Board's effectiveness, as the size of the Board allows for diverse viewpoints to be shared and for effective communications between and among Independent Trustees and management so that meetings proceed efficiently. Independent Trustees have effective control over the Board's agenda because they form a majority of the Board and can request presentations and agenda topics at Board meetings.

The Board normally holds four regularly scheduled meetings each year, at least one of which is in person. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees meet separately at each regularly scheduled in-person meeting of the Board. The Independent Trustees may also hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

The Board will conduct a self-assessment on an annual basis, as part of which it considers whether the structure of the Board and its Committees is appropriate under the circumstances. Based on such self-assessment, among other things, the Board will consider whether its current structure is appropriate. As part of this self-assessment, the Board will consider several factors, including the number of funds overseen by the Board, their investment objectives, and the responsibilities entrusted to the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and other service providers with respect to the oversight of the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Funds.

The Board sets broad policies for the Trust and may appoint Trust officers. The Board oversees the performance of the Adviser and the Trust's other service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board monitors the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's risk management, including, as applicable, its management of investment, compliance and operational risks, through the receipt of periodic reports and presentations. The Board has not established a standing risk committee. Rather, the Board relies on Trust officers, advisory personnel and service providers to manage applicable risks and report exceptions to the Board in order to enable it to exercise its oversight responsibility. To this end, the Board receives reports from such parties at least quarterly, including, but not limited to, investment and/or performance reports, distribution reports, Rule 12b-1 reports, valuation and internal controls reports. Similarly, the Board receives quarterly reports from the Trust's chief compliance officer ("CCO"), including, but not limited to, a report on the Trust's compliance program, and the Independent Trustees have an opportunity to meet separately each quarter with the CCO. The CCO typically provides the Board with updates regarding the Trust's compliance policies and procedures, including any enhancements to them. The Board expects all parties, including, but not limited to, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, and other service providers and the CCO, to inform the Board on an intra-quarter basis if a material issue arises that requires the Board's oversight.

The Board generally exercises its oversight as a whole, but has delegated certain oversight functions to an Audit Committee. The function of the Audit Committee is discussed in detail below.

Committees

The Board currently has an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. Each Independent Trustee serves on each of these committee. The Board also has a Valuation Committee which consists of officers or employees of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser.

The Audit Committee oversees the Funds' accounting and financial reporting policies and the independent audit of its financial statements. Each Trustee is a member of the Audit Committee. David Louis Dunavant is the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is generally responsible for recommending to the Board a slate of persons to be nominated for election as Trustees at any meeting of the shareholders and a person to be elected to fill any vacancy occurring for any reason in the Board. The Nominating and Governance Committee is not currently accepting nominations of candidates recommended by shareholders because it believes that it is able to identify a sufficient number of candidates from its own resources. Each Trustee is a member of the Nominating and Governance Committee. Timothy Booth is the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee.

The Valuation Committee is responsible for monitoring the valuation of portfolio securities and other investments pursuant to the Trust's valuation policies, determining the fair value of illiquid and other holdings after consideration of all relevant factors, which determinations shall be reported to the full Board.

The Board has not established a compensation committee or any committee performing similar functions.

Compensation of Trustees

The Trustees of the Trust will receive the compensation set forth below for their service as Trustees during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. None of the executive officers receives compensation from the Trust. The Trustees who are not interested persons of the Funds will receive \$1875 to be paid each quarter.

The Trust commenced operations in 2020 and has not had operations for a full year. The table below shows the estimated compensation that is contemplated to be paid to Trustees for a full year by the Trust:

Independent Trustees	Compensation	Compensation Deferred	Total Compensation For the Trust Paid to Trustees*
Timothy Booth	\$7500	\$0	\$7500
David Louis Dunavant	\$7500	\$0	\$7500
Pete Hastings	\$7500	\$0	\$7500
Interested Trustee**			
Daniel Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0

* Pursuant to the terms of its investment advisory agreement with respect to the Funds, the Adviser bears all of its own costs associated with providing advisory services and all the expenses of the Funds (excluding certain items, as provided in the investment advisory agreement), including Independent Trustee compensation.

** Mr. Grant is an “interested person,” as defined by the Investment Company Act, of the Trust because of his employment and relationship with the Adviser.

Fund Shares Owned by Trustees

As of November 1, 2020, the Trustees did not own any of the outstanding Shares of the Funds as the Funds were not operational prior to that date.

As of November 1, 2020, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediate family members beneficially owned any securities in any investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust, or in any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Trust.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser, (as defined under the 1940 Act) have each adopted codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics are designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Adviser, and the Sub-Adviser from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to the codes of ethics). Each Code of Ethics permits personnel subject to that Code of Ethics to invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, subject to certain limitations, including limitations related to securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. There can be no assurance that the codes of ethics will be effective in preventing such activities. Each code of ethics may be examined at the office of the SEC in Washington, D.C. or on the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Proxy Voting

The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility to vote proxies related to the securities held in a Fund's portfolio. The Adviser's proxy policies and procedures are included in Appendix A to this SAI.

The Trust will annually disclose its complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX. The Trust's most recent Form N-PX will be available without charge, upon request, by calling (877) 223-8699. The Trust's Form N-PX will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of a Fund.

As of November 1, 2020, the Adviser's holding company, 2nd Vote Value Investments, Inc., owned all of the initial Shares issued by the Funds. No other person owned of record or was known by the relevant Fund to own beneficially 5% or more of a Fund's outstanding equity securities at that time.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Advisory Agreement

2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, located at 462 Sandcastle Road, Franklin, Tennessee 37069, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser manages the investment and the reinvestment of the assets of the Funds in accordance with the investment objectives, policies, and limitations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board. The Adviser is a limited liability corporation organized under the laws of Delaware. The address of the Adviser is 462 Sandcastle Rd., Franklin, TN 37069. The Adviser was founded in 2020 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of 2nd Vote Value Investments, Inc, the Funds' Index Provider.

Pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser provides investment advice to the Funds and oversees the day-to-day operations of the Funds, subject to the direction and control of the Board and the officers of the Trust. The Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities on behalf of the Funds, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions, subject to the oversight of the Board. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is also responsible for arranging transfer agency, custody, fund administration and accounting, and other related services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser administers the Funds’ business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services. Under the Advisory Agreement, in exchange for a single unitary management fee, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Funds except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary fees and expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unified management fee payable to the Adviser. For services provided to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee at an annual rate based on a Fund’s average daily net assets of:

Fund	Management Fee
2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF	0.75%
2ndVote Society Defended ETF	0.75%

The Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund will continue in force for an initial period of two years. Thereafter, the Advisory Agreement will be renewable from year to year with respect to a Fund, so long as its continuance is approved at least annually (1) by the vote, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose, of a majority of those Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Adviser or the Trust; and (2) by the majority vote of either the full Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding Shares. The Advisory Agreement automatically terminates on assignment and is terminable on a 60-day written notice either by the Trust or the Adviser. The Adviser shall not be liable to the Trust or any shareholder for anything done or omitted by it, except acts or omissions involving willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of the duties imposed upon it by its agreement with the Trust or for any losses that may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any security.

Each Fund is new and has not paid management fees to the Adviser as of the date of this SAI.

Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and the Adviser have retained Laffer Tengler Investments, Inc (“Laffer Tengler” or the “Sub-Adviser”), 103 Murphy Court, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, to serve as sub-adviser for the Funds. The Sub-Adviser was established in 1999 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ButcherJoseph Financial Holdings, LLC.

Pursuant to a Sub-Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”), the Sub-Adviser is responsible for trading portfolio securities on behalf of each Fund, including selecting broker-dealers to execute purchase and sale transactions as instructed by the Adviser. For the services it provides to the Funds, the Sub-Adviser is compensated by the Adviser from the management fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser.

The Sub-Advisory Agreement was approved by the Trustees (including all the Independent Trustees) and the Adviser, as sole shareholder of a Fund, in compliance with the 1940 Act. The Sub-Advisory Agreement will continue in force for an initial period of two years. Thereafter, the Sub-Advisory Agreement is renewable from year to year with respect to a Fund, so long as its continuance is approved at least annually (1) by the vote, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose, of a majority of those Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust; and (2) by the majority vote of either the full Board or the vote of a majority of the outstanding Shares of the Fund. The Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, and is terminable at any time without penalty (i) by the Board, by the Adviser, or by a majority of the outstanding Shares of a Fund, on not less than 60 days’ written notice to the Sub-Adviser, or (ii) by the Sub-Adviser on 90 days’ written notice to the Adviser and the Trust. The Sub-Advisory Agreement provides that the Sub-Adviser shall not be protected against any liability to the Trust or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its obligations or duties thereunder.

Each Fund is new, and the Adviser has not paid sub-advisory fees to the Sub-Adviser in connection with a Fund as of the date of this SAI.

Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (“USBFS”), doing business as, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Funds’ transfer agent and administrator.

Pursuant to a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement and a Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement between the Trust and USBFS, USBFS provides the Trust with administrative and management services (other than investment advisory services) and accounting services, including portfolio accounting services, tax accounting services, and furnishing financial reports. In this capacity, USBFS does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of a Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Shares. As compensation for the administration, accounting and management services, the Adviser pays USBFS a fee based on each Fund’s average daily net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee. USBFS also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses for the services mentioned above, including pricing expenses.

Each Fund is new, and the Adviser has not paid USBFS any fees for administrative services to the Funds as of the date of this SAI.

Pursuant to a Custody Agreement, U.S. Bank National Association, 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian of each Fund’s assets. The custodian holds and administers the assets in each Fund’s portfolio. Pursuant to the Custody Agreement, the custodian receives an annual fee from the Adviser based on the Trust’s total average daily net assets, subject to a minimum annual fee, and certain settlement charges. The custodian also is entitled to certain out-of-pocket expenses.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Each Fund is managed by David Jeffress, Arthur B. Laffer, Jr., and Nancy Tengler, for the Sub-Adviser (the “Portfolio Managers”).

The following table provides information about other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers who have day-to-day responsibility for management of the Funds. The reporting information is provided as of November 1, 2020:

Portfolio Managers	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts		Performance Fee Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
David Jeffress	0	\$0	5 Platforms	0	169	\$67.5MM	0	0
Arthur B. Laffer, Jr.,	0	\$0	5 Platforms	\$171.8MM	25	\$15.7MM	0	0
Nancy Tengler	0	\$0	5 Platforms	\$446.1MM	171	\$69.3MM	0	0

Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership. Each Fund is required to show the dollar range of the Portfolio Managers’ “beneficial ownership” of Shares as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act. As of November 1, 2020, the Portfolio Managers did not beneficially own Shares.

Portfolio Manager Compensation. Each Funds’ Portfolio managers receive a fixed base salary and discretionary bonus that are not tied to the performance of the Funds.

Description of Material Conflicts of Interest. The Portfolio Managers’ management of “other accounts” may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of a Fund’s investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have similar investment objectives as the Funds. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a Portfolio Manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include a Portfolio Manager’s knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of a Fund trades, whereby such Portfolio Manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Funds. However, the Sub-Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts the Sub-Adviser manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

Brokerage Transactions

The policy of the Trust regarding purchases and sales of securities for the Funds is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Trust's policy is to pay commissions which are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. The Trust believes that a requirement always to seek the lowest possible commission cost could impede effective portfolio management and preclude a Fund and the Sub-Adviser from obtaining a high quality of brokerage and research services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Sub-Adviser will rely upon its experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various brokers and on its judgment in evaluating the brokerage services received from the broker effecting the transaction. Such determinations are necessarily subjective and imprecise, as in most cases, an exact dollar value for those services is not ascertainable. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of Shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

The Sub-Adviser owes a fiduciary duty to its clients to seek to provide best execution on trades effected. In selecting a broker/dealer for each specific transaction, the Sub-Adviser chooses the broker/dealer deemed most capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable execution. "Best execution" is generally understood to mean the most favorable cost or net proceeds reasonably obtainable under the circumstances. The full range of brokerage services applicable to a particular transaction may be considered when making this judgment, which may include, but is not limited to: liquidity, price, commission, timing, aggregated trades, capable floor brokers or traders, competent block trading coverage, ability to position, capital strength and stability, reliable and accurate communications and settlement processing, use of automation, knowledge of other buyers or sellers, arbitrage skills, administrative ability, underwriting and provision of information on a particular security or market in which the transaction is to occur. The specific criteria will vary depending upon the nature of the transaction, the market in which it is executed, and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple broker/dealers. The Sub-Adviser will also use electronic crossing networks ("ECNs") when appropriate.

Subject to the foregoing policies, brokers or dealers selected to execute a Fund's portfolio transactions may include the Fund's Authorized Participants or their affiliates. An Authorized Participant or its affiliates may be selected to execute a Fund's portfolio transactions in conjunction with an all-cash creation unit order or an order including "cash-in-lieu" so long as such selection is in keeping with the foregoing policies. As described below, a Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, *e.g.*, for creation orders that facilitate the rebalance of the Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order, even if the decision to not charge a variable fee could be viewed as benefiting the Authorized Participant or its affiliate selected to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions in connection with such orders.

The Sub-Adviser may use a Fund's assets for, or participate in, third-party soft dollar arrangements, in addition to receiving proprietary research from various full-service brokers, the cost of which is bundled with the cost of the broker's execution services. The Sub-Adviser does not "pay up" for the value of any such proprietary research. Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act permits the Sub-Adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause a Fund to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Sub-Adviser may receive a variety of research services and information on many topics, which it can use in connection with its management responsibilities with respect to the various accounts over which it exercises investment discretion or otherwise provides investment advice. The research services may include qualifying order management systems, portfolio attribution and monitoring services and computer software and access charges which are directly related to investment research.

Accordingly, a Fund may pay a broker commission higher than the lowest available in recognition of the broker's provision of such services to the Sub-Adviser, but only if the Sub-Adviser determines the total commission (including the soft dollar benefit) is comparable to the best commission rate that could be expected to be received from other brokers. The amount of soft dollar benefits received depends on the amount of brokerage transactions effected with the brokers. A conflict of interest exists because there is an incentive to: 1) cause clients to pay a higher commission than the firm might otherwise be able to negotiate; 2) cause clients to engage in more securities transactions than would otherwise be optimal; and 3) only recommend brokers that provide soft dollar benefits.

The Sub-Adviser faces a potential conflict of interest when it uses client trades to obtain brokerage or research services. This conflict exists because the Sub-Adviser is able to use the brokerage or research services to manage client accounts without paying cash for such services, which reduces the Sub-Adviser's expenses to the extent that the Sub-Adviser would have purchased such products had they not been provided by brokers. Section 28(e) permits the Sub-Adviser to use brokerage or research services for the benefit of any account it manages. Certain accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser may generate soft dollars used to purchase brokerage or research services that ultimately benefit other accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser, effectively cross subsidizing the other accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser that benefit directly from the product. The Sub-Adviser may not necessarily use all of the brokerage or research services in connection with managing a Fund whose trades generated the soft dollars used to purchase such products.

The Sub-Adviser is responsible, subject to oversight by the Board, for placing orders on behalf of the Funds for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities. If purchases or sales of portfolio securities of a Fund and one or more other investment companies or clients supervised by the Sub-Adviser are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities are allocated among the several investment companies and clients in a manner deemed equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all by the Sub-Adviser. In some cases, this procedure could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security so far as a Fund is concerned. However, in other cases, it is possible that the ability to participate in volume transactions and to negotiate lower brokerage commissions will be beneficial to a Fund. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price. A Fund may deal with affiliates in principal transactions to the extent permitted by exemptive order or applicable rule or regulation.

Each Fund is new and had not paid any brokerage commissions as of the date of this SAI.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates

Each Fund may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealer affiliates of a Fund, or the Sub-Adviser for a commission in conformity with the 1940 Act, the 1934 Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. These rules require that commissions paid to the affiliate by a Fund for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts which are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Funds, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to affiliates and review these procedures periodically.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers”

Each Fund is required to identify any securities of its “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) that it may hold at the close of its most recent fiscal year. “Regular brokers or dealers” of a Fund are the ten brokers or dealers that, during the most recent fiscal year: (i) received the greatest dollar amounts of brokerage commissions from the Fund’s portfolio transactions; (ii) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amounts of portfolio transactions of the Fund; or (iii) sold the largest dollar amounts of Shares. Because each Fund is new, as of the date of this SAI, the Funds do not hold any securities of “regular broker dealers.”

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The Trust and Foreside Financial Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) are parties to a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”), whereby the Distributor acts as principal underwriter for the Trust and distributes Shares. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Distributor only in Creation Units. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in amounts less than a Creation Unit and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The principal business address of the Distributor is Three Canal Plaza, Portland, Maine 04101.

The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and a member of FINRA. The Distributor may also enter into agreements with Authorized Participants (as defined below).

The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter. The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the Funds and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on 60 days’ written notice when authorized either by majority vote of its outstanding voting Shares or by a vote of a majority of its Board (including a majority of the Independent Trustees), or by the Distributor on 60 days’ written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Distribution Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Distributor, or reckless disregard by it of its obligations thereunder, the Distributor shall not be liable for any action or failure to act in accordance with its duties thereunder.

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a distribution and service plan (the “Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. There is no current intention to charge such fees pursuant to the Plan. Continuance of the Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and by a majority of the independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan (“Qualified Trustees”). The Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of any class of a Fund. All material amendments of the Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees of the Trust and of the Qualified Trustees.

The Plan provides that Shares pay the Distributor an annual fee of up to a maximum of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Shares. Under the Plan, the Distributor may make payments pursuant to written agreements to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies including, without limit, investment counselors, broker-dealers and the Distributor’s affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Agents”) as compensation for services and reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance. The Plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the distribution fee will be paid to the Distributor without regard to the distribution expenses incurred by the Distributor or the amount of payments made to other financial institutions and intermediaries. The Distributor does not retain 12b-1 fees for profit, but instead keeps any excess (if applicable) in retention for future distribution related expenses. The Adviser pays the Distributor a fee for certain distribution related services. The Trust intends to operate the Plan in accordance with its terms and with FINRA rules concerning sales charges.

Under the Plan, subject to the limitations of applicable law and regulations, each Fund is authorized to compensate the Distributor up to the maximum amount to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Shares or for providing or arranging for others to provide shareholder services and for the maintenance of shareholder accounts. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: (i) delivering copies of a Fund’s then-current reports, prospectuses, notices, and similar materials, to prospective purchasers of Creation Units; (ii) marketing and promotional services, including advertising; (iii) paying the costs of and compensating others, including Authorized Participants with whom the Distributor has entered into written Authorized Participant Agreements, for performing shareholder servicing on behalf of a Fund; (iv) compensating certain Authorized Participants for providing assistance in distributing the Creation Units of a Fund, including the travel and communication expenses and salaries and/or commissions of sales personnel in connection with the distribution of the Creation Units of a Fund; (v) payments to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies and investment counselors, broker-dealers and the affiliates and subsidiaries of the Trust’s service providers as compensation for services or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance; (vi) facilitating communications with beneficial owners of Shares, including the cost of providing (or paying others to provide) services to beneficial owners of shares, including, but not limited to, assistance in answering inquiries related to shareholder accounts, and (vi) such other services and obligations as are set forth in the Distribution Agreement.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser or its affiliates, out of their own resources and not out of Fund assets (i.e., without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders), may pay certain broker dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries (“Intermediaries”) for certain activities related to the Funds, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as marketing and educational training or support. These arrangements are not financed by the Funds and, thus, do not result in increased Fund expenses. They are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fees and expenses sections of the Funds’ Prospectus and they do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of Shares or the amount received by a shareholder as proceeds from the redemption of Shares.

Such compensation may be paid to Intermediaries that provide services to the Funds, including marketing and education support (such as through conferences, webinars and printed communications). The Adviser periodically assesses the advisability of continuing to make these payments. Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to your adviser, broker or other investment professional, if any, may also be significant to such adviser, broker or investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about what investment options it will make available or recommend, and what services to provide in connection with various products, based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients. For example, these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend a Fund over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to your financial adviser, broker or investment professional if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

Intermediary information is current only as of the date of this SAI. Please contact your adviser, broker or other investment professional for more information regarding any payments his or her Intermediary firm may receive. Any payments made by the Adviser or its affiliates to an Intermediary may create the incentive for an Intermediary to encourage customers to buy Shares.

If you have any additional questions, please call (877) 223-8699.

ACCOUNTING SERVICE PROVIDER

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING SHARES

Description of Shares

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of funds and Shares. Each Share represents an equal proportionate interest in a Fund with each other Share. Shares are entitled upon liquidation to a pro rata share in the net assets of a Fund. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may create additional series or classes of Shares. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any additional funds and all assets in which such consideration is invested would belong to that fund and would be subject to the liabilities related thereto. Share certificates representing Shares will not be issued. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

Each Share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required, consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shares of all funds of the Trust vote together as a single class, except that if the matter being voted on affects only a particular fund it will be voted on only by that fund and if a matter affects a particular fund differently from other funds, that fund will vote separately on such matter. As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of shareholders. Approval of shareholders will be sought, however, for certain changes in the operation of the Trust and for the election of Trustees under certain circumstances. Upon the written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the Trust's shares, the Trust will call for a meeting of shareholders to consider the removal of one or more Trustees and other certain matters. If such a meeting is requested, the Trust will provide appropriate assistance and information to the shareholders requesting the meeting.

Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the power to liquidate a Fund without shareholder approval. While the Trustees have no present intention of exercising this power, they may do so if a Fund fails to reach a viable size within a reasonable amount of time or for such other reasons as may be determined by the Board.

Book Entry Only System

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Book Entry."

DTC acts as Securities Depository for Shares. Shares are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants (the "DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by NYSE and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the "Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase and sale of Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depository Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the Shares held by each DTC Participant. The Trust inquires of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding Shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant.

The Trust provides each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust pays to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Fund distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all Shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in Shares as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such Shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

TRANSACTIONS IN CREATION UNITS

The Trust issues and sells Shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load (but subject to transaction fees, if applicable), at their NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order, on any Business Day, in proper form pursuant to the terms of the Authorized Participant Agreement (“Participant Agreement”). The NAV of Shares is calculated each business day as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time. Each Fund will not issue fractional Creation Units. A “Business Day” is any day on which the NYSE is open for business.

Fund Deposit

The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit of a Fund generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”) per each Creation Unit, and the Cash Component (defined below), computed as described below. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of a “cash in lieu” amount (“Deposit Cash”) to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. When accepting purchases of Creation Units for all or a portion of Deposit Cash, a Fund may incur additional costs associated with the acquisition of Deposit Securities that would otherwise be provided by an in-kind purchaser.

Together, the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the Cash Component constitute the “Fund Deposit,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of a Fund. The “Cash Component” is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares (per Creation Unit) and the value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable. If the Cash Component is a positive number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Component shall be such positive amount. If the Cash Component is a negative number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable), the Cash Component shall be such negative amount and the creator will be entitled to receive cash in an amount equal to the Cash Component. The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the NAV per Creation Unit and the value of the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable. Computation of the Cash Component excludes any stamp duty or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities, if applicable, which shall be the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant.

Each Fund, through NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for a Fund. Such Fund Deposit is subject to any applicable adjustments as described below, to effect purchases of Creation Units of a Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities or the required amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, is made available.

The identity and number of Shares of the Deposit Securities or the amount of Deposit Cash, as applicable, required for a Fund Deposit for a Fund changes as rebalancing adjustments and corporate action events are reflected from time to time by the Adviser with a view to the investment objective of a Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of Deposit Cash to replace any Deposit Security, which shall be added to the Cash Component, including, without limitation, in situations where the Deposit Security: (i) may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery; (ii) may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC for corporate securities and municipal securities; (iii) may not be eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant or the investor for which it is acting; (iv) would be restricted under the securities laws or where the delivery of the Deposit Security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under the securities laws; or (v) in certain other situations (collectively, “custom orders”).

Procedures for Purchase of Creation Units

To be eligible to place orders with the transfer agent to purchase a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party” (i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”)), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “Book Entry Only System”). In addition, each Participating Party or DTC Participant (each, an “Authorized Participant”) must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement, on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions, including that it will pay to the Trust, an amount of cash sufficient to pay the Cash Component together with the creation transaction fee (described below), if applicable, and any other applicable fees and taxes.

All orders to purchase Shares directly from a Fund must be placed for one or more Creation Units and in the manner and by the time set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. The order cut-off time for a Fund for orders to purchase Creation Units is expected to be 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time, which time may be modified by a Fund from time-to-time by amendment to the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time or such earlier time as may be designated by a Fund and disclosed to Authorized Participants. The date on which an order to purchase Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as set forth below) is received and accepted is referred to as the “Order Placement Date.”

An Authorized Participant may require an investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order (e.g., to provide for payments of cash, when required). Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and that, therefore, orders to purchase Shares directly from a Fund in Creation Units have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants may have international capabilities.

On days when the Exchange closes earlier than normal, a Fund may require orders to create Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. In addition, if a market or markets on which a Fund’s investments are primarily traded is closed, a Fund will also generally not accept orders on such day(s). Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the transfer agent pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and in accordance with the applicable order form. On behalf of a Fund, the transfer agent will notify the Fund’s custodian of such order. The custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate local sub-custodian(s). Those placing orders through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the transfer agent by the cut-off time on such Business Day. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the transfer agent or an Authorized Participant.

Fund Deposits must be delivered by an Authorized Participant through the Federal Reserve System (for cash) or through DTC (for corporate securities), through a sub-custody agent (for foreign securities) and/or through such other arrangements allowed by the Trust or its agents. With respect to foreign Deposit Securities, the custodian shall cause the sub-custodian of a Fund to maintain an account into which the Authorized Participant shall deliver, on behalf of itself or the party on whose behalf it is acting, such Deposit Securities (or Deposit Cash for all or a part of such securities, as permitted or required), with any appropriate adjustments as advised by the Trust. Foreign Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local sub-custodian. Each Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the Authorized Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, to the account of a Fund or its agents by no later than 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If a Fund or its agents do not receive all of the Deposit Securities, or the required Deposit Cash in lieu thereof, by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. The “Settlement Date” for a Fund is generally the third Business Day after the Order Placement Date (second Business Day after the Order Placement Date for orders placed on or after September 5, 2017). All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash to be delivered, as applicable, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities or cash, as applicable, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The amount of cash represented by the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the custodian no later than the Settlement Date. If the Cash Component and the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, are not received by the custodian in a timely manner by the Settlement Date, the creation order may be cancelled. Upon written notice to the transfer agent, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then current NAV of a Fund.

The order shall be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to the applicable cut-off time and the federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited by 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time (as set forth on the applicable order form), with the custodian on the Settlement Date. If the order is not placed in proper form as required, or federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received by 2:00 p.m. or 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time (as set forth on the applicable order form) on the Settlement Date, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to a Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. A creation request is considered to be in “proper form” if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, order form and this SAI are properly followed.

Issuance of a Creation Unit

Except as provided in this SAI, Creation Units will not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Trust of the Deposit Securities or payment of Deposit Cash, as applicable, and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When the sub-custodian has confirmed to the custodian that the required Deposit Securities (or the cash value thereof) have been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-custodian or sub-custodians, the transfer agent and the Adviser shall be notified of such delivery, and the Trust will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the third Business Day (second Business Day for orders placed on or after September 5, 2017) following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the transfer agent. The Authorized Participant shall be liable to a Fund for losses, if any, resulting from unsettled orders.

Creation Units may be purchased in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of Shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since, in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) an additional amount of cash equal to a percentage of the value as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the “Additional Cash Deposit”), which shall be maintained in a separate non-interest bearing collateral account. The Authorized Participant must deposit with the custodian the Additional Cash Deposit, as applicable, by 12:00 p.m. Eastern Time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If a Fund or its agents do not receive the Additional Cash Deposit in the appropriate amount, by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to the applicable percentage, as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the daily market value of the missing Deposit Securities. The Participant Agreement will permit the Trust to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the transfer agent plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee, as described below under “Creation Transaction Fee,” may be charged. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

Acceptance of Orders of Creation Units

The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject an order for Creation Units transmitted to it by the transfer agent with respect to a Fund including, without limitation, if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the Deposit Securities or Deposit Cash, as applicable, delivered by the Participant are not as disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the custodian; (c) the investor(s), upon obtaining Shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding Shares; (d) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to a Fund; (e) the acceptance of a Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (f) the acceptance of a Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or the Adviser, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; (g) the acceptance or receipt of the order for a Creation Unit would, in the opinion of counsel to the Trust, be unlawful; or (h) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the custodian, the transfer agent and/or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process orders for Creation Units.

Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Distributor, the custodian, a sub-custodian, the transfer agent, DTC, NSCC, Federal Reserve System, or any other participant in the creation process, and other extraordinary events. The transfer agent shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the transfer agent, the custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the transfer agent, the custodian and the Distributor shall not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

All questions as to the number of Shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee

A fixed purchase (i.e., creation) transaction fee, payable to a Fund's custodian, may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the purchase of Creation Units ("Creation Order Costs"). The standard fixed creation transaction fee for a Fund is \$250 regardless of the number of Creation Units created in the transaction. Each Fund may adjust the standard fixed creation transaction fee from time to time. The fixed creation fee may be waived on certain orders if a Fund's custodian has determined to waive some or all of the Creation Order Costs associated with the order or another party, such as the Adviser, has agreed to pay such fee.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to a Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction may be imposed for cash purchases, non-standard orders, or partial cash purchases of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs (e.g., brokerage, taxes) involved with buying the securities with cash. Each Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for creation orders that facilitate the rebalance of a Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order.

Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring a Fund Securities (as defined below) from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Risks of Purchasing Creation Units

There are certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from a Fund. Because Shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, a “distribution” of Shares could be occurring at any time. Certain activities that a shareholder performs as a dealer could, depending on the circumstances, result in the shareholder being deemed a participant in the distribution in a manner that could render the shareholder a statutory underwriter and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a shareholder could be deemed a statutory underwriter if it purchases Creation Units from a Fund, breaks them down into the constituent Shares, and sells those shares directly to customers, or if a shareholder chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary-market demand for Shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person’s activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause you to be deemed an underwriter.

Dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary-market transactions), and thus dealing with Shares as part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act.

The Adviser or its affiliates (each, as applicable, a “Selling Shareholder”) may purchase Creation Units through a broker-dealer to “seed” (in whole or in part) a Fund as it is launched or thereafter, or may purchase shares from broker-dealers or other investors that have previously provided “seed” for the Fund when launched or otherwise in secondary market transactions, and because the Selling Shareholder may be deemed an affiliate of the Fund, the shares are being registered to permit the resale of these shares from time to time after purchase. The Fund will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale by the Selling Shareholders of these shares.

The Selling Shareholder intends to sell all or a portion of the shares owned by it and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more broker-dealers, and may also hedge such positions. The shares may be sold on any national securities exchange on which the shares may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market or in transactions other than on these exchanges or systems at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions. The Selling Shareholder may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

- ordinary brokerage transactions through brokers or dealers (who may act as agents or principals) or directly to one or more purchasers;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The Selling Shareholder may also loan or pledge shares to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares, to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Selling Shareholder may also enter into options or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions or the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to such broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares, which shares such broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell.

The Selling Shareholder and any broker-dealer or agents participating in the distribution of shares may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions paid to any such broker-dealer or agent and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. The Selling Shareholder who may be deemed an “underwriter” within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act will be subject to the applicable prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

The Selling Shareholder has informed the Fund that it is not a registered broker-dealer and does not have any written or oral agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute the shares. Upon the Fund being notified in writing by the Selling Shareholder that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker-dealer for the sale of shares through a block trade, special offering, exchange distribution or secondary distribution or a purchase by a broker or dealer, a supplement to this SAI will be filed, if required, pursuant to Rule 497 under the Securities Act, disclosing (i) the name of each Selling Shareholder and of the participating broker-dealer(s), (ii) the number of shares involved, (iii) the price at which such shares were sold, (iv) the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to such broker-dealer(s), where applicable, (v) that such broker-dealer(s) did not conduct any investigation to verify the information set out or incorporated by reference in the Fund’s Prospectus and SAI, and (vi) other facts material to the transaction.

The Selling Shareholder and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, to the extent applicable, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by the Selling Shareholder and any other participating person. To the extent applicable, Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the shares to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the shares. There is a risk that the Selling Shareholder may redeem its investments in the Fund or otherwise sell its shares to a third party that may redeem. As with redemptions by other large shareholders, such redemptions could have a significant negative impact on the Fund.

Redemption

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by a Fund through the transfer agent and only on a Business Day. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF THE FUND, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM SHARES IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN CREATION UNITS. Investors must accumulate enough Shares in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit to have such Shares redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

With respect to a Fund, the custodian, through the NSCC, makes available prior to the opening of business on the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time) on each Business Day, the list of the names and Share quantities of the Fund's portfolio securities that will be applicable (subject to possible amendment or correction) to redemption requests received in proper form (as defined below) on that day ("Fund Securities"). Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities.

Redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit are paid either in-kind or in cash, or combination thereof, as determined by the Trust. With respect to in-kind redemptions of a Fund, redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will consist of Fund Securities - as announced by the custodian on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of a Fund Securities (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less a fixed redemption transaction fee, as applicable, as set forth below. In the event that Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at the Trust's discretion, an Authorized Participant may receive the corresponding cash value of the securities in lieu of the in-kind securities value representing one or more Fund Securities.

Redemption Transaction Fee

A fixed redemption transaction fee, payable to a Fund's custodian, may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units ("Redemption Order Costs"). The standard fixed redemption transaction fee for a Fund is \$250 regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. Each Fund may adjust the redemption transaction fee from time to time. The fixed redemption fee may be waived on certain orders if a Fund's custodian has determined to waive some or all of the Redemption Order Costs associated with the order or another party, such as the Adviser, has agreed to pay such fee.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to a Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction may be imposed for cash redemptions, non-standard orders, or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are available) of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs (e.g., brokerage, taxes) involved with selling portfolio securities to satisfy a cash redemption. Each Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for redemption orders that facilitate the rebalance of a Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order.

Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring a Fund Securities from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Procedures for Redemption of Creation Units

Orders to redeem Creation Units must be submitted in proper form to the transfer agent prior to 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time. A redemption request is considered to be in “proper form” if (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to the Trust’s transfer agent the Creation Unit(s) being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the time as set forth in the Participant Agreement and (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the Trust is received by the transfer agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified in the Participant Agreement. If the transfer agent does not receive the investor’s shares through DTC’s facilities by the times and pursuant to the other terms and conditions set forth in the Participant Agreement, the redemption request shall be rejected.

The Authorized Participant must transmit the request for redemption, in the form required by the Trust, to the transfer agent in accordance with procedures set forth in the Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed an Authorized Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, requests to redeem Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed an Authorized Participant Agreement. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem Creation Units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of the shares to the Trust’s transfer agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

Additional Redemption Procedures

In connection with taking delivery of Shares of Fund Securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of a Fund Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Fund Securities will be delivered. Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within three business days of the trade date.

The Trust may in its discretion exercise its option to redeem such Shares in cash, and the redeeming investor will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that a Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its Shares based on the NAV of Shares next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee, if applicable, and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust’s brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). Each Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in NAV. Each Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in NAV.

Redemptions of Shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and a Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of Creation Units may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming investor of Shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a “qualified institutional buyer,” (“QIB”) as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive Fund Securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A. An Authorized Participant may be required by the Trust to provide a written confirmation with respect to QIB status to receive Fund Securities.

Because the portfolio securities of a Fund may trade on other exchanges on days that the Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for such Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their Shares, or to purchase or sell Shares on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of a Fund could be significantly affecting by events in the relevant foreign markets.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to a Fund (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of Shares or determination of the NAV of Shares is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

NAV per Share for a Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of a Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of Shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. Expenses and fees, including the management fees, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. The NAV of a Fund is calculated by the custodian and determined at the scheduled close of the regular trading session on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open, provided that fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (“SIFMA”) announces an early closing time.

In calculating a Fund’s NAV per Share, the Fund’s investments are generally valued using market valuations. A market valuation generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service, or a major market maker (or dealer) or (iii) based on amortized cost. In the case of shares of other funds that are not traded on an exchange, a market valuation means such fund’s published NAV per share. Each Fund may use various pricing services, or discontinue the use of any pricing service, as approved by the Board from time to time. A price obtained from a pricing service based on such pricing service’s valuation matrix may be considered a market valuation. Any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at the current market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more sources.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

General Policies

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid at least annually by a Fund. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but a Fund may make distributions on a more frequent basis to comply with the distribution requirements of the Code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

Dividends and other distributions on Shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such Shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Trust.

Each Fund makes additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of a Fund, plus any net capital gains and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve a Fund's eligibility for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

The Trust will not make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available for use by Beneficial Owners for reinvestment of their cash proceeds, but certain individual broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by Beneficial Owners of a Fund through DTC Participants for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Investors should contact their brokers to ascertain the availability and description of these services. Beneficial Owners should be aware that each broker may require investors to adhere to specific procedures and timetables to participate in the dividend reinvestment service and investors should ascertain from their brokers such necessary details. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares issued by the Trust of a Fund at NAV per Share. Distributions reinvested in additional Shares will nevertheless be taxable to Beneficial Owners acquiring such additional Shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash.

FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting each Fund and its shareholders that supplements the discussion in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a comprehensive explanation of the federal, state, local or foreign tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning.

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

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, real estate investment trust, insurance company, RIC, individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes Shares of the Funds are held by U.S. shareholders and that such Shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. shareholder is a beneficial owner of Shares of the Funds that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. shareholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of Shares of the Funds that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Shares of the Funds, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding the Fund Shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its Fund Shares.

Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the application of the provisions of tax law described in this SAI in light of the particular tax situations of the shareholders and regarding specific questions as to federal, state, local or foreign taxes.

Taxation of a Fund

Each Fund will elect and intends to qualify each year to be treated as a separate RIC under the Code. As such, a Fund should not be subject to federal income taxes on its net investment income and capital gains, if any, to the extent that it timely distributes such income and capital gains to its shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, a Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its net investment income (generally including the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any (the “Distribution Requirement”) and also must meet several additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of a Fund’s gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Qualifying Income Requirement”); and (ii) at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, the Fund’s assets must be diversified so that (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Diversification Requirement”).

The Funds may invest in ETFs that are taxable as RICs under the Code. Accordingly, the income the Funds receive from such ETFs should be qualifying income for purposes of the Fund satisfying the Qualifying Income Requirement described above. However, the Funds may also invest in one or more ETFs that are not taxable as RICs under the Code and that may generate non-qualifying income for purposes of satisfying the Qualifying Income Requirement. The Funds anticipate monitoring their investments in such ETFs so as to keep the Funds’ non-qualifying income within acceptable limits of the Qualifying Income Requirement, however, it is possible that such non-qualifying income will be more than anticipated which could cause the Funds to inadvertently fail the Qualifying Income Requirement thereby causing the Funds to fail to qualify as a RIC. In such a case, the Funds would be subject to the rules described below.

To the extent a Fund makes investments that may generate income that is not qualifying income, including certain derivatives, the Fund will seek to restrict the resulting income from such investments so that the Fund’s non-qualifying income does not exceed 10% of its gross income.

Although each Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income and may distribute its capital gains for any taxable year, the Funds will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund therefore is a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. The requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at a Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income Requirement or the Diversification Requirement in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the Diversification Requirement where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period of time. To be eligible for the relief provisions with respect to a failure to meet the Diversification Requirement, the Fund may be required to dispose of certain assets. If these relief provisions were not available to the Fund and it were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC for a taxable year, all of its taxable income would be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions (including capital gains distributions) generally would be taxable to the shareholders of the Fund as ordinary income dividends, subject to the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders and the lower tax rates on qualified dividend income received by noncorporate shareholders, subject to certain limitations. To requalify for treatment as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Fund would be required to satisfy the RIC qualification requirements for that year and to distribute any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. If a Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, it would generally be required to pay a fund-level tax on certain net built in gains recognized with respect to certain of its assets upon disposition of such assets within five years of qualifying as a RIC in a subsequent year. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund for treatment as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders. If a Fund determines that it will not qualify as a RIC, the Fund will establish procedures to reflect the anticipated tax liability in the Fund's NAV.

Each Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

Capital losses in excess of capital gains ("net capital losses") are not permitted to be deducted against a RIC's net investment income. Instead, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, potentially subject to certain limitations, a Fund may carry a net capital loss from any taxable year forward indefinitely to offset its capital gains, if any, in years following the year of the loss. To the extent subsequent capital gains are offset by such losses, they will not result in U.S. federal income tax liability to the Fund and may not be distributed as capital gains to its shareholders. Generally, a Fund may not carry forward any losses other than net capital losses. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if the Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

As of October 1, 2020, the Funds had no short-term or long-term capital loss carryforward.

Each Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on certain undistributed income if it does not distribute to its shareholders in each calendar year an amount at least equal to 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year, subject to an increase for any shortfall in the prior year's distribution. Each Fund intends to declare and distribute dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the excise tax, but can make no assurances that all such tax liability will be eliminated.

If a Fund meets the Distribution Requirement but retains some or all of its income or gains, it will be subject to federal income tax to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund may designate certain amounts retained as undistributed net capital gain in a notice to its shareholders, who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of the undistributed amount so designated, (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the income tax paid by a Fund on that undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities and to claim refunds to the extent such credits exceed their tax liabilities, and (iii) will be entitled to increase their tax basis, for federal income tax purposes, in their Shares by an amount equal to the excess of the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in their respective income over their respective income tax credits.

Taxation of Shareholders – Distributions.

Each Fund intends to distribute annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), its net tax-exempt income, if any, and any net capital gain (net recognized long-term capital gains in excess of net recognized short-term capital losses, taking into account any capital loss carryforwards). The distribution of investment company taxable income (as so computed) and net realized capital gain will be taxable to Fund shareholders regardless of whether the shareholder receives these distributions in cash or reinvests them in additional Shares.

Each Fund (or your broker) will report to shareholders annually the amounts of dividends paid from ordinary income, the amount of distributions of net capital gain, the portion of dividends which may qualify for the dividends-received deduction for corporations, and the portion of dividends which may qualify for treatment as qualified dividend income, which is taxable to noncorporate shareholders at rates of up to 20%.

Distributions from a Fund's net capital gain will be taxable to shareholders at long-term capital gains rates, regardless of how long shareholders have held their Shares.

Qualified dividend income includes, in general, subject to certain holding period and other requirements, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations. Subject to certain limitations, eligible foreign corporations include those incorporated in possessions of the United States, those incorporated in certain countries with comprehensive tax treaties with the United States, and other foreign corporations if the stock with respect to which the dividends are paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Dividends received by a Fund from an ETF or an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such ETF, underlying fund or REIT. If 95% or more of a Fund's gross income (calculated without considering net capital gain derived from sales or other dispositions of stock or securities) consists of qualified dividend income, the Fund may report all distributions of such income as qualified dividend income.

Fund dividends will not be treated as qualified dividend income if a Fund does not meet holding period and other requirements with respect to dividend paying stocks in its portfolio, and the shareholder does not meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Shares on which the dividends were paid. Distributions by a Fund of its net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions from a Fund's net capital gain will be taxable to shareholders at long-term capital gains rates, regardless of how long shareholders have held their Shares. Distributions may be subject to state and local taxes.

In the case of corporate shareholders, certain dividends received by a Fund from U.S. corporations (generally, dividends received by the Fund in respect of any share of stock (1) with a tax holding period of at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the date on which the stock becomes ex-dividend as to that dividend and (2) that is held in an unleveraged position) and distributed and appropriately so reported by the Fund may be eligible for the 70% dividends-received deduction. Certain preferred stock must have a holding period of at least 91 days during the 181-day period beginning on the date that is 90 days before the date on which the stock becomes ex-dividend as to that dividend in order to be eligible. Capital gain dividends distributed to a Fund from other RICs are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction. In order to qualify for the deduction, corporate shareholders must meet the minimum holding period requirement stated above with respect to their Shares, taking into account any holding period reductions from certain hedging or other transactions or positions that diminish their risk of loss with respect to their Shares, and, if they borrow to acquire or otherwise incur debt attributable to Shares, they may be denied a portion of the dividends-received deduction with respect to those Shares.

Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, any dividend declared by a Fund in October, November or December and payable to shareholders of record in such a month that is paid during the following January will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which it was declared.

Federal law requires that mutual fund companies report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the Internal Revenue Service on the Funds' shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" securities are sold. Covered securities are any regulated investment company and/or dividend reinvestment plan Shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012.

The Funds have chosen average cost as the standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way the Funds will determine which specific Shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds' standing tax lot identification method is the method covered Shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than the Funds' standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered Shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, the Funds are responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Funds are not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Funds and their service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

U.S. individuals with adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) exceeding certain threshold amounts (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a "surviving spouse" for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes taxable interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Shareholders who have not held Shares for a full year should be aware that a Fund may report and distribute, as ordinary dividends or capital gain dividends, a percentage of income that is not equal to the percentage of the Fund's ordinary income or net capital gain, respectively, actually earned during the applicable shareholder's period of investment in the Fund. A taxable shareholder may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because the distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of the shareholder's investment.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends (a "substitute payment") with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

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

Taxation of Shareholders – Sale of Shares

A sale, redemption, or exchange of Shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Shares will generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss, rather than short-term capital loss, to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the shareholder of long-term capital gain (including any amounts credited to the shareholder as undistributed capital gains). All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares may be disallowed if substantially identical Shares are acquired (through the reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly acquired Shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), however, may assert that an Authorized Participant who does not mark-to-market its portfolio upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot currently deduct a loss under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will generally be treated as short-term capital gains or losses. Any loss upon a redemption of Creation Units held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the applicable Authorized Participant of long-term capital gain with respect to the Creation Units (including any amounts credited to the Authorized Participant as undistributed capital gains).

The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require the provision of information necessary to determine beneficial Share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If a Fund does issue Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding Shares, the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction and whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss may be deductible.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

A tax-exempt shareholder could recognize unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") by virtue of its investment in the Funds if Shares in the Funds constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b). Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if the Funds recognize "excess inclusion income" derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Funds exceeds a Fund's investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in regulated investment companies that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year, must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in the Funds that recognize “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in the Funds that recognize “excess inclusion income,” then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the Funds may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Funds. The Funds have not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in the Funds.

Taxation of Fund Investments

Certain of a Fund’s investments may be subject to complex provisions of the Code (including provisions relating to hedging transactions, straddles, integrated transactions, foreign currency contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and notional principal contracts) that, among other things, may affect the Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (e.g., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark to market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without the Fund receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts sufficient to enable the Fund to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements for avoiding income and excise taxes. Each Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make appropriate tax elections, and intends to make appropriate entries in its books and records in order to mitigate the effect of these rules and preserve the Fund’s qualification for treatment as a RIC. To the extent a Fund invests in an underlying fund that is taxable as a RIC, the rules applicable to the tax treatment of complex securities will also apply to the underlying funds that also invest in such complex securities and investments.

REITs

Each Fund may invest in entities treated as REITs for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate enough cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. Each Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to a Fund's shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act treats "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which a Fund may rely, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," are treated as "qualified REIT dividends" in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. Each Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, you will be sent a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Options, Futures and Forward Contracts, Straddles, and Swap Agreements

Some of the options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements used by the Funds may be considered “section 1256 contracts.” Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses (“60/40”) although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are “marked to market” with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss.

Generally, the hedging transactions and certain other transactions in options, futures and forward contracts undertaken by a Fund, may result in “straddles” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In some cases, the straddle rules also could apply in connection with swap agreements. The straddle rules may affect the amount, timing and character of gains (or losses) realized by a Fund. In addition, losses realized by a Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred under the straddle rules, rather than being taken into account in calculating the Fund’s taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of transactions in options, futures, forward contracts, and swap agreements to a Fund are not entirely clear. The transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Fund which generally would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders.

A Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If a Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the election(s) made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions.

The key features of the straddle rules are as follows:

A Fund may have to wait to deduct any losses. If a Fund has a capital gain in one position of a straddle and a capital loss in the other, the Funds may not recognize the loss for federal income tax purposes until the Fund disposes of both positions. This might occur, for example, if the Fund had a highly appreciated stock position and the Fund purchased protective put options (which give the Fund the right to sell the stock to someone else for a period of time at a predetermined price) to offset the risk. If the stock continued to increase in value and the put options expired worthless, the Fund must defer recognition of the loss on its put options until the Fund sells and recognizes the gain on the original, appreciated position.

A Fund’s capital gain holding period may get clipped. The moment a Fund enters into a typical straddle, the capital gains holding period on its offsetting positions is frozen. If a Fund held the original position for one year or less (thus not qualifying for the long-term capital gains rate), not only is the holding period frozen, it starts all over again when the Fund disposes of the offsetting position.

Losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses may be treated as long-term capital losses. This generally has the effect of reducing the tax benefit of such losses.

A Fund may not be able to deduct any interest expenses or carrying charges. During the offsetting period, any interest or carrying charges associated with the straddle are not currently tax deductible, but must be capitalized (added to cost basis).

Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which generally will be taxed to shareholders either as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

Rules governing the tax aspects of swap agreements are in a developing stage and are not entirely clear in certain respects. Accordingly, while the Funds intend to account for such transactions in a manner they deem to be appropriate, the IRS might not accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of a Fund as a regulated investment company might be affected. The Trust intends to monitor developments in this area.

Certain requirements that must be met under the Code for a Fund to qualify as a regulated investment company, including the qualifying income and diversification requirements applicable to a Fund's assets may limit the extent to which a Fund will be able to engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements.

In addition, the use of swaps or other derivatives could adversely affect the character (capital gain vs. ordinary income) of the income recognized by the Funds for federal income tax purposes, as well as the amount and timing of such recognition, as compared to a direct investment in underlying securities, and could result in a Fund's recognition of income prior to the receipt of any corresponding cash. As a result of the use of swaps and derivatives, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income than would have been the case if the Fund did not enter into such swaps or derivatives. The tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives may also be affected by future legislation or Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of a Fund's taxable income or gains and distributions made by the Fund.

Short Sales

Certain Funds may engage in short sales of securities. In general, gain or loss on a short sale is recognized when a Fund closes the short sale by delivering the borrowed securities to the lender, not when the borrowed securities are sold. Short sales may increase the amount of short-term capital gain realized by a Fund, which generally would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. In addition, these rules may terminate the holding period of "substantially identical property" held by these Funds. Moreover, a loss recognized by a Fund on a short sale will be treated as a long-term capital loss if, on the date of the short sale, "substantially identical property" has been held by the Fund for more than one year. A Fund generally will not be permitted to deduct payments made to reimburse a lender of securities for dividends paid on borrowed securities if the short sale is closed on or before the 45th day after the Fund enters into the short sale. Short sales also may be subject to the "Constructive Sales" rules, discussed below.

Constructive Sales

Certain rules may affect the timing and character of gain if a Fund engages in transactions that reduce or eliminate its risk of loss with respect to appreciated financial positions. If a Fund enters into certain transactions in property while holding substantially identical property, the Fund would be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and would be subject to tax on any gain (but not loss) from the constructive sale. The character of gain from a constructive sale would depend upon the Fund's holding period in the property. Loss from a constructive sale would be recognized when the property was subsequently disposed of, and its character would depend on the Fund's holding period and the application of various loss deferral provisions of the Code.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold (as "backup withholding") on amounts payable to any shareholder who (1) fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number certified under penalty of perjury; (2) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report all payments of interest or dividends; (3) fails to provide a certified statement that he or she is not subject to "backup withholding"; or (4) fails to provide a certified statement that he or she is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien). The backup withholding rate is 28%. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's ultimate U.S. tax liability. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax on shareholders who are neither citizens nor permanent residents of the United States.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

Any non-U.S. investors in a Fund may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Fund. Foreign shareholders (i.e., nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. Each Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold Shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to Fund distributions payable to such entities and with respect to redemptions and certain capital gain dividends payable to such entities after December 31, 2018. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

For foreign shareholders to qualify for an exemption from backup withholding, described above, the foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign shareholders in a Fund should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k) plans, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their UBTI. Under current law, a Fund generally serves to block UBTI from being realized by its tax-exempt shareholders with respect to their shares of Fund income. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, tax-exempt shareholders could realize UBTI by virtue of their investment in a Fund if, for example, (i) a Fund invests in residual interests of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (“REMICs”), (ii) a Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool (“TMP”) or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) Shares constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholders within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisers. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult with their tax advisers regarding these issues.

Certain Potential Tax Reporting Requirements

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on disposition of Shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

FATCA

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by a Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

Possible Tax Law Changes

At the time that this SAI is being prepared, the coronavirus and COVID-19 are affecting the United States. Various administrative and legislative changes to the federal tax laws are under consideration, but it is not possible at this time to determine whether any of these changes will take place or what the changes might entail.

Other Issues

In those states which have income tax laws, the tax treatment of a Fund and of Fund shareholders with respect to distributions by the Fund may differ from federal tax treatment.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF
Statement of Assets and
Liabilities October 30, 2020

Assets:

Cash	\$ 100,000
Total Assets	<u>\$ 100,000</u>

Liabilities

\$ -

Net Assets:

\$ 100,000

Net Assets Consist of:

Paid-In Capital	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
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Net Asset Value

(\$0 par value, unlimited shares authorized):

Net Assets	\$ 100,000
Capital Shares Issued and Outstanding	4,000

Net Asset Value

Price Per Share, Offering and Redemption Price	<u>\$ 25.00</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

2nd Vote Funds
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
October 30, 2020

1. Organization

The 2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF and 2ndVote Society Defended ETF (each a “Fund” and together the “Funds”) are each a series of beneficial interest of 2nd Vote Funds (“Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust organized on April 14, 2020. The investment objective of each of the Funds is to seek to generate long term total return. As of October 30, 2020, the Trust has had no operations other than those actions relating to organizational and registration matters, including the sale and issuance to 2nd Vote Value Investments, Inc. (“Sole Shareholder”) of 4,000 shares of the 2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF. The Sole Shareholder is an affiliate of the 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, the adviser of the Fund (“Adviser”). The proceeds of the 4,000 shares were held in cash. The Fund currently offers one class of shares that has no front-end sales load, no deferred sales charge and no redemption fee. The Fund may issue an unlimited number of shares (“Shares”) of beneficial interest, with no par value. All shares of the Fund have equal rights and privileges.

Shares of the Fund are expected to be listed and traded on CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. Market prices for the shares may be different from their net asset value (“NAV”). The Fund expects to issue and redeem shares on a continuous basis at NAV only in large blocks of shares, typically 25,000 Shares, called “Creation Units.” Creation Units will be issued and redeemed principally in-kind for securities included in a specified universe. Once created, shares generally will trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. Shares of the Fund may only be purchased or redeemed by certain financial institutions (“Authorized Participants”). An Authorized Participant is either (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporations or (ii) a DTC participant and, in each case must have executed a Participant Agreement with the Fund’s distributor. Most retail investors will not qualify as Authorized Participants or have the resources to buy and sell whole Creation Units. Therefore, they will be unable to purchase or redeem the shares directly from the Fund. Rather, most retail investors will purchase shares in the secondary market with the assistance of a broker and will be subject to customary brokerage commissions or fees.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Fund is an investment company and accordingly follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946 “Financial Services – Investment Companies”.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statement. The financial statement has been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”).

2nd Vote Funds
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
October 30, 2020

(a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of this financial statement. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Indemnifications

Under the Fund's organizational documents, its officers and Trustees are indemnified against certain liabilities arising out of the performance of their duties to the Fund. In addition, in the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts with service providers and others that provide general indemnification clauses. The Fund's maximum exposure under the contracts is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Fund. However, based on experience, the Fund expects the risk of loss to be remote.

(c) Federal Income Taxes

The Fund intends to elect and to qualify to be taxed as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If so qualified, the Fund generally will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes substantially all of its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders. The Fund intends to operate in a manner such that it will not be liable for federal income or excise taxes.

(d) Organizational and Offering Costs

All organizational and offering costs for the Fund will be borne by the Adviser, 2nd Vote Advisers, LLC, and are not subject to reimbursement.

3. Agreements

Pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement ("Advisory Agreement") between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser, the Adviser provides investment advice to the Fund and oversees the day-to-day operations of the Fund, subject to the direction and control of the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Trust. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser agrees to pay all expenses incurred by the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to this Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. For services provided to the Fund, the Fund pays the Advisor 0.75% at an annual rate based on the Fund's average daily net assets.

2nd Vote Funds
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
October 30, 2020

Laffer Tengler Investments, Inc. intends to serve as the Sub-Adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”) to the Fund. The Sub-Adviser has overall responsibility for selecting and continuously monitoring the Fund’s investments. The Adviser has overall responsibility for overseeing the investment of the Fund’s assets, managing the Fund’s business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services for the Trust.

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, a subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, intends to serve as the Fund’s Fund accountant, administrator and transfer agent pursuant to certain Fund accounting servicing, Fund administration servicing and transfer agent servicing agreements. U.S. Bank National Association, a subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, intends to serve as the Fund’s custodian pursuant to a custody agreement.

Foreside Financial Services, LLC (“Distributor”), intends to serve as the Fund’s distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement.

Foreside Fund Officers Services, LLC provides the Fund with a Chief Compliance Officer and the Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer.

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Plan, pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets may be made by the Fund. The Board of Trustees of the Fund has determined that no such payment will be made in the foreseeable future and there are no plans in place to implement the Rule 12b-1 fee without prior Board of Trustees approval.

A Trustee and certain officers of the Trust are also employees/officers of the Adviser or affiliated with the Distributor.

4. Beneficial Ownership

The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% of the voting securities of a fund creates a presumption of control of the fund, under Section 2(a)(9) of the 1940 Act. As of the date of this financial statement, an affiliate of the Adviser owned 100% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund.

5. Subsequent Events

In preparing this financial statement, Management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date this financial statement was issued. There were no events or transactions that occurred during the period subsequent to October 30, 2020, that materially impacted the amounts or disclosures in the Fund’s statement.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholder of 2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF and
Board of Trustees of 2nd Vote Funds

Opinion on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of 2nd Vote Funds comprising 2ndVote Life Neutral Plus ETF (the “Fund”) as of October 30, 2020, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statement”). In our opinion, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of October 30, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

The financial statement is the responsibility of the Fund’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statement based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement and confirmation of cash owned as of October 30, 2020, by correspondence with the custodian. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We have served as the Fund’s auditor since 2020.

/s/ COHEN & COMPANY, LTD
COHEN & COMPANY, LTD. Cleveland, Ohio
November 4, 2020

COHEN & COMPANY, LTD.
800.229.1099 | 866.818.4535 fa x | cohencpa.com

Registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board

APPENDIX A

Proxy Voting/Class Action Litigation

Background

An investment adviser owes a duty of care and loyalty to its clients with respect to monitoring corporate events and exercising proxy authority in the best interests of such clients. 2VA will adhere to Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act and applicable laws and regulations in regard to the voting of proxies. As a result, investment advisers must conduct a reasonable review into matters on which the adviser votes and to vote in the best interest of the client.

Policies and Procedures

2VA has the authority to vote proxies with respect of securities in client accounts (“Client Securities”) over which the Company has voting discretion. 2VA has adopted the policy and procedures of their sub adviser, and in addition has retained their sub adviser to vote proxies for their clients.

2VA will rely on the general process of their sub adviser which is that the sub adviser is generally responsible for voting proxies with respect to securities held in client accounts unless the investment management agreement or other similar document explicitly states that the sub adviser will not vote proxies for the client account. The sub adviser is not responsible for voting client securities that are not part of the managed account. If an ERISA plan does not wish for the sub adviser to vote on its behalf, the named fiduciary that appointed the sub adviser must expressly reserve to itself or another named fiduciary proxy voting responsibility for the ERISA plan. To be effective, a reservation of proxy voting responsibility by an ERISA plan should: (a) be in writing; (b) state that the sub adviser is “precluded” from voting proxies because proxy voting responsibility is reserved to an identified named fiduciary; and (c) be consistent with the plan’s documents (which should provide for procedures for allocating fiduciary responsibilities among named fiduciaries).

If a client has its own proxy voting policy, the sub adviser and the client will agree in writing on whether the sub adviser will vote in accordance with its own policy, whether the sub adviser will vote that client’s securities in accordance with the client’s policy or whether the client will vote its own securities. As a fiduciary to any ERISA plan, the sub adviser is required to discharge its duties in accordance with the documents governing the plan (insofar as they are consistent with ERISA) and to comply with the plan’s voting policy, if any, except in any instance in which doing so would be contrary to the economic interests of the plan or otherwise imprudent or unlawful.

The sub adviser personnel should not discuss with members of the public how the sub adviser intends to vote on any particular proxy proposal. This does not restrict communications in the ordinary course of business with named fiduciaries of ERISA plans or other clients for which the sub adviser votes proxies. Disclosure of the sub adviser's proxy voting intentions – especially where done with the purpose or effect of influencing the management or control of a company – could trigger various restrictions under the federal securities laws, including under the proxy solicitation, beneficial ownership and short-swing profit liability provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In the event that the sub adviser wishes to discuss its voting intentions outside the firm, the sub adviser should consult with its counsel before any such discussions.

2VA will rely on the operational procedures of the sub adviser. The sub adviser's operational procedures consist of that once a client account is established and the proxy voting responsibility is determined, the Proxy Administrator is responsible for receiving and processing proxies held in client accounts. The Proxy Administrator is responsible for ensuring that the registered owners of record, e.g. the trustee or custodian bank, that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent or an ERISA plan, forward the proxy materials to the sub adviser. The Proxy Administrator is responsible for logging in any proxy materials received, matching them to the securities to be voted and confirming that the correct amount of shares (as of the record date) is reflected in the proxy. Each proxy is then reviewed by the Proxy Administrator and categorized according to issues and the proposing parties.

The Proxy Administrator also compiles and maintains information, for each client for which the sub adviser votes proxies, showing the issuer's name, meeting date and manner in which it voted on each proxy proposal. The Proxy Administrator is also responsible for monitoring compliance with client proxy voting policies. A copy of each proxy statement is kept. The sub adviser generally seeks to vote proxies at least one week prior to the deadline. Unfortunately, proxy materials are often received with less than a week's time before the deadline and in such cases, the sub adviser uses reasonable efforts to exercise its vote. It is the responsibility of the Proxy Administrator (with any assistance he deems necessary) to maintain a spreadsheet of investments owned by all the client accounts.

2VA will rely on the conflicts of interest of the sub adviser. After the categorization process, each proxy is reviewed by the Proxy Administrator to assess the extent to which there may be a material conflict of interest between the sub adviser's interests and those of any client. Additionally, senior management, portfolio managers and all other employees are expected to disclose to the Proxy Administrator any personal conflicts such as officer or director positions held by them, their spouses or close relatives in the relevant issuer. Conflicts based on business relationships or dealings of affiliates of the sub adviser will only be considered to the extent that the sub adviser has actual knowledge of such business relationships.

When a material conflict of interest between the sub adviser's interests and those of any client appear to exist, the sub adviser may choose among the following options to eliminate such material conflict:

- a. vote in accordance with these Policies and Procedures if it involves little discretion or no discretion;
- b. vote as recommended by an independent service provider if the sub adviser uses such a service;
- c. if possible, erect information barriers around the person or persons making voting decisions sufficient to insulate the decision from the conflict;
- d. if practical, notify affected clients of the material conflict of interest and seek a waiver of the conflict; and
- e. if agreed upon in writing with the client, forwarding the proxies to the affected client allowing the client to vote its own proxies.

The sub adviser will document the process for resolving any identified material conflict of interest.

2VA will rely on the vote of the sub adviser. The Proxy Administrator will ensure that each proxy statement is directed to the sub adviser's compliance officer (if the compliance officer is a person other than the Proxy Administrator) with any recommendation by a third party highlighted. The compliance officer may consult with the Proxy Administrator as necessary. If the Proxy Administrator recommends voting against a third party recommendation, the Proxy Administrator will be responsible for documenting the reasons for such recommendation. The compliance officer will ensure that the vote is cast in accordance with these Policies and Procedures. If a material conflict of interest is identified, the compliance officer will follow one of the procedures discussed above in consultation with the Proxy Administrator to resolve the conflict.

2VA will rely on the review of the sub adviser. The Proxy Administrator is responsible for ensuring that proxy materials are received in a timely manner and reconciled against holdings on the record date of client accounts over which the sub adviser has voting authority to ensure that all shares held on the record date, and for which a voting obligation exists, are voted.

2VA will rely on the sub adviser for recordkeeping. The sub adviser will either maintain its own records related to proxy voting or, as permitted by required by Advisers Act Rule 204-2(c), such records may be maintained by a third party service provider. If the sub adviser engages any third party service provider, the sub adviser will obtain an undertaking from any such third party to provide the sub adviser copies of proxy voting records and other documents promptly upon request. The sub adviser or any such third party service provider may rely on the SEC's EDGAR system to keep records of certain proxy statements if the proxy statements are maintained by issuers on that system. These records include:

1. a copy of all proxy voting policies and procedures;
2. proxy statements received regarding client securities. As noted above, this may be satisfied by relying on EDGAR or a third party, the third party undertakes to promptly provide a copy upon request;

3. a record of each vote cast;
4. a copy of any document created by the sub adviser that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
5. each written client request for proxy voting records and the sub adviser's written response to any (written or oral) client request for such records.

Proxy voting books and records will be maintained in an easily accessible place for a period of five (5) years, the first two (2) years in the sub adviser's principal place of business. The sub adviser will initially inform Clients of these Policies and Procedures and how a client may learn of the voting record for client's securities through summary disclosure in Part 2 of each sub adviser's Form ADV, or such other brochure as the sub adviser may develop. Upon receipt of a client's request for more information, the sub adviser will provide to the client a copy of these Policies and Procedures and/or, in accordance with the client's stated requirements, how the client's proxies were voted during the period requested subsequent to the adoption of these Policies and Procedures. These Policies and Procedures will be subject to review on a periodic basis as deemed appropriate by the sub adviser.

2VA will rely on the sub adviser's categories of Issues. The categories of issues are as followed:

A. The sub adviser's General Proxy Voting Philosophy.

1. Routine Matters/Corporate Administrative Items. The sub adviser generally votes with management on matters the sub adviser considers routine to the operation of the company, or which the sub adviser expects will not have a significant economic impact on the company and/or shareholders.
2. Potential for Significant Economic Impact and other Non-Routine Matters. The sub adviser reviews and analyses on a case-by-case basis, non-routine proposals that are more likely to affect the structure and operation of the issues and to have a greater impact on the value of the investment.
3. Special Interest Issues. The sub adviser generally supports management on social and special interest issues if the company is complying with applicable regulations and reporting requirements. The sub adviser considers the following factors when evaluating a social or special interest issue: (a) the long-term benefit to shareholders of promoting corporate accountability and responsibility on social issues; (b) management's responsibility with respect to social or special interest issues; (c) any economic costs and restrictions on management; and (d) the sub adviser's responsibility to vote proxies for the greatest long-term shareholder value.
4. International Issues. The sub adviser will consider international issues within the jurisdiction of their impact on a case-by-case basis.
5. Corporate Governance. The sub adviser reviews and considers corporate governance issues relating to proxy matters and generally supports proposals that foster good corporate governance practices.

B. Routine Issues The following categories represent issues for which the sub adviser has generally established a position and which the sub adviser considers to be routine to the operation of the issuer or which the sub adviser expects will not have a significant economic impact on the issuer and/or its shareholders. This list contains sample categories of issues and is not intended to be comprehensive.

1. Auditors and Account Statements. The appointment of a company's internal auditors is generally supported; the sub adviser supports independent verification of account statements and generally votes with management on the selection and ratification of a company's outside auditors (subject to the sub adviser's knowledge of that auditor's competence and any identified conflicts of interest with the company, e.g. as a result of the auditor's relationship with the company or the performance of non-audit services); and accounts are generally accepted unless there are grounds to suspect that either the accounts as presented or audit procedures used, do not present an accurate picture of company results; and Board of Directors. A nomination in an uncontested election is generally supported; the sub adviser generally votes with management on the terms of staggered boards; the sub adviser generally votes with management on limitations on director liability; the sub adviser generally votes with management on proposals to limit director tenure, as such limitations may result in loss of expertise, familiarity with the company, and may hinder the company's ability to attract and retain qualified directors; the sub adviser generally votes with management on proposals related to minimum director stock ownership; however the sub adviser generally votes against shareholder proposals that would required minimum ownership on the basis that a board member's contribution and value to a company can be independent of ownership in the company; and the sub adviser generally votes with management with respect to proposed reports on director attendance at meetings on the basis that this type of requirements is unnecessary and not part of the company's normal operating business.
2. Compensation Plans and Bonuses. the sub adviser generally supports director compensation plans and employee stock purchase plans that are consistent with the company's peer group, because it believes that such plans better align director and shareholder interests and that employee ownership contributes to a company's economic value; the sub adviser generally votes against proposals to enhance disclosure of executive compensation in excess of applicable legal requirements based on the cost associated with the reporting and concerns that such reporting may put the company at a competitive disadvantage; the sub adviser generally votes with management on proposals related to performance-based cash bonus plans based on specific performance criteria (e.g.: earnings, stock returns, cash flow, and sales); the sub adviser generally votes against proposals to require shareholder approval of executive pay based on the belief that a company's board of directors is responsible for evaluating executive pay in the context of overall compensation structure and the operation of the entire company. The sub adviser believes that absolute levels are not key to improved corporate performance and shareholders may lack the expertise necessary to determine appropriate and competitive pay levels. Moreover, the sub adviser is concerned that such restrictions may reduce the company's ability to attract and retain qualified executives/directors

3. Voting Rights and Tender Offer Defenses. The sub adviser generally supports confidential voting procedures that limit access to information about how a shareholder has voted until the voting period is closed, provided the proposal provides the company with sufficient flexibility to implement a reasonable system. The sub adviser generally votes against proposals to grant cumulative voting rights to shareholders, i.e., the right for shareholders multiply the number of shares held by the number of directors being voted on and to cast the total of those votes for any one director or selected group of directors, based on the belief that cumulative voting is disruptive to the board and supports special interest groups; the sub adviser generally votes for the elimination of preemptive right for shareholders, i.e. a right for shareholders to purchase shares of a new issue before they are offered to others, based issues of fairness. The sub adviser generally votes against the establishment of a shareholder advisory committee or employee committee on the basis that the company's boards of directors is empowered to run the company and that shareholder communication vehicles typically already exist in the form of an Investor Relations Departments; and the sub adviser generally votes against proposals to require a supermajority vote of a requirement of greater than 75% on certain issues, i.e. mergers, takeover amendments, and removal of directors, because it these requirements are difficult to change once they are established and they can hinder a company's ability to operate.
4. Capital Structure. The sub adviser generally supports allocation of income and the declaration of stock dividend proposals provided there is a cash alternative. The sub adviser generally votes for stock splits on the basis that stock splits generally make shares more affordable and therefore improve a company's liquidity; the sub adviser generally supports stock repurchase plans and management's decision that a stock repurchase plan will increase shareholder value. The sub adviser generally supports an increase in a company's authorized stock for up to 100% for a specific purpose (e.g., stock splits, acquisitions are positive for shareholders, etc.). Adjustments should be made to the authorized shares for any splits completed in the past year or already announced for the current year before calculating percent increase as far as authorized preferred issues generally vote against large, open-ended issues (lack of specifics on voting provisions, par value, convertibility, etc.) compare size of preferred increase to size of common stock shares outstanding.
5. Miscellaneous. The sub adviser generally supports proposals to change a company's name that will not result in a significant cost to shareholders, so long as that proposed change is to increase name recognition, to aid in marketing and financing activities, or for other strategic purposes; the sub adviser generally supports management on proposals to change the date, time or location of meetings; the sub adviser generally supports management's proposals to change the jurisdiction of a company's incorporation so long as the proposed jurisdiction is within the United States or within the same country as its original location. Proposals to relocate outside of the United States or to another country from its original jurisdiction will be considered on a case-by-case.

C. Non-Routine Corporate Governance Issues. The sub adviser reviews and analyses on a case-by-case basis, non-routine proposals that are more likely to affect the structure and operation of the company and to have a significant impact on the value of the investment. In reviewing these issues the sub adviser considers the effectiveness of the company's board of directors and management in running the company together with the company's performance. The criteria listed are not intended to be all inclusive and the sub adviser may consider other factors in evaluating proposals including signs of or anticipated changes in companies (i.e., new management, mergers or acquisitions, etc.).

1. Board of Directors. The sub adviser generally supports appointment of independent directors to a company's board and considers a majority of independent directors to be positive. In assessing the independence of a particular board, the sub adviser considers the legal and regulatory independence requirements applicable to the particular company and its audit and related committee. For director nominations in contested elections the sub adviser may consider: (a) the long-term financial performance of the company relative to its industry; (b) management's track record; (c) the background of the proxy contest; (d) the qualifications of both slates of nominees, including the seniority and experience of the candidates; (e) evaluations of what each side is offering shareholders as well as the likelihood that the proposed objectives and goals can be met; (f) stock ownership positions; (g) the extent to which a nominee is shareholder-oriented, i.e. provides some vehicle for communications with shareholders; (h) the independence of the board and key committee members; and (i) the extent of any interlocking or affiliated relationships. Additionally, a review of the corporate governance profile will be completed highlighting entrenchment devices that may reduce accountability.
2. Compensation of Management. The sub adviser will consider such proposals on a case-by-case basis.
3. Executive Compensation. The sub adviser will consider such proposals on a case by-case basis.
4. Anti-Takeover Measures. The sub adviser generally votes against anti-takeover measures because these measures foster entrenchment within a company. The sub adviser will review the majority of anti-takeover measures on a case-by-case basis.
5. Shareholder Proposals. The sub adviser will consider shareholder proposals on a case-by-case basis. The sub adviser will support those proposals which will improve the company's corporate governance or business profile at a reasonable cost, but may oppose proposals which result in significant cost being incurred with little or no benefit to the company or its shareholders.

Proxy Advisory Firm

2VA has retained their sub adviser to provide voting execution services, the Company shall conduct reasonable oversight to ensure the proxy advisor's recommendations are consistent with the Company's proxy voting policies and in the best interest of the Company's clients and investors. The level of oversight may vary depending on (1) the scope of the investment adviser's voting authority, and (2) the type of functions and services that the investment adviser has retained the proxy advisory firm to perform.

Periodic Advisory Firm Testing

The Company shall periodically evaluate the proxy services provided by third party providers which should consider the services, recommendations made by the provider and how the provider voted, as applicable, and consider the steps enumerated below.

When conducting oversight of a proxy advisory firm, the Company should consider taking the following steps:

- whether the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze the matters for which the investment adviser is responsible for voting including the adequacy and quality of the proxy advisory firm's staffing, personnel, and/or technology;
- the adequacy of disclosures the proxy advisory firm has provided regarding its methodologies in formulating voting recommendations, such that the Company can understand the factors underlying the proxy advisory firm's voting recommendations
- the effectiveness of the proxy advisory firm's policies and procedures for obtaining current and accurate information relevant to matters included in its research and on which it makes voting recommendations;
- the Company's access to the proxy advisory firm's sources of information and methodologies used in formulating voting recommendations or executing voting instructions;
- the nature of any third-party information sources that the proxy advisory firm uses as a basis for its voting recommendations;
- whether the proxy advisory firm has adequate policies and procedures to identify, disclose, and address actual and potential conflicts of interest.

Class Action Lawsuits

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of clients will be the subject of class action lawsuits. 2VA has undertaken the obligation to inform clients if securities held by the client are subject to a pending or resolved class action lawsuit and to inform clients if they may be eligible to receive proceeds of a securities class action settlement or verdict. When securities held by the client are the subject of a class action lawsuit, the Company will inform the client of the action, inform the client that he or she may opt in or opt out of the lawsuit, advise the client that the Company cannot render legal services, advise the client to consult with an attorney, and advise the client that the failure to do so may negatively affect his or her rights. 2VA will take any actions as instructed by the client's attorney or the client and in the absence of any such instructions, the Company shall take any actions (other than those which would be required to be performed by an attorney) which in its sole discretion is determined to be in the best interests of its clients.

Where the Company receives written or electronic notice of a class action lawsuit, settlement, or verdict directly relating to a client account, it will forward all notices, proof of claim forms, and other materials, to the client. Electronic mail is acceptable where appropriate if the client has authorized contact in this manner.