Statement of Additional Information

Dated March 31, 2023

PIA High Yield Fund
Institutional Class (PHYSX)
Class A (Not available for purchase)

(the "Fund")

A Series of

ADVISORS SERIES TRUST

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses dated March 31, 2023 (the "Prospectuses") of Advisors Series Trust (the "Trust") relating to the Fund. Pacific Income Advisers, Inc. (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund. Copies of the Prospectuses may be obtained by writing to the Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, by calling toll-free at 1-800-251-1970, or on the Fund's website at www.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds.

The PIA High Yield Fund's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022 are contained in the Fund's annual report and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the annual report may be obtained without charge by calling or writing the Fund as shown above or by visiting the Fund's website at www.pacificincome.com/mutual-funds.

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this SAI and the Prospectuses dated March 31, 2023 and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Trust or the Fund.

This SAI does not constitute an offer to sell securities.

FUND HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

The Trust is an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 3, 1996. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") permits the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees") to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, par value $0.01 per share, which may be issued in any number of series. The Trust consists of various series that represent separate investment portfolios. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series.

Registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") does not involve supervision of the management or policies of the Fund. The Prospectuses and this SAI omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee. The Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2010. Effective at the close of business on December 31, 2014, the former Investor Class shares of the Fund were re-designated as Institutional Class shares.

Diversification

The Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. This means that, as to 75% of the Fund's total assets (1) no more than 5% may be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) the Fund may not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of a single issuer. However, if the 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 the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. In that case, the Fund would be subject to the risk that its performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Fund qualifying as a diversified fund under applicable federal securities laws.

Percentage Limitations

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standards or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations.

In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by the Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not buy. If this happens the Fund would take such action as is reasonable given the Fund's objective.

Market and Regulatory Risk

Events in the financial markets and economy may cause volatility and uncertainty and affect performance. These events have included, but are not limited to: bankruptcies, corporate restructurings, and other events related to the sub-prime mortgage crisis; governmental efforts to limit short selling and high frequency trading; measures to address U.S. federal and state budget deficits; social, political, and economic instability in Europe; economic stimulus by the Japanese central bank; steep declines in oil prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; pandemics, epidemics and other similar

circumstances in one or more countries or regions; and China's economic slowdown. Interconnected global economies and financial markets increase the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Such adverse effect on performance could include a decline in the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value ("NAV"), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

Exclusion from Definition of Commodity Pool Operator

Pursuant to amendments by the CFTC to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), the Adviser has filed a notice of exemption from registration as a "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund. The Fund and the Adviser are therefore not subject to registration or regulation as a pool operator under the CEA. To claim the Rule 4.5 exemption, the Fund is significantly limited in its ability to invest in commodity futures, options and swaps (including securities futures, broad-based stock index futures and financial futures contracts). These limitations may have a negative impact on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Fund, and on the Fund's performance.

The discussion below supplements information contained in the Fund's Prospectuses as to investment policies of the Fund.

High Yield and Other Securities

The Fund will invest in debt securities, including bonds and debentures (which are long-term) and notes (which may be short- or long-term). The Fund will invest in securities that are rated below investment grade or non-rated. Investments in high yield securities (*i.e.*, less than investment grade), while providing greater income and opportunity for gain than investments in higher-rated securities, entail relatively greater risk of loss of income or principal. Lower-grade obligations are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Market prices of high-yield, lower-grade obligations may fluctuate more than market prices of higher-rated securities. Lower grade, fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated obligations which, assuming no change in their fundamental quality, react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

The Fund may purchase unrated securities. Unrated securities may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that the portfolio manager may not accurately evaluate the securities comparative credit rating.

The high yield market at times is subject to substantial volatility. An economic downturn or increase in interest rates may have a more significant effect on high yield securities and their markets, as well as on the ability of securities' issuers to repay principal and interest. Issuers of high yield securities may be of low creditworthiness and the high yield securities may be subordinated to the claims of senior lenders. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates the issuers of high yield securities may have greater potential for insolvency and a higher incidence of high yield bond defaults may be experienced.

The prices of high yield securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments but are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments. During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a high yield security owned by the Fund defaults the Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of the market prices of high yield securities and the Fund's NAV per share. Yields on high yield securities will fluctuate over time. Furthermore, in the case of high yield securities structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and therefore tend to be more volatile than the market prices of securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

Certain securities held by the Fund including high yield securities, may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for the investor. Conversely, a high yield security's value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the Fund's net assets.

The secondary market for high yield securities may at times become less liquid or respond to adverse publicity or investor perceptions making it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value high yield securities or dispose of them. To the extent the Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted high yield securities, these securities may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, liquidity difficulties, and judgment will play a greater role in valuation because there is less reliable and objective data available.

Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high yield bonds structured as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities. The Fund will report the interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date. Further, the Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify for pass-through treatment under the tax law. Accordingly, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to borrow to satisfy distribution requirements.

Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, the Adviser monitors the issuers of high yield securities in the portfolio to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to attempt to assure the securities' liquidity so the Fund can meet redemption requests. To the extent that the Fund invests in high yield securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more

dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case for higher quality bonds. The Fund may retain a portfolio security whose rating has been changed.

Loan Participations and Assignments

The Fund may purchase participations in commercial loans. Such indebtedness may be secured or unsecured. Loan participations typically represent direct participation in a loan to a corporate borrower, and generally are offered by banks or other financial institutions or lending syndicates. The Fund may participate in such syndications, or can buy part of a loan, becoming a part lender. When purchasing loan participations, the Fund assumes the credit risk associated with the corporate borrower and may assume the credit risk associated with an interposed bank or other financial intermediary. The participation interests in which the Fund intends to invest may not be rated by any nationally recognized rating service. The Fund may invest in debtor-in-possession financings (commonly known as "DIP financings"). DIP financings are arranged when an entity seeks the protections of the bankruptcy court under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11. Such financings constitute senior liens on unencumbered security (i.e., security not subject to other creditors' claims). There is a risk that the entity will not emerge from Chapter 11 and be forced to liquidate its assets under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the event of liquidation, the Fund's only recourse will be against the property securing the DIP financing. A loan is often administered by an agent bank acting as agent for all holders. The agent bank administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. In addition, the agent bank is normally responsible for the collection of principal and interest payments from the corporate borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all institutions which are parties to the loan agreement. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, the Fund has direct recourse against the corporate borrower, the Fund may have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a corporate borrower. A financial institution's employment as agent bank might be terminated in the event that it fails to observe a requisite standard of care or becomes insolvent. A successor agent bank would generally be appointed to replace the terminated agent bank, and assets held by the agent bank under the loan agreement should remain available to holders of such indebtedness. However, if assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of the Fund were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general creditors, the Fund might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving other interposed financial institutions (*e.g.*, an insurance company or governmental agency) similar risks may arise.

Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the corporate borrower for payment of principal and interest. If the Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer the Fund more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. The Fund may invest in loan participations with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its securities investments. Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks, and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, the Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

The Fund is diversified and limits the amount of its total assets that it will invest in any one issuer and the Fund limits the amount of its total assets that it will invest in issuers within the same industry (see "Investment Restrictions"). For purposes of these limits, the Fund generally will treat the corporate

borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the Fund. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between the Fund and the corporate borrower, if the participation does not shift to the Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the corporate borrower, SEC interpretations require the Fund to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the corporate borrower as "issuers." Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries. Loans and other types of direct indebtedness may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete. Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what PIA believes to be a fair price. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining the Fund's NAV than if that value were based on available market quotations, and could result in significant variations in the Fund's daily share price. At the same time, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. As the market for different types of indebtedness develops, the liquidity of these instruments is expected to improve. In addition, the Fund currently intends to treat indebtedness for which there is no readily available market as illiquid for purposes of the Fund's limitation on illiquid investments. Investments in loan participations are considered to be debt obligations for purposes of the Trust's investment restriction relating to the lending of funds or assets by the Fund.

Investments in loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution's interests with respect to the loan may involve additional risks to the Fund. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the Fund could be held liable as co-lender. It is unclear whether loans and other forms of direct indebtedness offer securities law protections against fraud and misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the Fund relies upon the Adviser's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Fund.

Warrants to Purchase Securities

The Fund may invest in or acquire warrants to purchase equity securities. Warrants are instruments that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy a security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments. Bonds with warrants attached to purchase equity securities have many characteristics of convertible bonds and their prices may, to some degree, reflect the performance of the underlying stock. Bonds also may be issued with warrants attached to purchase additional fixed income securities at the same coupon rate. A decline in interest rates would permit the Fund to buy additional bonds at the favorable rate or to sell the warrants at a profit. If interest rates rise, the warrants would generally expire with no value. The Fund will not invest more than 5% of its net assets in warrants to purchase securities. Warrants acquired in units or attached to securities will be deemed without value for purposes of this restriction.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not acquire any "illiquid investment" if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid

investments that are assets. An "illiquid investment" is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Fund has implemented a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to identify illiquid investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4. The 15% limits are applied as of the date the Fund purchases an illiquid investment. It is possible that the Fund's holding of illiquid investment could exceed the 15% limit, for example as a result of market developments or redemptions.

The Fund may purchase certain restricted securities that can be resold to institutional investors and which may be determined not to be illiquid investments pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program. In many cases, those securities are traded in the institutional market pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") and are called Rule 144A securities.

Investments in illiquid investments involve more risks than investments in similar securities that are readily marketable. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid investments may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquidity will be particularly acute where the Fund's operations require cash, such as when the Fund has net redemptions, and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet short-term cash requirements or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid investments. Restricted securities sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers are neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets and may be illiquid. In many cases, the privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. To the extent privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund or less than the fair value of the securities. A restricted security may be determined to be liquid under the Fund's liquidity risk management program established pursuant to Rule 22e-4 depending on market, trading, or investment-specific considerations related to the restricted security. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by the Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration.

Private placement investments may involve investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks than investments in more established companies. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in private placement securities, the Fund may obtain access to material non-public information about an issuer of private placement securities, which may restrict the Fund's ability to conduct transactions in those securities.

Leverage

From time to time the Fund may increase its ownership of securities by borrowing on a secured or unsecured basis at fixed and floating rates of interest and investing the borrowed funds. It is not anticipated that the Fund will use its borrowing power to an extent greater than 25% of the value of its total assets. Borrowings will be made only from banks and only to the extent that the value of the assets of the Fund, less its liabilities other than borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all borrowings, after giving effect to the proposed borrowing. If the value of the assets of the Fund so computed should fail to meet the 300% asset coverage requirement, the Fund is required within three days to reduce its bank debt to the extent necessary to meet such 300% coverage. Since substantially all of the assets of the Fund

fluctuate in value, but borrowing obligations may be fixed, the NAV per share of the Fund will correspondingly tend to increase and decrease in value more than otherwise would be the case.

Lending Portfolio Securities

The Fund may (although does not currently), to increase the income, lend its securities on a short- or long-term basis to brokers, dealers and financial institutions if (i) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory guidelines (the "Guidelines") and (ii) after any loan, the value of the securities loaned does not exceed 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets. Under the present Guidelines (which are subject to change) the loan collateral must be, on each business day, at least equal to the value of the loaned securities and must consist of cash, bank letters of credit or U.S. government securities. To be acceptable as collateral, a letter of credit must obligate a bank to pay amounts demanded by the Fund if the demand meets the terms of the letter of credit. Such terms and the issuing bank would have to be satisfactory to the Fund. Any loan might be secured by any one or more of the three types of collateral. The Fund currently expects to invest the collateral received in government money market funds, agency securities, or the highest quality commercial paper.

The Fund receives amounts equal to the interest or other distributions on loaned securities and also receives one or more of the negotiated loan fees, interest on securities used as collateral or interest on the securities purchased with such collateral, either of which type of interest may be shared with the borrower. The Fund may also pay reasonable finder's, custodian and administrative fees but only to persons not affiliated with the Trust. The Fund will not have the right to vote securities on loan, but the terms of the loan will permit the Fund to terminate the loan and thus reacquire the loaned securities on three days' notice.

The primary risk in securities lending is a default by the borrower during a sharp rise in price of the borrowed security resulting in a deficiency in the collateral posted by the borrower. The Fund will seek to minimize this risk by requiring that the value of the securities loaned be computed each day and additional collateral be furnished each day if required. In addition, the Fund is exposed to the risk of delay in recovery of the loaned securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower become insolvent. As well, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Hedging Instruments

The Fund may engage in hedging. Hedging may be used in an attempt to (i) protect against declines or possible declines in the market values of securities held in the Fund's portfolio ("short hedging") or (ii) establish a position in the securities markets as a substitute for the purchase of individual securities ("long hedging"). The Fund so authorized may engage in short hedging in an attempt to protect that Fund's value against anticipated downward trends in the securities markets or engage in long hedging as a substitute for the purchase of securities, which may then be purchased in an orderly fashion. It is expected that when the Fund is engaging in long hedging, it would, in the normal course, purchase securities and terminate the hedging position, but under unusual market conditions such a hedging position may be terminated without the corresponding purchase of securities. The various hedging instruments which the Fund may use are discussed below.

Options on Securities

An option is a legal contract that gives the buyer (who then becomes the holder) the right to buy, in the case of a call, or sell, in the case of a put, a specified amount of the underlying security at the option price

at any time before the option expires. The buyer of a call obtains, in exchange for a premium that is paid to the seller, or "writer," of the call, the right to purchase the underlying security. The buyer of a put obtains the right to sell the underlying security to the writer of the put, likewise in exchange for a premium. Options have standardized terms, including the exercise price and expiration time; listed options are traded on national securities exchanges that provide a secondary market in which holders or writers can close out their positions by offsetting sales and purchases. The premium paid to a writer is not a down payment; it is a nonrefundable payment from a buyer to a seller for the rights conveyed by the option. A premium has two components: the intrinsic value and the time value. The intrinsic value represents the difference between the current price of the securities and the exercise price at which the securities will be sold pursuant to the terms of the option. The time value is the sum of money investors are willing to pay for the option in the hope that, at some time before expiration, it will increase in value because of a change in the price of the underlying security.

One risk of any put or call that is held is that the put or call is a wasting asset. If it is not sold or exercised prior to its expiration, it becomes worthless. The time value component of the premium decreases as the option approaches expiration, and the holder may lose all or a large part of the premium paid. In addition, there can be no guarantee that a liquid secondary market will exist on a given exchange, in order for an option position to be closed out. Furthermore, if trading is halted in an underlying security, the trading of options is usually halted as well. In the event that an option cannot be traded, the only alternative to the holder is to exercise the option.

Call Options on Securities. When the Fund writes a call, it receives a premium and agrees to sell the related investments to the purchaser of the call during the call period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price (which may differ from the market price of the related investments) regardless of market price changes during the call period. If the call is exercised, the Fund forgoes any gain from an increase in the market price over the exercise price.

To terminate its obligation on a call which it has written, the Fund that wrote the call may purchase a call in a "closing purchase transaction." A profit or loss will be realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the price of the call purchased. A profit may also be realized if the call lapses unexercised, because the Fund that wrote the call retains the premium received. All call options written by the Fund must be "covered." For a call to be "covered" (i) the Fund must own the underlying security or have an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without payment of additional cash consideration; (ii) the Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities adequate to purchase the security; or (iii) any combination of (i) or (ii).

When the Fund buys a call, it pays a premium and has the right to buy the related investments from the seller of the call during the call period at a fixed exercise price. The Fund that bought the call benefits only if the market price of the related investment is above the call price plus the premium paid during the call period and the call is either exercised or sold at a profit. If the call is not exercised or sold (whether or not at a profit), it will become worthless at its expiration date and that Fund will lose its premium payment and the right to purchase the related investment.

Put Options on Securities. When the Fund buys a put, it pays a premium and has the right to sell the related investment to the seller of the put during the put period (usually not more than nine months) at a fixed exercise price. Buying a protective put permits the Fund to protect itself during the put period against a decline in the value of the related investment below the exercise price by having the right to sell the investment through the exercise of the put.

When the Fund writes a put option it receives a premium and has the same obligations to a purchaser of such a put as are indicated above as its rights when it purchases such a put. A profit or loss will be

realized depending on the amount of option transaction costs and whether the premium previously received is more or less than the put purchased in a closing purchase transaction. A profit may also be realized if the put lapses unexercised, because the Fund retains the premium received. All put options written by the Fund must be "covered." For a put to be "covered," the Fund must maintain cash or liquid securities equal to the option price.

Options on Securities Indices. The Fund may purchase and write (sell) covered call and put options on securities indices listed on U.S. securities exchange or traded in the OTC market. A securities index option written by the Fund would obligate it, upon exercise of the options, to pay a cash settlement, rather than to deliver or purchase actual securities, to the option holder. Although the Fund will not ordinarily own all of the securities comprising the indices on which it writes call and put options, such options will usually be written on those indices which correspond most closely to the composition of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may purchase or sell call and put options in order to terminate its obligations under options it has written.

Debt Futures

The Fund may invest in futures contracts on debt securities ("Debt Futures" or "Futures") or options on Debt Futures.

A futures contract is a commitment to buy or sell a specific product at a currently determined market price, for delivery at a predetermined future date. The futures contract is uniform as to quantity, quality and delivery time for a specified underlying product. The commitment is executed in a designated contract market – a futures exchange – that maintains facilities for continuous trading. The buyer and seller of the futures contract are both required to make a deposit of cash or U.S. Treasury Bills with their brokers equal to a varying specified percentage of the contract amount; the deposit is known as initial margin. Since ownership of the underlying product is not being transferred, the margin deposit is not a down payment; it is a security deposit to protect against nonperformance of the contract. No credit is being extended, and no interest expense accrues on the non-margined value of the contract. The contract is marked to market every day, and the profits and losses resulting from the daily change are reflected in the accounts of the buyer and seller of the contract. A profit in excess of the initial deposit can be withdrawn, but a loss may require an additional payment, known as variation margin, if the loss causes the equity in the account to fall below an established maintenance level. The Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities sufficient to cover its obligations under each futures contract that it has entered into.

To liquidate a futures position before the contract expiration date, a buyer simply sells the contract, and the seller of the contract simply buys the contract, on the futures exchange. However, the entire value of the contract does not change hands; only the gains and losses on the contract since the preceding day are credited and debited to the accounts of the buyers and sellers, just as on every other preceding trading day, and the positions are closed out.

One risk in employing Futures to attempt to protect against declines in the value of the securities held by the Fund is the possibility that the prices of Futures will correlate imperfectly with the behavior of the market value of that Fund's securities. The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets, due to differences in those markets, are subject to distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through off-setting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. The liquidity of the Futures being considered for purchase or sale

by the Fund will be a factor in their selection by the Adviser. Third, from the point of view of speculators the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions.

It is possible that, where the Fund has sold Futures in a short hedge, the market may advance but the value of the securities held by the Fund may decline. If this occurred, that Fund would lose money on the Future and also experience a decline in the value of its securities. Where Futures are purchased in a long hedge, it is possible that the market may decline; if the Fund then decides not to invest in securities at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, that Fund will realize a loss on the Future that is not offset by a reduction in the price of any securities purchased.

Options on Debt Futures

Options on Futures are similar to options on securities, except that the related investment is not a security, but a Future. Thus, the buyer of a call option obtains the right to purchase a Future at a specified price during the life of the option, and the buyer of a put option obtains the right to sell a Future at a specified price during the life of the option. The options are traded on an expiration cycle based on the expiration cycle of the underlying Future. The Fund may buy options on debt futures and may also write (sell) covered call and put options on debt futures.

The risks of options on Futures are similar to those of options on securities and also include the risks inherent in the underlying Futures.

Special Risks of Hedging Strategies

Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transactions costs to which the Fund would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. In particular, the loss from investing in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. If the Adviser's prediction of movements in the securities and interest rate markets is inaccurate, the Fund could be in a worse position than if such strategies were not used. Risks inherent in the use of options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts include: (1) dependence on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of interest rates, securities prices and currency markets; (2) imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures contracts and options thereon and movements in the prices of the securities being hedged; (3) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities; and (4) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time.

Limitations on Options and Futures

Transactions in options by the Fund will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges governing the maximum number of options which may be written or held by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or held on the same or different exchanges or are written or held in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options which the Fund may write or hold may be affected by options written or held by other investment advisory clients of the Adviser and its affiliates. Position limits also apply to Futures. An exchange may order the liquidations of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and it may impose certain sanctions.

Swaps

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements. The credit default swap agreement may have as a reference obligation one or more securities that are not currently held by the Fund. The buyer in a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the seller a periodic fee, typically expressed in basis points on the principal amount of the underlying obligation (the "notional" amount), over the term of the agreement in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to the underlying reference obligation. A credit event is typically a default, restructuring or bankruptcy.

The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. As a seller, the Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the agreement, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the Fund typically must pay the contingent payment to the buyer, which is typically the par value (full notional value) of the reference obligation. The contingent payment may be a cash settlement or by physical delivery of the reference obligation in return for payment of the face amount of the obligation. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the Fund may lose its investment and recover nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the buyer typically receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value.

Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. Credit default swaps are subject to general market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. If the Fund is a buyer in a credit default swap agreement and no credit event occurs, then it will lose its investment. In addition, the value of the reference obligation received by the Fund as a seller if a credit event occurs, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund.

The Fund may also invest in credit default swap index products and in options on credit default swap index products. These instruments are designed to track representative segments of the credit default swap market and provide investors with exposure to specific "baskets" of issuers of bonds or loans. Such investments are subject to liquidity risks as well as other risks associated with investments in credit default swaps discussed above. The Fund reserves the right to invest in similar instruments that may become available in the future.

The Fund may also use credit default swap indices. The individual credits underlying these credit default swap indices may be rated above BBB, below BBB or non-rated.

Regulation of Derivatives

The SEC adopted a final rule related to the use of derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that rescinds and withdraws the guidance of the SEC and its staff regarding asset segregation and cover transactions. The final rule requires a Fund that trades derivatives and other transactions which create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limit and certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. Generally, these requirements apply unless a Fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in the final rule. Under the final rule, when a Fund trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the Fund's asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Fund is a limited derivatives user, but for Funds subject to the

VaR testing, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. These requirements may limit the ability of a Fund to use derivatives and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Fund's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

The Fund is classified as a limited derivatives user under Rule 18f-4 of the 1940 Act. As a limited derivatives user the Fund's derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote.

U.S. Government Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

As used in this SAI, the term "U.S. government securities" means securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government include a variety of Treasury securities (*i.e.*, securities issued by the U.S. government) that differ only in their interest rates, maturities and dates of issuance. Treasury Bills have maturities of one year or less. Treasury Notes have maturities of one to ten years, and Treasury Bonds generally have maturities of greater than ten years at the date of issuance. Zero coupon Treasury securities consist of Treasury Notes and Bonds that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons.

U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities which issue or guarantee securities include, but are not limited to, the Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, Government National Mortgage Association, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Maritime Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, District of Columbia Armory Board, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Except for U.S. Treasury securities, obligations of U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities may or may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some are backed by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; others by discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agencies' obligations; while still others, such as the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The Fund investing in U.S. government securities will invest in securities of such instrumentality only when the Adviser is satisfied that the credit risk with respect to any instrumentality is acceptable.

Among the U.S. government securities that the Fund investing in U.S. government securities may purchase are "mortgage-backed securities" of the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"). These mortgage-backed securities include "pass-through" securities and "participation certificates;" both are similar, representing pools of mortgages that are assembled, with interests sold in the pool; the assembly is made by an "issuer" which assembles the mortgages in the pool and passes through payments of principal and interest for a fee payable to it. Payments of principal and interest by individual mortgagors are "passed through" to the holders of the interest in the pool. Thus, the monthly or other regular payments on pass-through securities and

participation certificates include payments of principal (including prepayments on mortgages in the pool) rather than only interest payments. Another type of mortgage-backed security is the "collateralized mortgage obligation" or "CMO," which is similar to a conventional bond (in that it makes fixed interest payments and has an established maturity date) and is secured by groups of individual mortgages. Timely payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Mae pass-throughs is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States, but their yield is not guaranteed. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae are both instrumentalities of the U.S. government, but their obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the availability and the marketability (*i.e.*, liquidity) of these securities discussed in this paragraph could be adversely affected by actions of the U.S. government to tighten the availability of its credit or to affect adversely the tax effects of owning them.

Mortgage loans are subject to a variety of state and federal regulations designed to protect mortgagors, which may impair the ability of the mortgage lender to enforce its rights under the mortgage documents. These regulations include legal restraints on foreclosures, homeowner rights of redemption after foreclosure, federal and state bankruptcy and debtor relief laws, restrictions on enforcement of mortgage loan "due on sale" clauses and state usury laws. Even though the Fund will invest in mortgage-backed securities which are U.S. government securities, these regulations may adversely affect the Fund's investments by delaying the Fund's receipt of payments derived from principal or interest on mortgage loans affected by such regulations.

Events Regarding Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Securities. On September 6, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer or director of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac with respect to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac and the assets of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remain liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA's plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the **"**Reform Act"), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac prior to FHFA's appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's affairs.

The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver. FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of Fannie Mae's or Freddie Mac's assets available therefor. In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these

guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders. Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage-backed securities have the right to replace Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac is a party, or obtain possession of or exercise control over any property of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, or affect any contractual rights of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

In addition, in a February 2011 report to Congress from the Treasury Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Obama administration provided a plan to reform America's housing finance market. The plan would reduce the role of and eventually eliminate FNMA and FHLMC. Notably, the plan does not propose similar significant changes to GNMA, which guarantees payments on mortgage-related securities backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans such as those issued by the Federal Housing Association or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The report also identified three proposals for Congress and the administration to consider for the long-term structure of the housing finance markets after the elimination of FNMA and FHLMC, including implementing: (i) a privatized system of housing finance that limits government insurance to very limited groups of creditworthy low- and moderate-income borrowers; (ii) a privatized system with a government backstop mechanism that would allow the government to insure a larger share of the housing finance market during a future housing crisis; and (iii) a privatized system where the government would offer reinsurance to holders of certain highly-rated mortgage-related securities insured by private insurers and would pay out under the reinsurance arrangements only if the private mortgage insurers were insolvent.

The conditions attached to the financial contribution made by the Treasury to FHLMC and FNMA and the issuance of senior preferred stock place significant restrictions on the activities of FHLMC and FNMA. FHLMC and FNMA must obtain the consent of the Treasury to, among other things, (i) make any payment to purchase or redeem its capital stock or pay any dividend other than in respect of the senior preferred stock, (ii) issue capital stock of any kind, (iii) terminate the conservatorship of the FHFA except in connection with a receivership, or (iv) increase its debt beyond certain specified levels. In addition, significant restrictions are placed on the maximum size of each of FHLMC's and FNMA's respective portfolios of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, and the purchase agreements entered into by FHLMC and FNMA provide that the maximum size of their portfolios of these assets must decrease by a specified percentage each year. The future status and role of FHLMC and FNMA could be impacted by (among other things) the actions taken and restrictions placed on FHLMC and FNMA by the FHFA in its

role as conservator, the restrictions placed on FHLMC's and FNMA's operations and activities as a result of the senior preferred stock investment made by the U.S. Treasury, market responses to developments at FHLMC and FNMA, and future legislative and regulatory action that alters the operations, ownership, structure and/or mission of these institutions, each of which may, in turn, impact the value of, and cash flows on, any mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by FHLMC and FNMA, including any such mortgage-backed securities held by the Fund.

On June 3, 2019, under the FHFA's "Single Security Initiative," FHLMC and FNMA entered into a joint initiative to develop a common securitization platform for the issuance of a "uniform mortgage-backed security" or "UMBS," in place of their separate offerings of "to be announced" (TBA)-eligible mortgage-backed securities. The Single Security Initiative seeks to generally align the characteristics of FHLMC and FNMA mortgage-backed securities. The effects it may have on the market for mortgage-backed securities are uncertain and the issuance of UMBS may not achieve the intended results and may have unanticipated or adverse effects on the market for mortgage-backed securities.

The Fund's ability to invest in UMBS to the same degree that the Fund currently invests in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities is uncertain. While Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have taken steps for a smooth transition to the issuance of UMBS, there may be factors that affect the timing of the transition to UMBS or the ability of market participants, including the Fund, to adapt to the issuance of UMBS. The Fund may need to consider the tax and accounting issues raised by investments in UMBS and/or the exchange of legacy Freddie Mac securities for UMBS. Additionally, there could be divergence in prepayment rates of UMBS issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which could lead to differences in the prices of Fannie Mae- and Freddie Mac-issued UMBS if Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac fail to align programs, policies and practices that affect prepayments.

Investment Characteristic of MBS

The investment characteristics of adjustable and fixed rate mortgage-backed securities differ from those of traditional fixed income securities. The major differences include the payment of interest and principal on mortgage-backed securities on a more frequent (usually monthly) schedule, and the possibility that principal may be prepaid at any time due to prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans or other assets. These differences can result in significantly greater price and yield volatility than is the case with traditional fixed income securities. As a result, if the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities at a premium, a faster than expected prepayment rate will reduce both the market value and the yield to maturity from those which were anticipated. A prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing yield to maturity and market value. Conversely, if the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities at a discount, faster than expected prepayments will increase, while slower than expected prepayments will reduce, yield to maturity and market value.

Prepayments

Prepayments on a pool of mortgage loans are influenced by a variety of factors, including economic conditions, changes in mortgagors' housing needs, job transfer, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgage properties and servicing decisions. The timing and level of prepayments cannot be predicted. Generally, however, prepayments on adjustable rate mortgage loans and fixed rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling mortgage interest rates and decrease during a period of rising mortgage interest rates. Accordingly, the amounts of prepayments available for reinvestment by the Fund are likely to be greater during a period of declining mortgage interest rates. If general interest rates also decline, such prepayments are likely to be reinvested at lower interest rates than the Fund was earning on the mortgage-backed securities that were prepaid.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage Loans

Certain mortgage loans underlying the mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest will be adjustable rate mortgage loans ("ARMs"). ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for a specified period of time. Thereafter, the interest rates (the "Mortgage Interest Rates") may be subject to periodic adjustment based on changes in the applicable index rate (the "Index Rate"). The adjusted rate would be equal to the Index Rate plus a gross margin, which is a fixed percentage spread over the Index Rate established for each ARM at the time of its origination.

There are two main categories of indexes which provide the basis for rate adjustments on ARMs: those based on U.S. Treasury securities and those derived from a calculated measure such as a cost of funds index or a moving average of mortgage rates. Commonly utilized indexes include the one-year, three-year and five-year constant maturity Treasury rates, the three-month Treasury Bill rate, the 180-day Treasury Bill rate, rates on longer-term Treasury securities, the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds, the National Median Cost of Funds, the one-month, three-month, six-month or one year London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the prime rate of a specific bank, or commercial paper rates. Some indexes, such as the one-year constant maturity Treasury rate, closely mirror changes in market interest rate levels. Others, such as the 11th District Federal Home Loan Bank Cost of Funds index, tend to lag behind changes in market rate levels and tend to be somewhat less volatile. The degree of volatility in the market value of the Fund's portfolio and therefore in the NAV per share of the Fund will be a function of the length of the interest rate reset periods and the degree of volatility in the applicable indexes.

Adjustable interest rates can cause payment increases that some mortgagors may find difficult to make. However, certain ARMs may provide that the Mortgage Interest Rate may not be adjusted to a rate above an applicable lifetime maximum rate or below an applicable lifetime minimum rate for such ARMs. Certain ARMs may also be subject to limitations on the maximum amount by which the Mortgage Interest Rate may adjust for any single adjustment period (the Maximum Adjustment). Other ARMs ("Negatively Amortizing ARMs") may provide instead or as well for limitations on changes in the monthly payment on such ARMs. Limitations on monthly payments can result in monthly payments which are greater or less than the amount necessary to amortize a Negatively Amortizing ARM by its maturity at the Mortgage Interest Rate in effect in any particular month. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on a Negatively Amortizing ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the loan, causing negative amortization, and is repaid through future monthly payments. It may take borrowers under Negatively Amortizing ARMs longer periods of time to achieve equity and may increase the likelihood of default by such borrowers. In the event that a monthly payment exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable Mortgage Interest Rate and the principal payment which would have been necessary to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess (or accelerated amortization) further reduces the principal balance of the ARM. Negatively Amortizing ARMs do not provide for the extension of their original maturity to accommodate changes in their Mortgage Interest Rate. As a result, unless there is a periodic recalculation of the payment amount (which there generally is), the final payment may be substantially larger than the other payments. These limitations on periodic increases in interest rates and on changes in monthly payments protect borrowers from unlimited interest rate and payment increases.

The mortgage loans underlying other mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest will be fixed rate mortgage loans. Generally, fixed rate mortgage loans eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool will bear simple interest at fixed annual rates and have original terms to maturity ranging from 5 to 40 years. Fixed rate mortgage loans generally provide for monthly payments of principal and interest in substantially equal installments for the contractual term of the mortgage note in sufficient amounts to

fully amortize principal by maturity although certain fixed rate mortgage loans provide for a large final "balloon" payment upon maturity.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMO")

CMOs are issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the mortgage loans or other assets ("Mortgage Assets") underlying the CMOs may cause some or all of the class of CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their final distribution dates. Generally, interest is paid or accrued on all classes of CMOs on a monthly basis.

The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of CMOs in various ways. In certain structures (known as "sequential pay" CMOs), payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets generally are applied to the classes of CMOs in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payment of principal will be made on any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final distribution date have been paid in full.

Additional structures of CMOs include, among others, "parallel pay" CMOs. Parallel pay CMOs are those which are structured to apply principal payments and prepayments of the Mortgage Assets to two or more classes concurrently on a proportionate or disproportionate basis. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the final distribution date of each class.

The Fund may invest in stripped mortgage-backed U.S. government securities ("SMBS"). SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from a pool of Mortgage Assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving all of the interest from the Mortgage Assets, while the other class will receive all of the principal. However, in some instances, one class will receive some of the interest and most of the principal while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. If the underlying Mortgage Assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to fully recover its initial investment in these securities. Certain SMBS may not be readily marketable and will be considered illiquid for purposes of the Fund's limitation on holdings in illiquid securities. Whether SMBS are liquid or illiquid will be determined in accordance with guidelines established by the Board. The market value of the class consisting entirely of principal payments generally is unusually volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yield on a class of SMBS that receives all or most of the interest from Mortgage Assets are generally higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed securities because their cash flow patterns are more volatile and there is a greater risk that the initial investment will not be fully recouped.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-related securities include mortgage pass-through securities, CMOs, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage dollar rolls, CMO residuals, SMBSs and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property.

The value of some mortgage- or asset-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities may expose the Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. When interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income

securities. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may shorten or extend the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. If unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of the security can be expected to increase. The value of these securities may fluctuate in response to the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuers. Additionally, although mortgages and mortgage-related securities are generally supported by some form of government or private guarantee and/or insurance, there is no assurance that private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations.

One type of SMBS has one class receiving all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only, or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in any combination of mortgage-related or other asset-backed IO, PO, or inverse floater securities.

The Fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which includes collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. CBOs and CLOs are types of asset-backed securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high-risk, below investment grade fixed-income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The Fund may invest in other asset-backed securities that have been offered to investors.

Structured Notes

The Fund may invest in structured notes and indexed securities whose value depends upon, or is derived from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index, and may relate to stocks, bonds, interest rates, currencies or currency exchange rates, commodities, and related indexes.

Structured notes are derivative debt securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator. Indexed securities include structured notes as well as securities other than debt securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator. Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the indexed element by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be very volatile. Structured or indexed securities may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities or more traditional debt securities. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, however, the Adviser analyzes these securities in its overall assessment of the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio in an effort to monitor the Fund's interest rate risk.

Payment-in-Kind Securities

The Fund may also purchase Payment-in-Kind ("PIK") securities. PIK securities are financial instruments that pay investors in the form of additional securities rather than cash coupons. Like zero-coupon bonds, they give a company breathing room before having to make cash outlays, offering in return rich yields. PIKs can be bonds, notes, or preferred stocks with interest or dividends paid in securities rather than cash. The securities used to pay the interest or dividends are usually identical to the underlying securities, but occasionally they have different terms.

Trust Preferred Securities

The Fund may purchase trust preferred securities, also known as "trust preferreds" or "hybrid preferreds," which are preferred stocks issued by a special purpose trust subsidiary backed by subordinated debt of the corporate parent. An issuer creates trust preferred securities by creating a trust and issuing debt to the trust. The trust in turn issues trust preferred securities. Trust preferred securities are hybrid securities with characteristics of both subordinated debt and preferred stock. Such characteristics include long maturities (typically 30 years or more), early redemption by the issuer, periodic fixed or variable interest payments, and maturities at face value. In addition, trust preferred securities may allow deferral of interest payments for up to five years. However, during the deferral period the interest accrues and is taxable for the holder. Holders of trust preferred securities have limited voting rights to control the activities of the trust and no voting rights with respect to the parent company.

When Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities

To ensure the availability of suitable securities for its portfolio, the Fund may purchase when-issued or delayed delivery securities. When-issued transactions arise when securities are purchased by the Fund with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to the Fund at the time of entering into the transaction. When-issued securities represent securities that have been authorized but not yet issued. The Fund may also purchase securities on a forward commitment or delayed delivery basis. In a forward commitment transaction, the Fund contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time. The Fund is required to hold and maintain until the settlement date, cash or other liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Alternatively, the Fund may enter into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities that it owns. The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date. Although the Fund would generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for its portfolio, it may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits the Fund to invest in securities on a when-issued or forward-settling basis, or with a non-standard settlement cycle, notwithstanding the limitation on the issuance of senior securities in Section 18 of the 1940 Act, provided that the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the "Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision"). A when-issued, forward-settling, or non-standard settlement cycle security that does not satisfy the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision is treated as a derivatives transaction under Rule 18f-4. See "Regulation of Derivatives" above.

The Fund may enter into mortgage "dollar rolls" in which the Fund sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date. During the roll period, the Fund forgoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities. The Fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower forward price for the future purchase (often referred to as the "drop") as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. A "covered roll" is a specific type of dollar roll for which there is an offsetting cash position or a cash equivalent security position which matures on or before the forward settlement date of the dollar roll transaction. The Fund will only enter into covered rolls. Covered rolls are not treated as a borrowing or other senior security.

Limited Partnerships

The Fund can hold limited partnership interests that it acquires from a preexisting bond participation in a reorganization. A limited partnership is a business model in which at least one general partner and at

least one limited partner share a business' ownership. In a limited partnership, the general partner does not usually invest any capital, but has management authority and unlimited liability. That is, the general partner runs the business and, in the event of a bankruptcy, is responsible for all debts not paid or discharged. The limited partners have no management authority and confine their participation to their capital investment. Limited partners invest a certain amount of money and have nothing else to do with the business. The liability of limited partners is limited to the amount of the investment. In the worst case scenario for a limited partner, he or she loses what he or she invested. Profits are divided between general and limited partners according to an arrangement formed at the creation of the partnership.

Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds are generally issued by states and local governments and their agencies, authorities and other instrumentalities. Municipal bonds are subject to interest rate, credit and market risk. The ability of an issuer to make payments could be affected by litigation, legislation or other political events or the bankruptcy of the issuer. Lower-rated municipal bonds are subject to greater credit and market risk than higher quality municipal bonds. The types of municipal bonds in which the Fund may invest include municipal lease obligations. The Fund may also invest in industrial development bonds, which are municipal bonds issued by a government agency on behalf of a private sector company and, in most cases, are not backed by the credit of the issuing municipality and may therefore involve more risk. The Fund may also invest in securities issued by entities whose underlying assets are municipal bonds.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in residual interest bonds ("RIBs"), which brokers create by depositing municipal bonds in trusts. The trusts in turn issue variable rate securities and RIBs. The interest rate for the variable rate security is determined by an index or an auction process held approximately every 7 to 35 days, while the RIB holder receives the balance of the income from the underlying municipal bond less an auction fee. The market prices of RIBs may be highly sensitive to changes in market rates and may decrease significantly when market rates increase.

In a transaction in which the Fund purchases a RIB from a trust, and the underlying municipal bond was held by the Fund prior to being deposited into the trust, the Fund treats the transaction as a secured borrowing for financial reporting purposes. As a result, the Fund will incur a non-cash interest expense with respect to interest paid by the trust on the variable rate securities, and will recognize additional interest income in an amount directly corresponding to the non-cash interest expense. Therefore, the Fund's NAV per share and performance are not affected by the non-cash interest expense. This accounting treatment does not apply to RIBs acquired by the Fund where the Fund did not previously own the underlying municipal bond.

Event-Linked Exposure

The Fund may obtain event-linked exposure by investing in "event-linked bonds" or "event-linked swaps" or implement "event-linked strategies." Event-linked exposure results in gains or losses that typically are contingent, or formulaically related to, defined trigger events. Examples of trigger events include hurricanes, earthquakes, weather-related phenomena, or statistics relating to such events. Some event-linked bonds are commonly referred to as "catastrophe bonds." If a trigger event occurs, the Fund may lose a portion or its entire principal invested in the bond or notional amount on a swap. Event-linked exposure often provides for an extension of maturity to process and audit loss claims where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. Event-linked exposure may also expose the Fund to certain unanticipated risks including credit risk, counterparty risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations, and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked exposures may also be subject to liquidity risk.

Preferred Stocks

The Fund may invest in preferred stocks. A preferred stock blends the characteristics of a bond and common stock. Preferred stock generally does not carry voting rights. It can offer the fixed dividends of a bond and the equity ownership of a common stock. Unlike common stock, its participation in the issuer's growth may be limited. Preferred stock has priority claim over common stock: (a) in the receipt of dividends, and (b) should the issuer be dissolved, in any residual assets after payment to creditors. Although the dividend is set at a fixed annual rate, in some circumstances it can be changed or omitted by the issuer.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include corporate bonds, notes and preferred stocks that may be converted into or exchanged for common stock of the issuing company within a certain period of time, for a specified number of shares, and other securities that also provide an opportunity for equity participation. These securities are convertible either at a stated price or a stated rate (that is, for a specific number of shares of common stock or other security). As with other fixed income securities, the price of a convertible security generally varies inversely with interest rates. While providing a fixed income stream, a convertible security also affords the investor an opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which it is convertible. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, convertible securities tend to trade increasingly on a yield basis and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the price of a convertible security tends to rise as a reflection of higher yield or capital appreciation. In such situations, the Fund may have to pay more for a convertible security than the value of the underlying common stock.

Foreign Securities

The Fund may also invest in foreign securities. There are risks in investing in foreign securities. Foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy; individual foreign companies may differ from domestic companies in the same industry; foreign currencies may be stronger or weaker than the U.S. dollar.

An investment may be affected by changes in currency rates and in exchange control regulations, and the Fund may incur transaction costs in exchanging currencies. For example, at times when the assets of the Fund are invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, investors can expect that the value of such investments will tend to increase when the value of the U.S. dollar is decreasing against such currencies. Conversely, a tendency toward a decline in the value of such investments can be expected when the value of the U.S. dollar is increasing against such currencies.

Non-U.S. companies are frequently not subject to accounting and financial reporting standards applicable to domestic companies, and there may be less information available about foreign issuers. Foreign securities are generally less liquid and more volatile than those of comparable domestic issuers. There is frequently less government regulation of broker-dealers and issuers than in the United States. The costs associated with securities transactions are generally higher than in the United States. In addition, investments in foreign countries are subject to the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could adversely affect the value of those investments.

Most foreign securities owned by the Fund are held by foreign sub-custodians that satisfy certain eligibility requirements. However, foreign sub-custodian arrangements are significantly more expensive

than domestic custody. In addition, foreign settlement of securities transactions is subject to local law and custom that is not, generally, as well established or as reliable as U.S. regulation and custom applicable to settlements of securities transactions and, accordingly, there is generally perceived to be a greater risk of loss in connection with securities transactions in many foreign countries.

The Fund may invest in securities of companies in countries with emerging economies or securities markets ("Emerging Markets"). Investment in Emerging Markets involves risks in addition to those generally associated with investments in foreign securities. Political and economic structures in many Emerging Markets may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. As a result, the risks described above relating to investments in foreign securities, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets may be heightened. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the values of the investments of the Fund and the availability to the Fund of additional investments in such Emerging Markets. The small size and inexperience of the securities markets in certain Emerging Markets and the limited volume of trading in securities in those markets may make the Fund's investments in such countries less liquid and more volatile than investments in countries with more developed securities markets (such as the U.S., Japan and most Western European countries).

To manage the currency risk accompanying investments in foreign securities and to facilitate the purchase and sale of foreign securities, the Fund may engage in foreign currency transactions on a spot (cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date ("forward foreign currency" contracts or "forward" contracts).

A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are principally traded in the inter-bank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades.

When the Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security (transaction hedging). By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of a fixed amount of U.S. dollars equal to the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transaction, the Fund can protect itself against a possible loss, resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which the payment is made or received.

When the Adviser believes that a particular foreign currency may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell a fixed amount of the foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the portfolio securities of the Fund denominated in such foreign currency (position hedging). The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movement is extremely difficult and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. The Fund will not enter into such forward contracts or maintain a net exposure to such contracts where the consummation of the contracts would obligate the Fund to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Fund's securities or other assets denominated in that currency. Under normal circumstances, the Adviser considers the long-term prospects for a particular

currency and incorporates the prospect into its overall long-term diversification strategies. The Adviser believes that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward contracts when it determines that the best interests of the Fund will be served.

At the maturity of a forward contract, the Fund may either sell the portfolio securities and make delivery of the foreign currency, or it may retain the securities and terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an "offsetting" contract obligating it to purchase, on the same maturity date, the same amount of foreign currency.

If the Fund retains the portfolio securities and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If the Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may subsequently enter into a forward contract to sell the foreign currency. Should forward prices decline during the period when the Fund entered into the forward contract for the sale of a foreign currency and the date it entered into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the foreign currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell.

Shareholders should note that: (1) foreign currency hedge transactions do not protect against or eliminate fluctuations in the prices of particular portfolio securities (*i.e.*, if the price of such securities declines due to an issuer's deteriorating credit situation); and (2) it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of securities at the expiration of a forward contract. Accordingly, the Fund may have to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the Fund's securities is less than the amount of the foreign currency upon expiration of the contract. Conversely, the Fund may have to sell some of its foreign currency received upon the sale of a portfolio security if the market value of the Fund's securities exceeds the amount of foreign currency the Fund is obligated to deliver. The Fund's dealings in forward foreign currency exchange contracts will be limited to the transactions described above.

Although the Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. The Fund will do so from time to time and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they realize a profit based on the difference (the "spread") between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

The Fund may own a bond denominated in U.S. dollars and purchase a currency futures contract to increase its exposure to different foreign currencies. It may also sell a currency futures contract on the U.S. dollar to increase its exposure to various foreign currencies. The uses and risks of currency options and futures are similar to options and futures relating to securities or indexes, as discussed above. Currency futures contracts are similar to forward foreign currency contracts, except that they are traded on exchanges (and have margin requirements) and are standardized as to contract size and delivery date. Most currency futures contracts call for payment or delivery in U.S. dollars. The underlying instrument of a currency option may be a foreign currency, which generally is purchased or delivered in exchange for U.S. dollars, or may be a futures contract. The purchaser of a currency call obtains the right to purchase the underlying currency and the purchaser of a currency put obtains the right to sell the underlying currency.

Currency futures and options values can be expected to correlate with exchange rates, but may not reflect other factors that affect the value of the Fund's investments. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a Yen-dominated security from a decline in the Yen, but will not protect the Fund against a price decline resulting from deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness. Because the value of the Fund's foreign-denominated investments change in response to many factors other than exchange rates, it may not be possible to match the amount of currency options and futures to the value for the Fund's investments exactly over time.

Brexit. The U.K. left the EU ("Brexit") on January 31, 2020. The U.K. and EU have reached an agreement on the terms of their future trading relationship effective January 1, 2021, which principally relates to the trading of goods rather than services, including financial services. Further discussions are to be held between the U.K. and the EU in relation to matters not covered by the trade agreement, such as financial services. The Fund will face risks associated with the potential uncertainty and consequences that may follow Brexit, including with respect to volatility in exchange rates and interest rates. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global political institutions, regulatory agencies and financial markets. Brexit has also led to legal uncertainty and could lead to politically divergent national laws and regulations as a new relationship between the U.K. and EU is defined and the U.K. determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Any of these effects of Brexit could adversely affect any of the companies to which the Fund has exposure and any other assets in which the Fund invests. The political, economic and legal consequences of Brexit are not yet fully known. In the short term, financial markets may experience heightened volatility, particularly those in the U.K. and Europe, but possibly worldwide. The U.K. and Europe may be less stable than they have been in recent years, and investments in the U.K. and the EU may be difficult to value, or subject to greater or more frequent volatility. In the longer term, there is likely to be a period of significant political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty as the U.K. continues to negotiate the terms of its future trading relationships.

Temporary or Interim Investments

For temporary defensive purposes in response to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, the Adviser may invest up to 100% of the Fund's total assets in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements.

Additionally, should the Fund experience a significant inflow, the Fund may, on a temporary or interim basis, invest these new assets (potentially in an amount which may approach up to 50% of the Fund's total net assets if new flows were extremely large relative to the Fund's current assets) in a combination of derivative instruments and other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), until such time as the Adviser can identify and invest in appropriate high yield instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal strategy.

The Fund may invest in cash and money market securities. The Fund may do so to have assets available to pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities. Money market securities include treasury bills, short-term investment-grade fixed income securities, bankers' acceptances, money market funds, commercial paper, commercial paper master notes and repurchase agreements.

The Fund may invest in commercial paper or commercial paper master notes rated, at the time of purchase, within the two highest rating categories by a nationally recognized securities rating organization ("NRSRO").

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement transaction occurs when, at the time the Fund purchases a security, that Fund agrees to resell it to the vendor (normally a commercial bank or a broker-dealer) on an agreed upon date in the future. Such securities are referred to as the "Resold Securities." The Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of any vendor of repurchase agreements. The resale price will be in excess of the purchase price in that it reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the Fund's money is invested in the Resold Securities. The majority of these transactions run from day to day, and the delivery pursuant to the resale typically will occur within one to five days of the purchase. The Fund's risk is limited to the ability of the vendor to pay the agreed-upon sum upon the delivery date; in the event of bankruptcy or other default by the vendor, there may be possible delays and expenses in liquidating the instrument purchased, decline in its value and loss of interest. These risks are minimized when the Fund holds a perfected security interest in the Resold Securities and can therefore resell the instrument promptly. Repurchase agreements can be considered as loans "collateralized" by the Resold Securities, such agreements being defined as "loans" in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The return on such "collateral" may be more or less than that from the repurchase agreement. The Resold Securities will be marked to market every business day so that the value of the "collateral" is at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest earned thereon. All Resold Securities will be held by the Fund's custodian or another bank either directly or through a securities depository.

Investment Company Securities. The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies and ETFs. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions and for temporary defensive purposes. The Fund currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies (except for money market funds) so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund, or its affiliated persons, as a whole. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund would also bear its pro rata portions of each other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

Investment Company Securities. The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies or mutual funds, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). For example, the Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions and for temporary defensive purposes. The Fund currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies (except for money market funds) so that not more than 3% of the outstanding voting shares of any one investment company will be owned by the Fund, or its affiliated persons, as a whole. The Fund may invest unlimited amounts in money market funds for management of its daily cash position, subject to certain conditions. In addition to the advisory and operational fees the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund would also bear its pro rata portions of each other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act generally prohibits a fund from purchasing (1) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of another fund; (2) securities of another fund having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the acquiring fund; and (3) securities of the other fund and all other funds having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the acquiring fund. There are some exceptions, however, to these limitations pursuant to various rules promulgated by the SEC.

The Fund may rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, which provide an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows the Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if, among other conditions: (a) the Fund, together with its affiliates, acquires no more than 3% percent of the outstanding voting stock of any acquired fund, and (b) the sales load charged on the Fund's shares is no greater than the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry

Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") applicable to a fund of funds (*e.g*, 8.5%). In accordance with Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to shares of money market funds purchased by the Fund, whether or not for temporary defensive purposes, provided that the Fund does not pay a sales charge, distribution fee or service fee as defined in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA on acquired money market fund shares (or the Adviser must waive its advisory fees in amount necessary to offset any sales charge, distribution fee or service fee).

Rule 12d1-4 permits additional types of fund of fund arrangements without an exemptive order. The rule imposes certain conditions, including limits on control and voting of acquired funds' shares, evaluations and findings by investment advisers, fund investment agreements, and limits on most three-tier fund structures.

Exchange-Traded Funds. ETFs are open-end investment companies whose shares are listed on a national securities exchange. An ETF is similar to a traditional index mutual fund, but trades at different prices during the day on a security exchange like a stock. Similar to investments in other investment companies discussed above, the Fund's investments in ETFs will involve duplication of management fees and other expenses since the Fund will be investing in another investment company. In addition, the Fund's investment in ETFs is also subject to its limitations on investments in investment companies discussed above. To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs which focus on a particular market segment or industry, the Fund will also be subject to the risks associated with investing in those sectors or industries. The shares of the ETFs in which the Fund will invest will be listed on a national securities exchange and the Fund will purchase or sell these shares on the secondary market at its current market price, which may be more or less than its NAV per share.

As a purchaser of ETF shares on the secondary market, the Fund will be subject to the market risk associated with owning any security whose value is based on market price. ETF shares historically have tended to trade at or near their NAV per share, but there is no guarantee that they will continue to do so. ETFs that seek to replicate a particular benchmark index are subject to "tracking risk" which is the risk that an ETF will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the index it tracks. Unlike traditional mutual funds, shares of an ETF may also be purchased and redeemed directly from the ETFs only in large blocks and only through participating organizations that have entered into contractual agreements with the ETF. The Fund does not expect to enter into such agreements and therefore will not be able to purchase and redeem its ETF shares directly from the ETF.

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

The Fund and its service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Fund and its service providers use to service the Fund's operations; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. Cyber attacks against or security breakdowns of the Fund or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Fund to process transactions; inability to calculate the Fund's NAV; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management and remediation purposes. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund's portfolio turnover may vary significantly from year to year. The Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate may exceed 100%. High portfolio turnover (100% or more) would result in the Fund incurring more transaction costs such as mark-ups or mark-downs. Payment of these transaction costs could reduce the Fund's total return. High portfolio turnover could also result in the payment by the Fund's shareholders of increased taxes on realized gains. The Fund's portfolio turnover rates for the fiscal years shown below were as follows:

Portfolio Turnover Rates

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30,	
2022	**2021**
23%	72%

Investment Restrictions

The Trust has adopted the following restrictions applicable to the Fund as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a "majority," as defined in the 1940 Act, of the shares of the Fund as to which the policy change is being sought. Under the 1940 Act, approval of the holders of a "majority" of the Fund's outstanding voting securities means the affirmative vote of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of its shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of its outstanding shares.

The Fund with respect to 75% of its total assets may not purchase any security, other than U.S. government securities, if as a result (a) more than 5% of the Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would then be invested in securities of a single issuer or (b) it would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.

The Fund may not:

1. Make loans to others, except (a) through the purchase of debt securities in accordance with its investment objectives and policies, (b) to the extent the entry into a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan.
2. Borrow (for temporary or emergency purposes and not for the purpose of leveraging its investments) in an amount exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets, and, in the event that market conditions or other factors result in the Fund's borrowed amounts exceeding 33 1/3% of its total assets (including amounts borrowed), the Fund will reduce the amount of its borrowing to an extent and in such a manner required by the 1940 Act.
3. Purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by physical commodities.
4. Invest 25% or more of the value of its net assets in the securities of companies engaged in any one industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies).
5. Issue senior securities, such as shares having priority over other shares as to the payment of dividends, or as defined in the 1940 Act, except that this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit

the Fund from (a) making any permitted borrowings, mortgages or pledges, or (b) entering into options, futures, currency contracts or repurchase transactions.

6. Purchase or sell real estate; however, the Fund may invest in debt securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein, including real estate investment trusts.

7. Act as an underwriter except to the extent the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter when disposing of securities it owns or when selling its own shares.

The Fund observes the following policies, which are deemed non-fundamental and which may be changed without shareholder vote. The Fund may not:

1. Hold, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. Illiquid investments are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven business days at approximately the value at which they are being carried on the Fund's books.

2. Purchase more than 3% of any other investment company's voting securities or make any other investment in other investment companies except as permitted by the 1940 Act.

3. Make any change in its investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets in the investments suggested by the Fund's name without first providing the Fund's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice.

Except with respect to borrowing, if a percentage restriction described in the Prospectus or in this SAI is adhered to at the time of investment, a subsequent increase or decrease in a percentage resulting from a change in the values of assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction.

MANAGEMENT

The overall management of the business and affairs of the Trust is vested with its Board. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and persons or companies furnishing services to it, including the agreements with the Adviser, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent (each as defined herein). The day-to-day operations of the Trust are delegated to its officers, subject to the Fund's investment objectives, strategies, and policies and to general supervision by the Board. The Trustees and officers of the Trust, their ages, positions with the Trust, term of office with the Trust and length of time served, their business addresses and principal occupations during the past five years and other directorships held are listed in the table below.

Independent Trustees[1]

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee[2]	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years[3]
David G. Mertens (age 62) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since March 2017.	Partner and Head of Business Development Ballast Equity Management, LLC (a privately-held investment advisory firm) (February 2019 to present); Managing Director and Vice President, Jensen Investment Management, Inc. (a privately-held investment advisory firm) (2002 to 2017).	6	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).
Joe D. Redwine (age 75) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since September 2008.	Retired; formerly Manager, President, CEO, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, and its predecessors, (May 1991 to July 2017).	6	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee[2]	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years[3]
Raymond B. Woolson (age 64) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Chairman of the Board Trustee	Indefinite term; since January 2020. Indefinite term; since January 2016.	President, Apogee Group, Inc. (financial consulting firm) (1998 to present).	6	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Independent Trustee, DoubleLine Funds Trust (an open-end investment company with 19 portfolios), DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, and DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund from 2010 to present; Independent Trustee, DoubleLine ETF Trust (an open-end investment company with 2 portfolios) from March 2022 to present.
Michele Rackey (age 64) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since January 2023.	Chief Executive Officer, Government Employees Benefit Association (GEBA) (benefits and wealth management organization) (2004 to 2020); Board Member, Association Business Services Inc. (ABSI) (for-profit subsidiary of the American Society of Association Executives) (2019 to 2020).	6	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).

Officers

Name, Address and Age	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Jeffrey T. Rauman (age 54) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite term; since December 2018.	Senior Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (February 1996 to present).
Kevin J. Hayden (age 51) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite term; since January 2023.	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (June 2005 to present).
Cheryl L. King (age 61) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since January 2023.	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (October 1998 to present).
Richard R. Conner (age 40) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since December 2018.	Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (July 2010 to present).
Michael L. Ceccato (age 65) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer	Indefinite term; since September 2009.	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services and Senior Vice President, U.S. Bank N.A. (February 2008 to present).
Elaine E. Richards (age 54) 2020 E. Financial Way, Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Vice President and Secretary	Indefinite term; since September 2019.	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (July 2007 to present).

* The Trustees have designated a mandatory retirement age of 75, such that each Trustee, serving as such on the date he or she reaches the age of 75, shall submit his or her resignation not later than the last day of the calendar year in which his or her 75th birthday occurs ("Retiring Trustee"). Upon request, the Board may, by vote of a majority of Trustees eligible to vote on such matter, determine whether or not to extend such Retiring Trustee's term and on the length of a one-time extension of up to three additional years. At a meeting held December 7-8, 2022, by vote of the majority of Trustees (not including Mr. Redwine), Mr. Redwine's term as Trustee was extended for three additional years.

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

(2) As of February 28, 2023, the Trust is comprised of 35 active portfolios managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Fund and the PIA BBB Bond Fund, PIA MBS Bond Fund, PIA Short-Term Securities Fund, PIA High Yield (MACS) Fund, and PIA Short Duration Bond Fund (collectively, the "PIA Funds") and not to any other series of the Trust. The PIA Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series, except as noted above.

(3) "Other Directorships Held" includes only directorships of companies required to register or file reports with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (that is, "public companies") or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2023, the Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of $102,500 per year allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust, an additional $6,000 per regularly scheduled Board meeting, and an additional $500 per special meeting, paid by the Trust or applicable advisors/portfolios, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. Prior to January 1, 2023, the annual retainer was $100,000. The Trust Chairman, Chairman of the Audit Committee, and Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee each

receive a separate annual fee of $10,000, $5,000, and $3,000, respectively, provided that the separate fee for the Chairman of the Audit Committee will be waived if the same individual serves as both Trust Chairman and Audit Committee Chairman. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. Set forth below is the compensation received by the Independent Trustees from the Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022.

	Aggregate Compensation from the High Yield Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund Complex Paid to Trustees[1]
Independent Trustee				
Gail S. Duree[2]	$167	None	None	$835
David G. Mertens	$3,890	None	None	$19,450
Raymond B. Woolson	$4,094	None	None	$20,470
Joe D. Redwine	$4,016	None	None	$20,080
Michele Rackey[3]	None	None	None	None

(1) There are currently numerous series comprising the Trust. The term "Fund Complex" refers only to the PIA Funds, including the Funds presented in different SAIs, and not to any other series of the Trust. For the PIA Funds' fiscal year ended November 30, 2022, the aggregate Independent Trustees' fees for the Trust were 415,500.

(2) Ms. Duree retired from the Board on December 31, 2021.

(3) Ms. Rackey began serving as an Independent Trustee of the Trust effective January 1, 2023.

Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board provides oversight of the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day responsibility for the management and operations of the Trust is the responsibility of various service providers to the Trust, such as the Trust's investment advisers, distributor, administrator, custodian, and transfer agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers, including the agreements with the investment advisers, distributor, administrator, custodian and transfer agent. The Board has appointed various senior individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal "Board Meetings" which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of recent Trust operations. From time to time one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal "Board Meetings," to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. It has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating and Governance Committee and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC"), which are discussed in greater detail under "Board Committees," below. Currently, all of the members of the Board

are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or any other investment adviser in the Trust or with its principal underwriter. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

The President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer of the Trust is not a Trustee, but rather is a senior employee of the Administrator who routinely interacts with the unaffiliated investment advisers of the Trust and comprehensively manages the operational aspects of the Funds in the Trust. The Trust has appointed Raymond Woolson, an Independent Trustee, as Chairman of the Board, and he acts as a liaison with the Trust's service providers, officers, legal counsel, and other Trustees between meetings, helps to set Board meeting agendas, and serves as Chairman during executive sessions of the Independent Trustees.

The Board reviews its structure annually. The Trust has determined that it is appropriate to separate the Principal Executive Officer and Board Chairman positions because the day-to day responsibilities of the Principal Executive Officer are not consistent with the oversight role of the Trustees and because of the potential conflict of interest that may arise from the Administrator's duties with the Trust. Given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust as described above, the Trust has determined that the Board's leadership structure is appropriate.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As part of its oversight function, the Board receives and reviews various risk management reports and assessments and discusses these matters with appropriate management and other personnel. Because risk management is a broad concept comprised of many elements (such as, for example, investment risk, issuer and counterparty risk, compliance risk, operational risks, business continuity risks, etc.) the oversight of different types of risks is handled in different ways. For example, the Nominating and Governance Committee meets regularly with the CCO to discuss compliance and operational risks and the Audit Committee meets with the Treasurer and the Trust's independent public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The full Board receives reports from the Adviser and portfolio managers as to investment risks as well as other risks that may be also discussed in Audit Committee.

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

The Board believes that each of the Trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills ("Trustee Attributes") appropriate to their continued service as Trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. Each of the Trustees has substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and access information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the majority of the Trustees have served on boards for organizations other than the Trust, as well as having served on the Board of the Trust for a number of years. They therefore have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a 'self-assessment' wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

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

shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

David G. Mertens. Mr. Mertens has substantial mutual fund experience and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters. He currently serves as Partner and Head of Business Development of Ballast Equity Management, LLC, a privately-held investment advisory firm. Mr. Mertens also gained substantial mutual fund experience through his tenure as Managing Director and Vice President of Jensen Investment Management, Inc. ("Jensen") from 2002 to 2017. Prior to Jensen, Mr. Mertens held various roles in sales and marketing management with Berger Financial Group, LLC from 1995 to 2002, ending as Senior Vice President of Institutional Marketing for Berger Financial Group and President of its limited purpose broker-dealer, Berger Distributors.

Joe D. Redwine. Mr. Redwine has substantial mutual fund experience and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his experience as President and CEO of U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, (now known as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services), a full-service provider to mutual funds and alternative investment products. In addition, he has extensive experience consulting with investment advisers regarding the legal structure of mutual funds, distribution channel analysis and actual distribution of those funds. Mr. Redwine serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the Trust.

Raymond B. Woolson. Mr. Woolson has served on a number of mutual fund boards and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters through his experience as Lead Independent Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman for the DoubleLine Funds as well as through his service as President of Apogee Group, Inc., a company providing financial consulting services. Mr. Woolson also has substantial mutual fund operations, financial and investment experience through his prior service in senior and management positions in the mutual fund industry, including service as Senior Managing Director in Investment Management for Mass Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he oversaw fund accounting, fund administration and client services and also served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for various funds and other investment products. Mr. Woolson has also served as a consultant for Coopers & Lybrand (now known as, "PricewaterhouseCoopers" or "PWC") where he provided management consulting services to the mutual fund industry and the investment management areas of the banking and insurance industries.

Michele Rackey. Ms. Rackey has substantial experience in mutual funds and investment management through her experience as CEO of Government Employees Benefits Association (GEBA) and also with The ARK Funds. Ms. Rackey is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters and serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the Trust. Ms. Rackey was CEO of GEBA for 17 years and Chief Operating Officer of the ARK Funds for 9 years. Ms. Rackey has a BS in Business Administration from the University of Illinois at Chicago and has an MBA from Keller Graduate School of Management in Chicago. Ms. Rackey previously held FINRA series 6, 7 and 63 licenses as well as a Maryland Life and Health License.

Board Committees

The Trust has established the following three standing committees and the membership of each committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Trust faces: the Audit Committee, the QLCC, and the Nominating and Governance Committee. There is no assurance, however, that the Board's committee structure will prevent or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Trust's committee structure is specifically not intended or designed to prevent or mitigate the Fund's investment

risks. The Fund is designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Redwine is the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee typically meets once per year with respect to the various series of the Trust. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or the Fund's financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Fund's pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee met once with respect to the Fund during the Fund's fiscal year ended November 30, 2022.

The Audit Committee also serves as the QLCC for the Trust for the purpose of compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of the Code of Federal Regulations, regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys retained or employed by an issuer who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the issuer (the "issuer attorneys"). An issuer attorney who becomes aware of evidence of a material violation by the Trust, or by any officer, director, employee, or agent of the Trust, may report evidence of such material violation to the QLCC as an alternative to the reporting requirements of Rule 205.3(b) (which requires reporting to the chief legal officer and potentially "up the ladder" to other entities). The QLCC did not meet with respect to the Fund during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is comprised of all, and only of, the Independent Trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees as is considered necessary from time to time and meets only as necessary. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders for vacancies on the Board. Recommendations for consideration by the Nominating and Governance Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust's By-Laws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive office of the Trust between 120 and 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on.

The Nominating and Governance Committee meets regularly with respect to the various series of the Trust. The Nominating and Governance Committee is also responsible for, among other things, assisting the Board in its oversight of the Trust's compliance program under Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, reviewing and making recommendations regarding Independent Trustee compensation and the Trustees' annual "self-assessment." Mr. Mertens is the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee.
The Nominating and Governance Committee did not meet with respect to the Fund during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table shows the amount of shares in the Funds and the amount of shares in other portfolios of the Trust owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2022.

Independent Trustees	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the High Yield Fund (None, $1-$10,000, $10,001-$50,000, $50,001-$100,000, Over $100,000)	Aggregate Dollar Range of Fund Shares in the Trust
David G. Mertens	None	Over $100,000
Raymond B. Woolson	None	$50,001-$100,000
Joe D. Redwine	None	$50,001-$100,000
Michele Rackey[1]	None	None

[1] Ms. Rackey began serving as an Independent Trustee of the Trust effective January 1, 2023.

As of December 31, 2022, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Advisor, the distributor, as defined below, or an affiliate of the Advisor or distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds $120,000, in the Advisor, the distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have conducted any transactions (or series of transactions) in which the amount involved exceeds $120,000 and to which the Advisor, the distributor or any affiliate thereof was a party.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the 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 the Fund. For control persons only, if a control person is a company, the table also indicates the control person's parent, if any, and the jurisdiction under the laws of which the control person is organized.

As of March 6, 2023, the following shareholders were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund's Institutional Class:

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
International Union UAW Strike Trust 1200 Crown Colony Dr. Quincy, MA 02169-0938	N/A	N/A	57.74%	Record
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, Floor 4 Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	N/A	N/A	17.13%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	9.93%	Record

Since the Fund's Class A was not operational prior to the date of this SAI there were no principal shareholders or control persons of the Fund's Class A shares.

Management Ownership Information. As of March 6, 2023, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund.

Investment Adviser

Pacific Income Advisers, Inc., located at 2321 Rosecrans Avenue, Suite 1260, El Segundo, California 90245, is the investment adviser to the Fund. Joseph Lloyd McAdams, Jr. and Heather U. Baines collectively control the Adviser due to their ownership of a majority of the outstanding stock of the Adviser. Subject to such policies as the Board may determine, the Adviser is ultimately responsible for investment decisions for the Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser provides the Fund with such investment advice and supervision as it deems necessary for the proper supervision of the Fund's investments.

The Advisory Agreement, if not terminated will continue automatically for successive annual periods, provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually (i) by a majority vote of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval and (ii) by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser on 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Under the Advisory Agreement for the Fund, the Adviser is paid a fee computed daily and payable monthly, at an annual rate of 0.55%, expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition to the fees payable to the Adviser, the Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, including: fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance, registration and transfer of its shares; brokerage and commission expenses; all expenses of transfer, receipt, safekeeping, servicing and accounting for the cash, securities and other property of the Trust for the benefit of the Fund including all fees and expenses of its custodian and accounting services agent; fund administration fees and related expenses; chief compliance officer fees; interest charges on any borrowings; costs and expenses of pricing and calculating its daily NAV per share and of maintaining its books of account required under the 1940 Act, including pricing services; taxes, if any; a pro rata portion of expenditures in connection with meetings of the Fund's shareholders and the Board that are properly payable by the Fund; compensation and fees and expenses of members of the Board who are not members of, affiliated with or interested persons of the Adviser or Administrator; insurance premiums on property or personnel of the Fund which inure to its benefit, including liability and fidelity bond insurance; the cost of preparing and printing reports, proxy statements, prospectuses and the statement of additional information of the Fund or other communications for distribution to existing shareholders; legal counsel, auditing and accounting fees; trade association membership dues (including membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to the Fund); fees and expenses (including legal fees) of registering and maintaining registration of their shares for sale under federal and applicable state and foreign securities laws; all expenses of maintaining shareholder accounts, including all charges for transfer, shareholder recordkeeping, dividend disbursing, redemption, and other agents for the benefit of the Fund, if any; and all other charges and

costs of its operation plus any extraordinary and non-recurring expenses. General expenses of the Trust are allocated among all of the series of the Trust, including the Fund in a manner proportionate to the net assets of the Fund, on a transactional basis, or on such other basis as the Board deems equitable.

Though the Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses, the Adviser has agreed to temporarily waive a portion or all of its management fee (excluding AFFE, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 expenses, shareholder servicing expenses and any other class-specific expenses) and pay Fund expenses through at least March 29, 2024, to the extent necessary to permit the Fund to maintain the expense limitations set forth in the table below. The Adviser may not recoup fee waivers and expense payments made under the temporary expense limitation in future periods. Fee waiver and expense payment obligations are calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund	Temporary Expense Limitation
PIA High Yield Fund	0.86%

For the fiscal years shown below, the Fund paid the following in management fees to the Adviser:

	Management Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended November 30,		
	2022	2021	2020
Management Fees Accrued	$290,789	$347,532	$259,007
Management Fees Waived (contractual waiver)	$105,856	$70,083	$60,048
Managed Fees Waived (voluntary waiver)	$0	$0	$56,511
Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser	$184,933	$277,449	$142,448

Portfolio Managers

Mr. Lloyd McAdams and Mr. Michael Yean serve as co-portfolio manager of the Fund. The portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. The following table shows the number of other accounts (not including the Fund) managed by the portfolio managers and the total assets in the accounts managed within various categories as of November 30, 2022.

Lloyd McAdams

			With Management Fee Based on Performance	
Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts (excluding the Fund)	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Registered Investment Companies	1	$124 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investments	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	0	$0	0	$0

Michael Yean

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts (excluding the Fund)	Total Assets	With Management Fee Based on Performance: Number of Accounts	With Management Fee Based on Performance: Total Assets
Registered Investment Companies	1	$124 million	0	$0
Other Pooled Investments	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	2	$8 million	0	$0

Material Conflict of Interest. No material strategy conflicts currently exist. When the same securities are being bought or sold on the same day by the portfolio managers, the portfolio managers allocate the transactions on a pro rata basis as long as it is in the best interests of the clients. Where conflicts of interest arise between the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, the portfolio managers will proceed in a manner that the Fund will not be treated materially less favorably. There may be instances where similar portfolio transactions may be executed for the same security for numerous accounts managed by each portfolio management team. In such instances, securities will be allocated in accordance with the Adviser's trade allocation policy

Compensation. The portfolio managers' total compensation includes a base salary, bonus, employee benefits, a 401(k) plan with matching contributions. The general year-end bonus represents a subjective calculation of an individual's contribution to the portfolio management group's success. With respect to management of other accounts, the portfolio managers also receive a salary.

Securities Owned in the Fund by Portfolio Managers. As of the date of this SAI, the portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Fund's Class A shares as it had not commenced operations. The portfolio managers beneficially owned the following amounts of the Fund's Institutional Class as of November 30, 2022:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned in the High Yield Fund (None, $1-$10,000, $10,001-$50,000, $50,001-$100,000, $100,001 - $500,000, $500,001 to $1,000,000, Over $1,000,000)
Lloyd McAdams	Over $1,000,000
Michael Yean	None

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator

Pursuant to an Administration Agreement (the "Administration Agreement"), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Administrator" or "Fund Services"), doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as administrator for the Fund. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Fund, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund's independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV per share and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own

expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund's shares. Additionally, Fund Services provides CCO services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost for the CCO services is charged to the Fund and approved by the Board annually.

The Administration Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund or by the Administrator on 60 days' written notice (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Administration Agreement also provides that neither Fund Services nor its personnel shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any act or omission in the administration of the Fund, except for willful misconduct, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its or their duties under the Administration Agreement.

During the fiscal years shown below, the Fund paid the following amounts to Fund Services for administration services:

Fiscal Year Ended November 30,		
2022[(1)]	**2021**	**2020**
$97,804	$55,295	$47,008

(1) Effective December 2021, the PIA Funds' minimum annual fee was increased to $84,000 for Fund Administration and Fund Accounting Services. This combined fee is now shown in the table.

Distributor

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with Quasar Distributors, LLC, 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 (the "Distributor"), pursuant to which the Distributor acts as the Fund's distributor, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund's shares. The offering of the Fund's shares is continuous.

The Distribution Agreement will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Fund on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of the Fund's shareholders or by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, or by the Distributor on 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Fund Services also serves as fund accountant, transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements.

Custodian

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as custodian ("Custodian") of the securities and other assets of the Fund. The Custodian holds the Fund's portfolio securities in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is

reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian and Transfer Agent do not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. The Custodian, Transfer Agent and Administrator are all affiliated entities under the common control of U.S. Bancorp. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, whose services include auditing the Fund's financial statements and the performance of related tax services.

Trust Counsel

Sullivan & Worcester LLP ("Sullivan & Worcester"), 1633 Broadway, 32nd Floor, New York, New York 10019, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and provides counsel on legal matters relating to the Fund. Sullivan & Worcester also serves as independent legal counsel to the Board of Trustees.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions. The purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with a "market-maker" unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for the Fund also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which the Fund will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below. Explicit brokerage commissions are not paid on these transactions. However, commissions will be paid on the Fund's futures and options transactions. The purchase price of portfolio securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer may include underwriting commissions and dealer spreads.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors. In those instances where it is reasonably determined that more than one broker-dealer can offer the services needed to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, consideration may be given to those broker-dealers which furnish or supply research, as it is defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and statistical information to the Adviser that they may lawfully and appropriately use in their investment advisory capacities, as well as provide other services in addition to execution services. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by them under their Advisory Agreement with the Fund, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Fund subject to procedures adopted by the Trust and rules adopted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and SEC.

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

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those of other client accounts that may be managed or advised by the Adviser. Nevertheless, it is possible that at times identical securities will be acceptable for the Fund and one or more of such client accounts. In such event, the position of the Fund and such client accounts in the same issuer may vary and the length of time that each may choose to hold its investment in the same issuer may likewise vary. However, to the extent any of these client accounts seeks to acquire the same security as the Fund at the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a portion of such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price or obtain a lower yield for such security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as high a price for, or as large an execution of, an order to sell any particular security at the same time. If one or more of such client accounts simultaneously purchases or sells the same security that the Fund is purchasing or selling, each day's transactions in such security will be allocated between the Fund and all such client accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser, taking into account the respective sizes of the accounts and the amount being purchased or sold. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security insofar as the Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, it is believed that the ability of the Fund to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions for the Fund.

The Fund does not effect securities transactions through brokers in accordance with any formula, nor does it effect securities transactions through brokers for selling shares of the Fund. However, as stated above, broker-dealers who execute brokerage transactions may effect purchases of shares of the Fund for their customers.

The research services discussed above may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic or institutional ideas and information assisting the Fund in the valuation of its investments.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022, the Fund paid $0 in brokerage commissions. The Adviser did not direct the Fund's brokerage transactions to a broker because of research services during the Fund's fiscal year ended November 30, 2022. The Fund did not acquire securities of its regular brokers or dealers during the Fund's fiscal year ended November 30, 2022.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS POLICY

The Adviser and the Fund maintain portfolio holdings disclosure policies that govern the timing and circumstances of disclosure to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Fund. These portfolio holdings disclosure policies have been approved by the Board. Disclosure of the Fund's complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the annual report and semi-annual report to Fund shareholders and in the quarterly holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Pursuant to the Trust's portfolio holdings disclosure policies, information about the Fund's portfolio holdings is not distributed to any person unless:

- The disclosure is required pursuant to a regulatory request, court order or is legally required in the context of other legal proceedings;
- The disclosure is made to a mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- The disclosure is made to internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Fund, including, but not limited to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services") and the Trust's Board of Trustees, attorneys, auditors or accountants;
- The disclosure is made: (a) in connection with a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report that is available to the public; or (b) relates to information that is otherwise available to the public; or
- The disclosure is made with the prior written approval of either the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") or his or her designee.

Certain of the persons listed above receive information about the Fund's portfolio holdings on an ongoing basis. The Fund believes that these third parties have legitimate objectives in requesting such portfolio holdings information and operate in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. These persons include:

- A mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- Rating and/or ranking organizations, specifically: Lipper; Morningstar; Standard & Poor's; Bloomberg; Vickers-Stock Research Corporation; Thomson Financial; and Capital-Bridge, all of which currently receive such information no later than 15 calendar days following the end of a calendar quarter; or
- Internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Fund, specifically: Fund Services; the Trust's Board of Trustees; and the Trust's attorneys and accountants (currently, Sullivan & Worcester LLP ("Sullivan & Worcester") and Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, respectively), all of which typically receive such information after it is generated.

Any disclosures to additional parties not described above is made with the prior written approval of either the Trust's CCO or his or her designee, pursuant to the Trust's Policy and Procedures Regarding Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings.

The CCO or designated officer of the Trust will approve the furnishing of non-public portfolio holdings to a third party only if they consider the furnishing of such information to be in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders and if no material conflict of interest exists regarding such disclosure between shareholders interest and those of the Adviser, Distributor or any affiliated person of the Fund. No consideration may be received by the Fund, the Adviser, any affiliate of the Adviser or their employees in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information. The Board receives and reviews annually a list of the persons who receive non-public portfolio holdings information and the purpose for which it is furnished.

Any disclosures to additional parties not described above are made with the approval of either the Trust's CCO or his or her designee, pursuant to the Fund's Policies.

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

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

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Fund to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: Fund Administrator, Fund Accountant, Custodian, Transfer Agent, auditors, counsel to the Fund or the trustees, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities), and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Fund's website may only be provided to additional third parties, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when the Fund have a legitimate business purpose and the third party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement.

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

PROXY VOTING POLICY

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

Conflict of Interest. Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the Adviser's interests and the Fund's interests, the Adviser will disclose the conflict to the Board and may resolve the conflict by voting in accordance with the Adviser's Proxy Policies or the Adviser will abstain from voting the securities held by the Fund, depending on the circumstances.

Proxy Voting Records. The Trust is required to annually file Form N-PX, which lists the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30. The Fund's proxy voting record is available without charge, upon request by calling 1-800-251-1970 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule 12b-1 Plan") for the Class A shares. The Rule 12b-1 Plan provides that the Fund's Class A shares will compensate the Distributor or other intermediary at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund's Class A shares which may be paid for a distribution fee and for certain shareholder services to shareholders of the Fund's Class A shares. The Board has determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Rule 12b-1 Plan will benefit the Fund's Class A shares and its shareholders. None of the Officers or Trustees of the Trust has any direct or indirect financial interest in the Rule 12b-1 Plan.

The Rule 12b-1 Plan, unless terminated as hereinafter provided, shall continue in effect from year to year only so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees and its Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such continuance. The Rule 12b-1 Plan may be terminated with respect to the Fund's Class A shares at any time by a vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or by the vote of the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund's Class A shares. The Rule 12b-1 Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of payments to be made without shareholder approval, as set forth in (ii) above, and all amendments must be and have been approved in the manner set forth under (i) above.

There were no distribution related expenses for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022 because the Fund's Class A shares have not been offered for sale to investors prior to the date of this SAI.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING PLAN

In addition, the Fund has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan (the "Servicing Plan") with respect to the Class A shares of the Fund which is separate and distinct from the Rule 12b-1 Plan and under which the Adviser will arrange for others to provide certain specified shareholder services. Such services may include: (a) establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders who invest in the Fund; (b) aggregating and processing orders involving the shares of the Fund; (c) processing dividend and other distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders; (d) providing information to shareholders as to their ownership of Fund shares or about other aspects of the operations of the Fund; (e) preparing tax reports or forms on behalf of shareholders; (f) forwarding communications from the Fund to shareholders; (g) assisting shareholders in changing the Fund's records as to their addresses, dividend options, account registrations or other data; (h) providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares beneficially owned by shareholders, or the information to a Fund necessary for sub-accounting; (i) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed; and (j) providing shareholders with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in shares pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions.

As compensation for the provision of shareholder services, the Fund will pay the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of 0.15% of the average daily net assets of the Class A shares of the Fund. The Adviser will then pay certain banks, trust companies, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (each, a "Participating Organization") out of the fees the Adviser receives from the Fund under the Servicing Plan to the extent that the Participating Organization performs shareholder servicing functions for the Fund's shares owned by its customers.

Sub-Accounting Service Fees

In addition to the fees that the Fund may pay to the Transfer Agent, the Board has authorized the Fund's Institutional Class shares to pay service fees, at the annual rate of up to 0.15% of applicable average net

assets or $20 per account, to intermediaries such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisers or other financial institutions, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency, recordkeeping (collectively, "sub-accounting services") and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus, networked, or other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

Any sub-accounting fees paid by the Fund's Institutional Class shares are included in the total amount of "Other Expenses" listed in the Fund's Fees and Expenses table in the Prospectus.

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or other compensation to certain financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund. Such payments may be divided into categories as follows:

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

Entertainment, Conferences and Events. The Adviser also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of financial intermediaries in the form of (i) occasional gifts; (ii) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments; and/or (iii) sponsorship support for the Financial Intermediary's client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Adviser pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of financial intermediaries.

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

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund's NAV per share (before imposition of a commission, if any, on Institutional Class shares) will be determined as of the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 P.M., Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. The NYSE is open for trading Monday through Friday except New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday/Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Additionally, if any of the aforementioned holidays falls on a Saturday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the preceding Friday and when any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the succeeding Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist, such as the ending of a monthly or the yearly accounting period. The Fund reserves the right to close if the primary trading markets of the Fund's portfolio instruments are closed and the Fund's management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase, redemption or exchange requests. On any business day when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the securities markets close trading early, the Fund may close trading early.

Purchase orders for Fund shares will be accepted only on days on which the Fund is open for business. If a purchase order is received by the Distributor on a day when the Fund is not open for business, it will be processed on the next succeeding day the Fund is open for business (according to the succeeding day's NAV).

The NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of interests in the Fund outstanding at such time, as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}} = \text{NAV per share}$$

In determining the Fund's NAV per share, securities that are listed on national securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price as of the close of trading, or in the absence of recorded sales, at the average of readily available closing bid and asked prices on such exchanges. NASDAQ Global Market securities are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price ("NOCP"). If an NOCP is not issued for a given day, these securities are valued at the average of readily available closing bid and asked prices. Unlisted securities held by the Fund that are not included in the NASDAQ Stock Market are valued at the average of the quoted bid and asked prices in the over-the-counter market. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued by appraisal at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Fund's valuation designee pursuant to procedures adopted by the Adviser. The Board has designated the Adviser as its "valuation designee" under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight.

Debt securities are similarly valued under the valuation designee's procedures, which may include independent third-party pricing services. Any such pricing service, in determining value, will use information with respect to transactions in the securities being valued, quotations from dealers, market transactions in comparable securities, analyses and evaluations of various relationships between securities and yield to maturity information. Corporate bonds, including listed issues, are valued at market on the basis of valuations furnished by an independent pricing service which utilizes both dealer-supplied valuations and formula-based techniques. Short-term debt securities, includes those having a maturity of 60 days of less, are valued at the mean between the bid and asked prices.

An option that is written by the Fund or purchased by the Fund is generally valued using composite pricing. Composite pricing uses the National Best Bid and Offer quotes ("NBBO"). NBBO consists of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across any of the options exchanges on which an option is quoted. Specifically, composite pricing looks at the last trades on the exchanges where the options are traded. If there are no trades for the option on a given business day, as of closing, composite option pricing calculates the mean of the highest bid price and lowest ask price across the exchanges where the option is traded.

When the Fund writes a call or a put, an amount equal to the premium received is included in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as an asset, and an equivalent amount is included in the liability section. This amount is "marked-to-market" to reflect the current market value of the call or put. If a call the Fund wrote is exercised, the proceeds it receives on the sale of the related investment by it are increased by the amount of the premium it received. If a put the Fund wrote is exercised, the amount it pays to purchase the related investment is decreased by the amount of the premium received. If a call the Fund purchased is exercised by it, the amount it pays to purchase the related investment is increased by the amount of the premium it paid. If a put the Fund purchased is exercised by it, the amount it receives on its sale of the related investment is reduced by the amount of the premium it paid. If a call or put written by the Fund expires, it has a gain in the amount of the premium; if that Fund enters into a closing

transaction, it will have a gain or loss depending on whether the premium was more or less than the cost of the closing transaction.

The Fund prices foreign securities in terms of U.S. dollars at the official exchange rate. Alternatively, the Fund may price these securities at the average of the current bid and asked price of such currencies against the dollar last quoted by a major bank that is a regular participant in the foreign exchange market, or on the basis of a pricing service that takes into account the quotes provided by a number of such major banks. If the Fund does not have either of these alternatives available to it or the alternatives do not provide a suitable method for converting a foreign currency into U.S. dollars, the Adviser in good faith will establish a conversion rate for such currency.

Generally, U.S. government securities are valued using a model that incorporates market observable data such as reported sales of similar securities brokers quotes yields bids, offer, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations.

Foreign securities trading may not take place on all days when the NYSE is open, or may take place on Saturdays and other days when the NYSE is not open and the Fund's NAV per share is not calculated. When determining NAV per share, the Fund values foreign securities primarily listed and/or traded in foreign markets at their market value as of the close of the last primary market where the securities traded. Securities trading in European countries and Pacific Rim countries are normally completed well before 4:00 P.M., Eastern Time. It is currently the policy of the Fund that events affecting the valuation of Fund securities occurring between the time its NAV per share is determined and the close of the NYSE, if material, may be reflected in such NAV per share.

The Fund reserves the right to suspend or postpone redemptions during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or that the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of the Fund not reasonably practicable.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. A Systematic Withdrawal Plan is available for shareholders having shares of the Fund with a minimum value of $10,000, based upon the NAV per share with respect to the Fund. The Systematic Withdrawal Plan provides for monthly, quarterly, or annual redemptions in any amount not less than $100 (which amount is not necessarily recommended).

The Transfer Agent acts as agent for the shareholder in redeeming sufficient full and fractional shares to provide the amount of the periodic withdrawal payment. The Systematic Withdrawal Plan may be terminated at any time, and, while no fee is currently charged, the Fund reserves the right to initiate a fee of up to $5 per withdrawal, upon 30 days' written notice to the shareholder.

Withdrawal payments should not be considered as dividends, yield, or income. If periodic withdrawals continuously exceed reinvested dividends and capital gains distributions, the shareholder's original investment will be correspondingly reduced and ultimately exhausted.

Furthermore, each withdrawal constitutes a redemption of shares, and any gain or loss realized must be recognized for federal income tax purposes. The shareholder may purchase additional shares when participating in the Systematic Withdrawal Plan.

Automatic Investment Plan. A shareholder who wishes to make additional investments in the Fund on a regular basis may do so by authorizing the Transfer Agent to deduct a fixed amount each month from the shareholder's checking or savings account at his or her bank. This amount will automatically be invested in that Fund on the same day that the preauthorized debit is issued. The shareholder will receive a confirmation from the Fund, and the bank account statement will show the amount charged. In order to participate in the Automatic Investment Plan, please complete this section of the Account Application or contact the Transfer Agent for the form necessary to begin this service. The form necessary to begin this service is available from the Transfer Agent.

Tax Sheltered Retirement Plans. Through the Distributor, retirement plans are either available or expected to be available for use by the self-employed (Keogh Plans), Individual Retirement Accounts (including SEP-IRAs) and "tax-sheltered accounts" under Section 403(b)(7) of the Code. Adoption of such plans should be on advice of legal counsel or tax advisers.

For further information regarding plan administration, custodial fees and other details, investors should contact the Distributor.

Sales Charges and Dealer Reallowance

Class A shares of the Fund are retail shares that require that you pay a sales charge when you invest unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. Class A shares are also subject to Rule 12b-1 fees (or distribution and service fees) of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets that are assessed against the shares of the Fund.

If you purchase Class A shares of the Fund you will pay the NAV next determined after your order is received plus a sales charge (shown in percentages below) depending on the amount of your investment. The sales charge does not apply to shares purchased with reinvested dividends. The sales charge is calculated as follows and the dealer reallowance is as shown in the far-right column:

Your Investment	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price[(1)]	Sales Charge as a % of Your Investment[(1)]	Dealer Compensation as a % of Offering Price
Less than $25,000	4.00%	4.17%	4.00%
$25,000 but less than $100,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.75%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.50%	3.63%	3.50%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
$500,000 but less than $750,000	2.00%	2.04%	2.00%
$750,000 but less than $1 million	1.50%	1.52%	1.50%
$1 million and above[(2)]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Offering price includes the front-end sales load. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculation used to determine your sales charge.

(2) The Transfer Agent will assess a 0.75% CDSC on purchases of $1,000,000 or more if they are redeemed within twelve months of purchase, unless the dealer of record waived its commission. The CDSC will be based on the value of your shares at the time of original purchase or their current market value, whichever is less.

For Class A shares, a CDSC of 0.75% is imposed on purchases of $1,000,000 or more that are redeemed within 12 months of purchase, unless the dealer of record waived its commission. The CDSC will be applied to the NAV of the shares on the date of original purchase or on the date of redemption, whichever is less. *For example*, if you purchased $1,000,000 worth of shares, which due to market fluctuation have appreciated to $1,500,000, the CDSC will be assessed on your $1,000,000 purchase. If that same $1,000,000 purchase has depreciated to $500,000, the CDSC will be assessed on the $500,000 value. For

purpose of calculating the CDSC, the start of the 12-month holding period is the first day of the month in which the purchase was made. The Fund will use the "first in first out" method when calculating the CDSC.

Breakpoints/Volume Discounts and Sales Charge Waivers

Reducing Your Sales Charge. You may be able to reduce the sales charge on Class A shares of the Fund based on the combined market value of your accounts. If you believe you are eligible for any of the following reductions or waivers, it is up to you to ask the selling agent or shareholder servicing agent for the reduction and to provide appropriate proof of eligibility.

- You pay no sales charges on Fund shares you buy with reinvested distributions.
- You pay a lower sales charge if you are investing an amount over a specific breakpoint level as indicated by the above table.
- You pay no sales charges on Fund shares you purchase with the proceeds of a redemption of Class A shares of the Fund within 30 days of the date of the redemption.
- By signing a Letter of Intent ("LOI") prior to purchase, you pay a lower sales charge now in exchange for promising to invest an amount over a specified breakpoint within the next 13 months. Reinvested dividends and capital gains do not count as purchases made during this period. We will hold in escrow shares equal to approximately 4.00% of the amount you say you intend to buy. If you do not invest the amount specified in the LOI before the expiration date, we will redeem enough escrowed shares to pay the difference between the reduced sales load you paid and the sales load you would have paid based on the total amount actually invested in Class A shares on the expiration date. Otherwise, we will release the escrowed shares when you have invested the agreed amount. For example, an investor has $20,000 to invest in the Fund, but intends to invest an additional $5,000 per month for the next 13 months for an additional $65,000. Based on the above breakpoint schedule, by signing the LOI, the investor pays a front-end load of 3.75% rather than 4.00%. If the investor fails to meet the intended LOI amount in the 13-month period, however, the Fund will charge the 4.00% sales load retroactively.
- Rights of Accumulation ("ROA") allow you to combine Class A shares of the Fund you already own in order to reach breakpoint levels and to qualify for sales load discounts on subsequent purchases of Class A shares. The purchase amount used in determining the sales charge on your purchase will be calculated by multiplying the maximum public offering price by the number of Class A shares of the Fund already owned and adding the dollar amount of your current purchase. For example, an individual has a $20,000 investment in the Fund, which was sold with a 4.00% front-end load. The investor intends to open a second account and purchase $20,000 of the Fund. Using ROA, the new $20,000 investment is combined with the existing $20,000 investment to reach the $25,000 breakpoint, and the sales charge on the new investment is 3.75% (rather than the 4.00% for a single transaction amount).

Eligible Accounts

Certain accounts may be aggregated for ROA eligibility, including your current investment in the Fund, and previous investments you and members of your primary household group have made in the Fund, provided your investment was subject to a sales charge. (Your primary household group consists of you, your spouse and children under age 21 living at home.) Specifically, the following accounts are eligible to be included in determining the sales charge on your purchase, if a sales charge has been paid on those purchases:

- Individual or joint accounts held in your name;

- Coverdell Savings Accounts and UGMA/UTMA accounts for which you or your spouse is parent or guardian of the minor child;
- Trust accounts for which you or a member of your primary household group, individually, is the beneficiary;
- Accounts held in the name of you or your spouse's sole proprietorship or single owner limited liability company or S corporation; and
- Investors who purchase shares that are to be included in certain retirement, benefit, pension, trust or investment "wrap accounts" or through an omnibus account maintained with the Fund by a broker-dealer.

Waiving Your Sales Charge

The Fund reserves the right to waive the sales charges for certain groups or classes of shareholders. If you fall into any of the following categories, you can buy Class A shares at NAV without a sales charge:

- Current and retired employees, directors/trustees and officers of:
    - The Trust;
    - The Adviser and its affiliates; and
    - Family members (spouse, domestic partner, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren and siblings (including step and in-law)) of any of the above.
- Current employees of:
    - The Transfer Agent;
    - Broker-dealers who act as selling agents for the Fund/Trust; and
    - Family members (spouse, domestic partner, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren and siblings (including step and in-law)) of any of the above.
- Qualified registered investment advisers who buy through a broker-dealer or service agent who has entered into an agreement with the Distributor that allows for load-waived Class A shares purchases.
- Qualified broker-dealers who have entered into an agreement with the Fund's distributor that allows for load-waived Class A purchases.

The Fund also reserves the right to enter into agreements that reduce or eliminate sales charges for groups or classes of shareholders, or for Fund shares included in other investment plans such as "wrap accounts." If you own Fund shares as part of another account or package, such as an IRA or a sweep account, you should read the terms and conditions that apply for that account. Those terms and conditions may supersede the terms and conditions discussed here. Contact your selling agent for further information.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

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

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's Distributor and Transfer Agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity, checking shareholder names against designated government lists, including Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC), and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Fund will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

TAXES

General

The Fund has elected to be treated and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The discussion that follows is not intended to be a complete discussion of present or proposed federal income tax laws and the effect of such laws on an investor. Investors are urged to consult their tax advisers for a complete review of the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code in any fiscal year, it will be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As such, the Fund would be required to pay income tax on its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, at the rates generally applicable to corporations. Distributions to shareholders, whether from the Fund's net investment income or net realized capital gains, would be treated as taxable dividends to the extent of current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

The Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its net investment income and any net realized long term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Fund will not be subject to any federal income or excise taxes. The Fund can give no assurances that distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. To avoid the non-deductible excise tax, the Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year, and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which no federal income tax was paid by the Fund.

If, as expected, the Fund qualifies as a regulated investment company, dividends from the Fund's net investment income, including short-term capital gains, are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, while distributions of net capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains regardless of the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Such dividends and distributions are taxable to shareholders whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Since all or substantially all of the income of the Fund is derived from interest payments to it, none of the dividends of the Fund are expected to qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction or the reduced rate for qualified dividend income.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to loans of stock and securities, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currency gains related to investments in stock or securities, or other income (generally including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currency, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. The Fund must also satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other

securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that the Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's dividends, interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

Any dividend or capital gain distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares of the Fund will have the effect of reducing the NAV per share of such shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution. Furthermore, if the NAV per share of the Fund immediately after a dividend or distribution is less than the cost of such shares to the shareholder, the dividend or distribution will be taxable to the shareholder even though economically it results in a return of capital to him.

Redemptions of shares generally will result in a capital gain or loss for income tax purposes. Such capital gain or loss will be long term or short term, depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. However, if a loss is realized on shares held for six months or less, and the investor received a capital gain distribution during that period, then such loss is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain distribution received.

As of November 30, 2022, the Fund had tax capital losses which may be carried over to offset future gains. Such losses expire as follows:

Short-Term Indefinite	Long-Term Indefinite	Total
$105,122	$2,345,653	$2,450,775

For taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2025, non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of "qualified business income" derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, "qualified business income" generally includes dividends paid by a real estate investment trust ("REIT") and certain income from publicly traded partnerships. Regulations recently adopted by the United States Treasury allow non-corporate shareholders of the Fund to benefit from the 20% deduction with respect to net REIT dividends received by the Fund if the Fund meets certain reporting requirements. There is currently no mechanism for the Fund, to the extent that the Fund invests in MLPs, to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the character of income derived from MLP investments so as to allow such shareholders to claim this deduction. It is uncertain whether future legislation or other guidance will enable the Fund to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the ability to claim this deduction.

Rule 17a-7 Transactions

The Trust has adopted procedures pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the 1940 Act ("Rule 17a-7") pursuant to which the Fund may effect a purchase and sale transaction with an affiliated person of the Fund (or an affiliated person of such an affiliated person) in which the Fund issues its shares in exchange for cash payments. For purposes of determining the number of shares to be issued, the securities involved in the exchange will be valued in accordance with Rule 17a-7. Certain of the transactions may be tax-free with the result that the Fund acquires unrealized appreciation. Most Rule 17a-7 transactions will be taxable.

Taxation of Hedging Instruments

If a call option written by the Fund expires, the amount of the premium received by the Fund for the option will be short-term capital gain. If the Fund enters into a closing transaction with respect to the option, any gain or loss realized by the Fund as a result of the transaction will be short-term capital gain or loss. If the holder of a call option exercises the holder's right under the option, any gain or loss realized by the Fund upon the sale of the underlying security or futures contract pursuant to such exercise will be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the Fund depending on the Fund's holding period for the underlying security or futures contract, and the amount of the premium received will be added to the proceeds of sale for purposes of determining the amount of the capital gain or loss.

With respect to call options purchased by the Fund, the Fund will realize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss if such option is sold and will realize short-term or long-term capital loss if the option is allowed to expire depending on the Fund's holding period for the call option. If such a call option is exercised, the amount paid by the Fund for the option will be added to the basis of the security or futures contract so acquired.

Gains and losses resulting from the expiration, exercise or closing of futures contracts will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 60% thereof and short-term capital gain or loss to the extent of 40% thereof (hereinafter "blended gain or loss") for determining the character of distributions. In addition, futures contracts held by the Fund on the last day of a fiscal year will be treated as sold for market value ("marked to market") on that date, and gain or loss recognized as a result of such deemed sale will be blended gain or loss. The realized gain or loss on the ultimate disposition of the futures contract will be increased or decreased to take into consideration the prior marked to market gains and losses.

The Fund may acquire put options. Under the Code, put options on securities are taxed similar to short sales. If the Fund owns the underlying security or acquires the underlying security before closing the option position, the option positions may be subject to certain modified short sale rules. If the Fund exercises or allows a put option to expire, the Fund will be considered to have closed a short sale. The Fund will generally have a short-term gain or loss on the closing of an option position. The determination of the length of the holding period is dependent on the holding period of the security used to exercise that put option. If the Fund sells the put option without exercising it, its holding period will be the holding period of the option.

Foreign Taxes

The Fund may be subject to taxes on income and gains derived from its investments outside the United States. Such taxes would reduce the return on the Fund's investments. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year consist of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to treat any foreign country income or withholding taxes paid by the Fund that can be treated as income taxes under U.S. income tax principles as paid by its shareholders subject to certain exceptions for qualified fund of funds structures. For any year that the Fund makes such an election, each of its shareholders will be required to include in his income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) his allocable share of such taxes paid by the Fund and will be entitled, subject to certain limitations, to credit his portion of these foreign taxes against his U.S. federal income tax due, if any, or to deduct it (as an itemized deduction) from his U.S. taxable income, if any. Generally, credit for foreign taxes is subject to the limitation that it may not exceed the shareholder's U.S. tax attributable to his foreign source taxable income.

If the pass-through election described above is made, the source of the Fund's income flows through to its shareholders. Certain gains from the sale of securities and currency fluctuations will not be treated as foreign source taxable income. In addition, this foreign tax credit limitation must be applied separately to certain categories of foreign source income, one of which is foreign source "passive income." For this purpose, foreign "passive income" includes dividends, interest, capital gains and certain foreign currency gains. As a consequence, certain shareholders may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign tax paid by the Fund.

If the Fund does not make the pass through election described above, the foreign taxes it pays will reduce its income, and distributions by the Fund will be treated as U.S. source income.

Each shareholder will be notified within 60 days after the close of the Fund's taxable year whether, pursuant to the election described above, the foreign taxes paid by the Fund will be treated as paid by its shareholders for that year and, if so, such notification will report: (i) such shareholder's portion of the foreign taxes paid; and (ii) the portion of the Fund's dividends and distributions that represent income derived from foreign sources.

Foreign shareholders, including shareholders who are nonresident alien individuals, may be subject to U.S. withholding tax on certain distributions at a rate of 30% or such lower rate as may be prescribed by any applicable treaty. In addition, if the requirements of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") are not met, the United States may impose a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain foreign financial institutions and other foreign entities with respect to ordinary income distributions on shares of the Fund. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this legislation as well as the other U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of an investment in our shares.

Backup Withholding

Federal law requires the Fund to withhold from a non-corporate shareholder's reportable payments (which include dividends, capital gains distributions and redemption proceeds) an amount as backup withholding determined at a rate as set forth in Section 3406 of the Code, for shareholders who have not properly certified that the Social Security or other taxpayer identification number they provide is correct and that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding, or if such shareholder or the Internal Revenue Service notifies the Fund that backup withholding is required. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided.

The foregoing discussion relates only to federal income tax law as applicable to U.S. persons (*i.e.*, U.S. citizens and residents and U.S. domestic corporations, estates the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, and trusts that (1) are subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) have a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person). Distributions by the Fund also may be subject to state and local taxes, and the treatment of distributions under state and local income tax laws may differ from the federal income tax treatment. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to particular questions of federal, state and local taxation. Shareholders who are not U.S. persons should consult their tax advisors regarding U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the Fund, including the likelihood that distributions to them would be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate under a tax treaty if one applies), as described above.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Declaration of Trust permits the Board to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest and to divide or combine the shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby changing the proportionate beneficial interest in the Fund. Each share represents an interest in the Fund proportionately equal to the interest of each other share. Upon the Fund's liquidation, all shareholders would share pro rata in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

With respect to the Fund, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust has reserved the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. Currently, the Fund has two classes of shares.

The shares of each series or class participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series or class. Expenses of the Trust which are not attributable to a specific series or class are allocated among all the series in a manner believed by management of the Trust to be fair and equitable. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class, such as the approval of distribution plans for a particular class.

The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders but will hold special meetings of shareholders of a series or class when, in the judgment of the Trustees, it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote. Shareholders have, under certain circumstances, the right to communicate with other shareholders in connection with requesting a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of removing one or more Trustees. Shareholders also have, in certain circumstances, the right to remove one or more Trustees without a meeting. No material amendment may be made to the Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each portfolio affected by the amendment. The Declaration of Trust provides that, at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust or of any series or class, a Shareholder Servicing Agent may vote any shares as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record and which are not represented in person or by proxy at the meeting, proportionately in accordance with the votes cast by holders of all shares of that portfolio otherwise represented at the meeting in person or by proxy as to which such Shareholder Servicing Agent is the agent of record. Any shares so voted by a Shareholder Servicing Agent will be deemed represented at the meeting for purposes of quorum requirements. Shares have no preemptive or conversion rights. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Any series or class may be terminated (i) upon the merger or consolidation with, or the sale or disposition of all or substantially all of its assets to, another entity, if approved by the vote of the holders of two-thirds of its outstanding shares, except that if the Board recommends such merger, consolidation or sale or disposition of assets, the approval by vote of the holders of a majority of the series' or class' outstanding shares will be sufficient, or (ii) by the vote of the holders of a majority of its outstanding shares, or (iii) by the Board by written notice to the series' or class' shareholders. Unless each series and class is so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely.

The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust shall maintain appropriate insurance (for example, fidelity bonding and errors and omissions insurance) for the protection of the Trust, its shareholders, Trustees, officers, employees and agents covering possible tort and other liabilities. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance existed and the Trust itself was unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration of Trust does not require the issuance of stock certificates. If stock certificates are issued, they must be returned by the registered owners prior to the transfer or redemption of shares represented by such certificates.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule") provides that as to any investment company which has two or more series outstanding and as to any matter required to be submitted to shareholder vote, such matter is not deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a "majority" (as defined in the Rule) of the voting securities of each series affected by the matter. Such separate voting requirements do not apply to the election of Trustees or the ratification of the selection of accountants. The Rule contains special provisions for cases in which an advisory contract is approved by one or more, but not all, series. A change in investment policy may go into effect as to one or more series whose holders so approve the change even though the required vote is not obtained as to the holders of other affected series.

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

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that the Fund is obligated to redeem its shares solely in cash up to the lesser of $250,000 or 1% of its net asset value during any 90-day period for any shareholder of the Fund. The Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of $250,000 or l% of its net asset value either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities or loans (instead of cash). The securities or loans so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV per share for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities or loans to cash. A redemption, whether in cash or in-kind, is a taxable event for you.

The Fund does not intend to hold any significant percentage of its portfolio in illiquid securities, although the Fund, like virtually all mutual funds, may from time to time hold a small percentage of securities that are illiquid. In the unlikely event the Fund were to elect to make an in-kind redemption, the Fund expects that it would follow the Trust protocol of making such distribution by way of a pro rata distribution of securities that are traded on a public securities market or are otherwise considered liquid pursuant to the Fund's liquidity policies and procedures. Except as otherwise may be approved by the Trustees, the securities that would not be included in an in-kind distribution include (1) unregistered securities which, if distributed, would be required to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"), as amended; (2) securities issued by entities in countries which (a) restrict or prohibit the holding of securities by non-nationals other than through qualified investment vehicles, such as a fund, or (b) permit transfers of ownership of securities to be effected only by transactions conducted on a local stock exchange; and (3) certain Fund assets that, although they may be liquid and marketable, must be traded through the marketplace or with the counterparty to the transaction in order to effect a change in beneficial ownership.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust and Adviser have each adopted separate Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, access persons of the Adviser to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Distributor, relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), of the 1940 Act, specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust

or the Adviser, and no officer, director or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report to shareholders for the Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2022, is a separate document supplied with this SAI, and the financial statements, accompanying notes and report of independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

Pacific Income Advisers, Inc.
Proxy Voting Policy

Effective January, 2020

PIA Manual Effective January, 2020

PACIFIC INCOME ADVISERS, INC.
POLICIES & PROCEDURES MANUAL

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H. PROXY VOTING POLICY

On January 31, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission approved proxy voting regulations for investment advisers registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. The regulations require investment advisers to disclose their proxy voting policies and procedures to their clients.

1. VOTING PROXIES FOR NON-ERISA ACCOUNTS

In this regard, it is PIA's policy to vote proxies for portfolio securities in accordance with the best economic interests of each client unless that client explicitly retains responsibility for proxy voting.

2. VOTING OF PROXIES FOR ERISA ACCOUNTS

The Department of Labor ("DOL") takes the position that the fiduciary act of managing plan assets which are held as shares of corporate stock includes the obligation to vote proxies appurtenant to those shares of stock. Section 403(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") requires plan trustees to have exclusive authority and responsibility for voting proxies, unless:

- The plan expressly provides that the trustees are subject to the discretion of a named fiduciary who is not a trustee (in which case the trustees are subject to proper directions made in accordance with the terms of the plan and not contrary to ERISA); and

- The authority to manage, acquire or dispose of assets of the plan is delegated to one or more investment managers pursuant to Section 402 of ERISA.

3. PROCEDURES

PIA has adopted the following procedures in relation to the voting of proxies:

- At the opening of each client relationship, an IAR will determine whether PIA will have proxy voting responsibility and if so, whether the client has any specific guidelines or policies it require PIA to comply with.

- All investment advisory agreements with clients specify whether PIA, the client or (in the case of ERISA accounts) the plan trustees or a named fiduciary have proxy voting authority. All agreements with wrap-fee sponsors provide that PIA has proxy voting authority unless the client explicitly retains responsibility for proxy voting in writing.

- All proxy voting materials received by PIA will be forwarded to Operations whose responsibilities will include but not be limited to:

    (i) Reconciliation of proxies received against securities held and obtaining any missing proxy materials/ballots prior to the voting deadline.

    (ii) Forwarding all applicable proxy materials to those clients who have retained authority to vote proxies.

    (iii) Voting proxies in accordance with the Portfolio Manager's recommendations and guidelines, or those of the Compliance Committee.

    (iv) Transmitting voted proxies to the appropriate issuers.

(v) Recording how each proxy was voted for PIA clients.

(vi) Maintaining appropriate proxy voting records by issuer and for clients.

(vii) Preparing and providing proxy voting reports to the CCO upon request.

- If any conflict or potential conflict of interest arises in the execution of PIA's proxy voting responsibilities, including the Mutual Fund votes, Operations will refer the matter to the Compliance Committee who will review and resolve any such conflict in the best interests of all affected clients. The Compliance Committee will either instruct Operations to vote the affected proxies in accordance with the Compliance Committee's specific instructions or provided that the client is not an ERISA client, either request the client to vote their own proxies or abstain from any voting. In all cases the Compliance Committee will disclose the conflict to all affected clients and notify them of the specific action taken.

- The CCO is responsible for ensuring that an accurate summary of PIA's proxy voting procedures is included in PIA's client disclosure document and on its website at all times.

- PIA will maintain adequate records to document the voting process for all clients.

- PIA will collect and vote Fund proxies and maintain the records of the vote, in accordance with Form N-PX filing requirement.

PIA's Disclosure Brochure contains detailed information regarding proxy voting practices and how its clients may obtain information on how their securities were voted.