

Kayne Anderson

Renewable Infrastructure Fund

Kayne Anderson Renewable Infrastructure Fund

Retail Class

(Trading Symbol: KARRX)

Class I

(Trading Symbol: KARIX)

A Series of Series Portfolios Trust

January 10, 2025

Supplement to the Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), each dated April 30, 2024

Based upon the recommendation of Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. (the “Adviser”), the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) of Series Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”) has approved a plan of liquidation (the “Plan of Liquidation”) for the Kayne Anderson Renewable Infrastructure Fund (the “Fund”), a series of the Trust. After careful consideration of a number of factors, including the Adviser’s recommendation, the Board determined that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders to liquidate the Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the Plan of Liquidation, the Fund is expected to be liquidated on or around **January 31, 2025** (the “Liquidation” or “Liquidation Date”). **Shareholder approval of the Plan of Liquidation is not required.**

In anticipation of the Liquidation, effective as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on January 10, 2025, the Fund will be closed to new investments. In addition, in anticipation of the Liquidation, the Adviser will begin an orderly transition of the Fund’s portfolio holdings to cash and cash equivalents and the Fund will cease investing its assets in a manner designed to achieve its investment objective. The Fund will bear all transaction costs incurred in connection with the liquidation of the Fund’s assets. The Adviser will bear all other expenses incurred in carrying out the Plan of Liquidation.

Under the terms of the Plan of Liquidation, the Fund will liquidate its assets at the close of business on or about the Liquidation Date, at which time the Fund’s shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution in an amount equal to the net asset value of their Fund shares after all charges, taxes, expenses and liabilities of the Fund have been paid or provided for.

Shareholders may voluntarily redeem their shares before the Liquidation Date. Accounts not redeemed by the Liquidation Date, will automatically be redeemed as of the close of business on the Liquidation Date and net cash proceeds, less any required tax withholding, as described below, will be sent to the address of record.

The sale of portfolio holdings results in the Fund realizing gains or losses, and the proceeds payable to shareholders will generally be subject to federal and possibly state and local income taxes if the redeemed shares are held in a taxable account, and the proceeds exceed your adjusted basis in the shares redeemed. The Fund may

also make a distribution of undistributed net income and/or capital gains prior to the Liquidation Date. You should consult with your tax advisor for further information.

Please contact the Fund at 1-844-955-2963 if you have any questions.

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Please retain this supplement for your reference.



KAYNE ANDERSON

Kayne Anderson Renewable Infrastructure Fund

April 30, 2024

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Class I

(Trading Symbol: KARIX)

Retail Class

(Trading Symbol: KARRX)

Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P.
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1-844-95-KAYNE (1-844-955-2963)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Kayne Anderson Renewable Infrastructure Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Series Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”), dated April 30, 2024, as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this SAI. You may obtain a copy of the Prospectus without charge by contacting the Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above.

The Fund’s audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, and the unqualified opinion of Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, on such financial statements are included in the Fund’s annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, and are [incorporated by reference](#) into this SAI. A copy of the Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Report to shareholders may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above, or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.kaynefunds.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-------------|
| THE TRUST | B-3 |
| INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS | B-4 |
| INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS | B-21 |
| PORTFOLIO TURNOVER | B-23 |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION | B-24 |
| TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS | B-25 |
| PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES | B-30 |
| CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP | B-31 |
| THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISER | B-32 |
| SERVICE PROVIDERS | B-35 |
| EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS | B-36 |
| CAPITAL STOCK | B-37 |
| DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE | B-38 |
| ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION | B-38 |
| DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION | B-40 |
| THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR | B-45 |
| MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS | B-47 |
| FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | B-48 |
| APPENDIX A | B-48 |

THE TRUST

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

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

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

The Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder is bound by the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand, including the requirement that 10% of the outstanding Shares of the Fund who are eligible to bring such derivative action under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act join in the demand for the Trustees to commence such derivative action. There may be questions regarding the enforceability of this provision based on certain interpretations of the Securities Act of 1933 Act, as amended (the “1933 Act”), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”) and the 1940 Act.

Additionally, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, to the extent there is subject matter jurisdiction in such court for the claims asserted or, if not, then in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware shall be the exclusive forum in which certain types of litigation may be brought, which may require shareholders to have to bring an action in an inconvenient or less favorable forum. The demand requirements set out in Delaware law and the Declaration of Trust do not generally apply to shareholder actions alleging violations of the Federal securities laws. There may be questions regarding the enforceability of this provision because the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act allow claims to be brought in state and federal courts. The Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders waive any and all right to trial by jury in any claim, suit, action or proceeding.

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

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

Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Fund. The Fund does not hold itself out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust.

The Fund is "non-diversified" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, which means that there is no restriction as to how much the Fund may invest in the securities of any one issuer. However, to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund intends to comply, as of the end of each taxable quarter, with certain diversification requirements imposed by the Code. Pursuance to these requirements, at the end of each taxable quarter, the Fund, among other things, will not have investments in the securities of any one issuer of more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets. As a non-diversified company, the Fund may be subject to greater risks than diversified companies because of the larger impact of fluctuation in the values of securities of fewer issuers.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

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

Information Regarding the Fund's Investment Strategies and Risks

General Market Risks

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

The global pandemic caused by COVID-19 has caused volatility, severe market dislocations and liquidity constraints in many markets, including markets for the securities the Fund holds, and may adversely affect the Fund's investments and operations. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in travel restrictions and disruptions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event and service cancellations or interruptions, disruptions to business operations (including staff furloughs and reductions) and supply chains, and a reduction in consumer and business spending, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economy. These disruptions have led to instability in the market place, including equity and debt market losses and overall volatility, and the jobs market. The impact of COVID-19, and other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations or the entire global economy, the financial well-being and performance of individual issuers, borrowers and sectors and the health of the markets generally in potentially significant and unforeseen ways. In addition, the impact of infectious illnesses, such as COVID-19, in emerging market countries may be greater due to generally less established healthcare systems. This crisis or other public health crises may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries or globally.

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

Equity Securities

The Fund invests in equity securities as a principal strategy. Equity securities represent ownership interests, or the rights to acquire ownership interests, in an issuer and include common stocks and convertible securities, with different types of equity securities providing different voting and dividend rights and priority if the issuer becomes bankrupt. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and general market and economic conditions. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be significant.

Common Stock

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

Preferred Stock

Preferred stocks are securities that have characteristics of both common stocks and corporate bonds. Preferred stock is a class of stock having a preference over common stock as to the payment of dividends and the recovery of investment should a company be liquidated, although preferred stock is usually junior to the debt securities of the issuer. Preferred stocks may receive dividends but payment is not guaranteed. These securities may be undervalued because of a lack of analyst coverage resulting in a high dividend

yield or yield to maturity. The risks of preferred stocks include a lack of voting rights and the Fund's Adviser may incorrectly analyze the security, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Furthermore, preferred stock dividends are not guaranteed and management can elect to forego the preferred dividend, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Preferred stock may also be convertible into the common stock of the issuer. In general, preferred stocks generally pay a dividend at a specified rate and have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and in liquidation. The Fund may invest in preferred stock with any or no credit rating. Preferred stock market value may change based on changes in interest rates.

Small-Capitalization Companies

Small-capitalization companies may have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and may have more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. Furthermore, such companies may have limited product lines, services, markets, or financial resources or may be dependent on a small management group. In addition, because these stocks may not be well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership or are typically followed by fewer security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether based on fundamental analysis or not, can decrease the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund. As a result, small-capitalization company performance can be more volatile and such companies may face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

The general risks associated with small-capitalization companies are magnified in micro-capitalization companies. Micro-capitalization companies may be in the early stages of development or have been recently formed. Earnings and revenue of micro-capitalization companies may be less predictable or experience fluctuations. Common stocks of micro-capitalization companies may be less liquid than larger capitalization companies.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock or other equity security at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. The investment characteristics of each convertible security vary widely, which allows convertible securities to be employed for a variety of investment strategies. The Fund will exchange or convert convertible securities into shares of underlying common stock when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the investment characteristics of the underlying common stock or other equity security will assist the Fund in achieving its investment objectives. The Fund may also elect to hold or trade convertible securities. In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser evaluates the investment characteristics of the convertible security as a fixed income instrument, and the investment potential of the underlying equity security for capital appreciation. In evaluating these matters with respect to a particular convertible security, the Adviser considers numerous factors, including the economic and political outlook, the value of the security relative to other investment alternatives, trends in the determinants of the issuer's profits, and the issuer's management capability and practices. Convertible securities are senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but are subordinated to any senior debt securities. Consequently, the issuer's convertible securities generally may be viewed as having more risk than its senior debt securities but less risk than its common stock.

Foreign Investments and Currencies

The Fund may make investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers (“foreign securities”), including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), International Depositary Receipts (“IDRs”), U.S. dollar denominated foreign securities, direct foreign securities purchased on a foreign exchange, foreign currency, and securities of companies incorporated outside the United States.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following, and these risks are heightened for investments in issuers organized or operating in emerging market countries:

Depositary Receipts. ADRs, GDRs, and IDRs are securities representing securities of foreign issuers. ADRs, GDRs, and IDRs may be sponsored or unsponsored. A purchaser of unsponsored depositary receipts may not have unlimited voting rights and may not receive as much information about the issuer of the underlying securities as with a sponsored depositary receipt. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. For purposes of the Fund’s investment policies, ADRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR representing ownership of a corporate bond will be treated as a corporate bond.

Unsponsored receipts are established without the participation of the issuer. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses, they may not pass-through voting or other shareholder rights, and they may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored receipts generally bear all the costs of the depositary receipt facility. The bank or trust company depositary of an unsponsored depositary receipt may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications.

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. The internal politics of certain foreign countries may not be as stable as those of the United States. Governments in certain foreign countries also continue to participate to a significant degree, through ownership interest or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could include restrictions on foreign investment, nationalization, expropriation of goods or imposition of taxes, and could have a significant effect on market prices of securities and payment of interest. The economies of many foreign countries are heavily dependent upon international trade and are accordingly affected by the trade policies and economic conditions of their trading partners. Enactment by these trading partners of protectionist trade legislation could have a significant adverse effect upon the securities markets of such countries.

Currency Fluctuations. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, a change in the value of any such currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund’s assets denominated in that currency. Such changes will also affect the Fund’s income. The value of the Fund’s assets may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time.

Market Characteristics. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests will be purchased in over-the-counter markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may

be more volatile than those in the United States. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Fund's foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in United States markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.

Legal and Regulatory Matters. Certain foreign countries may have less supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities, and less financial information available from issuers, than is available in the United States.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable on certain of the Fund's foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to Fund shareholders.

Costs. To the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, its expense ratio is likely to be higher than those of investment companies investing only in domestic securities, since the cost of maintaining the custody of foreign securities is higher.

In considering whether to invest in the securities of a foreign company, the Adviser may consider such factors as the characteristics of the particular company, differences between economic trends and the performance of securities markets within the U.S. and those within other countries, and also factors relating to the general economic, governmental and social conditions of the country or countries where the company is located. The extent to which the Fund will be invested in foreign companies and countries and depositary receipts will fluctuate from time to time, depending on the Adviser's assessment of prevailing market, economic and other conditions.

Emerging Markets Securities. The non-U.S. securities in which the Fund invests may include securities of companies based in emerging markets countries or issued by the governments of such countries. Investing in securities of such countries and companies involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in securities of developed countries or of companies located in developed countries, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, limitations on the removal of funds, nationalization and general social, political and economic instability; the small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; certain government policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities; and problems that may arise in connection with the clearance and settlement of trades. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail in such countries generally are not equivalent to standards in more developed countries and, consequently, less information is available to investors in companies located in these countries than is available to investors in companies located in more developed countries. There is also less regulation generally of the securities markets in emerging markets countries than there is in more developed countries. Placing securities with a custodian in an emerging market country may also present considerable risks.

In December 2020, the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (the HFCAA) was signed into law. The HFCAA directs the SEC to prohibit securities of a registrant from being listed on any US stock exchanges if, for three consecutive years, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB")

determines it was unable to inspect the auditor of the registrant's financial statements. The HFCAA also requires a foreign registrant to provide certain disclosures if the registrant files an annual report that includes an audit report from an auditor that was not subject to PCAOB inspection. In December 2021, the SEC adopted final amendments implementing the disclosure and submission requirements of the HFCAA. The potential impact of the HFCAA is unclear at this time, but it may limit the securities in which the Fund may invest.

Commodity Pool Operator Exclusion

The Adviser currently intends to operate the Fund in compliance with the requirements of Rule 4.5 of the CFTC regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”). As a result, the Fund is not deemed to be a “commodity pool” under the CEA and will be limited in its ability to use futures and options on futures or commodities or engage in swap transactions for other than bona fide hedging purposes. Provided the Fund operates within the limits of Rule 4.5, the Adviser will be excluded from registration with and regulation under the CEA, and the Adviser will not be deemed to be a “commodity pool operator” with respect to the operations of the Fund. If the Fund were no longer able to claim the exclusion, the Fund and the Adviser, to the extent trading in commodity interests, would be subject to regulation under the CEA.

To the extent the Adviser can no longer rely on the Rule 4.5 exclusion, the impact on the Fund of CFTC requirements is uncertain. CFTC- mandated disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping obligations, which have been “harmonized” with the overlapping SEC obligations, will apply with respect to the Fund. The effects of these regulatory changes could reduce investment returns or limit a Fund’s ability to implement its investment strategy.

Investors in the Fund and their financial advisers should consider whether the Fund’s potential status as a “commodity pool” impacts their operations or status under the CEA in deciding whether to invest in the Fund.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) are publicly traded corporations or trusts that specialize in acquiring, holding and managing residential, commercial or industrial real estate. A REIT is not taxed at the entity level on income distributed to its shareholders or unitholders if it distributes to shareholders or unitholders at least 95% of its taxable income for each taxable year and complies with regulatory requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets and income.

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

Investments in the real estate industry involve particular risks. The real estate industry has been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past and may continue to be in the future. Real property values and income from real property continue to be in the future. Real property values and income from real property may decline due to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, regulatory limitations on rents, changes in neighborhoods

and in demographics, increases in market interest rates, or other factors. Factors such as these may adversely affect companies that own and operate real estate directly, companies that lend to such companies, and companies that service the real estate industry.

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

Publicly Traded Partnerships

Publicly traded partnership (“PTP”) interests are limited partnerships, the interests in which (known as “units”) are traded on public exchanges, just like corporate stock. PTPs are limited partnerships that provide an investor with a direct interest in a group of assets (generally, oil and gas properties). Publicly traded partnership units typically trade publicly, like stock, and thus may provide the investor more liquidity than ordinary limited partnerships. Publicly traded partnerships are also called public limited partnerships. A limited partnership has one or more general partners (they may be individuals, corporations, partnerships or another entity) which manage the partnership, and limited partners, which provide capital to the partnership but have no role in its management. When an investor buys units in a PTP, he or she becomes a limited partner. PTPs are formed in several ways. A non-traded partnership may decide to go public. Several non-traded partnerships may “roll up” into a single PTP. A corporation may spin off a group of assets or part of its business into a PTP of which it is the general partner, either to realize what it believes to be the assets’ full value or as an alternative to issuing debt. A corporation may fully convert to a PTP, or, a newly formed company may operate as a PTP from its inception.

There are different types of risks to investing in PTPs, including regulatory risks and interest rate risks. Currently most publicly traded PTPs qualify for pass through taxation of their income to partners, on account of satisfying a qualifying income test, which prevents double taxation of earnings. If the government were to change the tax treatment of PTPs, it would likely reduce the distributable cash flow generated by PTPs. In addition, PTPs that charge government-regulated fees for transportation of oil and gas products through their pipelines are subject to unfavorable changes in government-approved rates and fees, which would affect a PTP’s revenue stream negatively. PTPs also carry some interest rate risks. During increases in interest rates, PTPs may not produce desirable returns to shareholders.

Illiquid Investments

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. 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. For the Fund, each portfolio investment must be classified at least monthly into one of four liquidity categories (highly liquid, moderately liquid, less liquid or illiquid), which are defined pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act. Such classification is made using

information obtained after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. Under supervision of the Board, the Adviser determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments. The Adviser may be assisted in classification determinations by one or more third-party service providers. Because of their illiquid nature, illiquid investments often must be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, the Fund's illiquid investments are subject to risk that the investment's fair value price may differ from the actual price which the Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition.

Illiquid investments include securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale (e.g., because they have not been registered under the Securities Act and securities that are otherwise not readily marketable (e.g., because trading in the security is suspended or because market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers). Securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Foreign securities that are freely tradable in their principal markets are not considered to be illiquid.

Restricted and other illiquid investments may be subject to the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. The Fund might be unable to dispose of illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty in satisfying redemption requests from shareholders. The Fund might have to register restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

A large institutional market exists for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act, including foreign securities. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments. Rule 144A under the Securities Act allows such a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restrictions on resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a "safe harbor" from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resale of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A has produced enhanced liquidity for many restricted securities, and market liquidity for such securities may continue to expand as a result of this regulation and the consequent existence of the PORTAL system, which is an automated system for the trading, clearance and settlement of unregistered securities of domestic and foreign issuers sponsored by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

The Adviser may determine that particular Rule 144A securities, and commercial paper issued in reliance on the private placement exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, are liquid even though they are not registered. A determination of whether such a security is liquid or not is a question of fact. In making this determination, the Adviser will consider, as it deems appropriate under the circumstances and among other factors: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (2) the number of dealers that purchase or sell the security; (3) the number of dealers that have undertaken to make a market in the security; (4) the number of potential purchasers; and (5) the nature of the security and how trading is effected (e.g., the time needed to sell the security, how bids are solicited and the mechanics of transfer).

Rule 144A securities and Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper that have been deemed liquid as described above will continue to be monitored by the Fund's Adviser to determine if the security is no longer liquid as the result of changed conditions. Investing in Rule 144A securities or Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper

could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid investments if institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

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

Debt Securities

The Fund may invest in a range of debt securities, which may include investment grade debt securities and below investment grade debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high yield bonds"). Investment grade corporate bonds are those rated BBB- or better by Standard & Poor's Rating Service, Inc. ("S&P") or Baa3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), each of which are considered a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"), or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO. To the extent that the Fund invests in below investment grade debt securities, such securities will be rated, at the time of investment, at least B-by S&P or B3 by Moody's or a comparable rating by at least one other rating agency or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Fund may hold a debt security rated below investment grade if a downgrade occurs after the security has been purchased.

Below Investment Grade Debt Securities

Below investment grade debt securities generally offer a higher current yield than that available for investment grade issues. However, below investment grade debt securities involve higher risks, in that they are especially subject to adverse changes in general economic conditions and in the industries in which the issuers are engaged, to changes in the financial condition of the issuers and to price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to make payments of interest and principal and increase the possibility of default. At times in recent years, the prices of many below investment grade debt securities declined substantially, reflecting an expectation that many issuers of such securities might experience financial difficulties. As a result, the yields on below investment grade debt securities rose dramatically, reflecting the risk that holders of such securities could lose a substantial portion of their value as a result of the issuers' financial restructuring or default. There can be no assurance that such price declines will not recur. The market for below investment grade debt issues generally is thinner and less active than that for higher quality securities, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell such securities at fair value in response to changes in the economy or financial markets. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the values and liquidity of below investment grade debt securities, especially in a thinly traded market. Changes by recognized rating services in their rating of a debt security may affect the value of these investments. The Fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, the Adviser will monitor the investment to determine whether continued investment in the security will assist in meeting the Fund's investment objective.

Corporate Debt Securities

Corporate debt securities are fixed-income securities issued by businesses to finance their operations, although corporate debt instruments may also include bank loans to companies. Notes, bonds, debentures and commercial paper are the most common types of corporate debt securities, with the primary

difference being their maturities and secured or un-secured status. Commercial paper has the shortest term and is usually unsecured.

The broad category of corporate debt securities includes debt issued by domestic or foreign companies of all kinds, including those with small-, mid- and large-capitalizations. Corporate debt may be rated investment grade or below investment grade and may carry fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest.

Because of the wide range of types and maturities of corporate debt securities, as well as the range of creditworthiness of its issuers, corporate debt securities have widely varying potentials for return and risk profiles. For example, commercial paper issued by a large established domestic corporation that is rated investment grade may have a modest return on principal, but carries relatively limited risk. On the other hand, a long-term corporate note issued by a small foreign corporation from an emerging market country that has not been rated may have the potential for relatively large returns on principal, but carries a relatively high degree of risk.

Corporate debt securities carry credit risk, interest rate risk and prepayment risk. Credit risk is the risk that a fund could lose money if the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment grade are generally considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities. The credit risk of a particular issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. For example, higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of higher-ranking senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of more junior securities.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of certain corporate debt securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise. In general, corporate debt securities with longer terms tend to fall more in value when interest rates rise than corporate debt securities with shorter terms. Prepayment risk occurs when issuers may prepay fixed rate debt securities when interest rates fall, forcing the Fund to invest in securities with lower interest rates. Issuers of debt securities are also subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors that may restrict the ability of the issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities. The possibility exists therefore, that, as a result of bankruptcy, litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

Zero-Coupon Securities

Zero-coupon securities make no periodic interest payments, but are sold at a deep discount from their face value. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. The discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity, as well as market interest rates, liquidity of the security, and the issuer's perceived credit quality. If the issuer defaults, the holder may not receive any return on its investment. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest, their price fluctuates more than other types of bonds. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, zero-coupon securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds paying interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value because the bonds reflect a fixed rate of return. An investment in zero-coupon may cause the Fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on its investment.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the prime rate. The Fund may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”) and engage in credit spread trades. The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. While, because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide the Fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, the Fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two securities or currencies, where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies. The Fund also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Option Transactions

In accordance with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has elected to be treated “as a limited derivatives users” which requires that: (i) the Fund limits its derivatives exposure to ten percent (10%) of its net assets; and (ii) the Fund adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks. Rule 18f-4(a) defines derivatives transaction to mean: (i) a swap, security-based swap, futures contract, forward contract, option, any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument under which a fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as a margin or settlement payment or otherwise; and (ii) any short sale borrowing. In accordance with Rule 18f-4 and pursuant to procedures approved by the Board, the Fund has elected to treat reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as senior securities that are not subject to the 10% limit but for which the Fund must maintain 300% asset coverage.

Option transactions in which the Fund may engage involve the following risks: the writer of an option may be assigned an exercise at any time during the option period; disruptions in the markets for underlying instruments could result in losses for options investors; there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the option and the securities being hedged; and the insolvency of a broker could present risks for the broker’s customers.

In addition, a liquid secondary market for options, whether traded over-the-counter or on an exchange, may not exist due to the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in a particular option; restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions, or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; the facilities of an exchange or the Options Clearing Corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading value; or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by the Options Clearing Corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

The option activities of the Fund may affect its portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund due to the Adviser closing out options trades approximately one year after the date in which the trades are entered and entering into new options trades. The success of the Fund in using the option strategies described above depends, among other things, on the Adviser's ability to predict the direction and volatility of price movements in the options and securities markets and the Adviser's ability to select the proper time, type and duration of the options.

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

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

The imperfect correlation in price movement between an option and the underlying financial instrument and/or the costs of implementing such an option may limit the effectiveness of the strategy. The Fund's ability to establish and close out options positions will be subject to the existence of a liquid secondary market. Although the Fund generally will purchase or sell only those options for which there appears to be an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or at any particular time. If an option purchased by the Fund expires unexercised, the Fund will lose the premium it paid. In addition, the Fund could suffer a loss if the premium paid by the Fund in a closing transaction exceeds the premium income it received. When the Fund writes a call option, its ability to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying obligation is limited. The Fund can cover a call option by owning: the underlying security (or securities convertible into the underlying security without additional consideration), index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract; a call option on the same security or index with the same or lesser exercise price; a call option on the same security or index with a greater exercise price and segregating cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise prices; cash or liquid securities equal to at least the market value of the optioned securities, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract; or in the case of an index, the basket of securities that corresponds to the index.

The Fund can cover a put option by: entering into a short position in the underlying security; purchasing a put option on the same security, index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract with the same or greater exercise price; purchasing a put option on the same security, index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract with a lesser exercise price and segregating cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise prices; or maintaining the entire exercise price in liquid securities.

When the Fund purchases a call option, it obtains the right to purchase the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the "option premium"). The Fund may purchase call options to offset or hedge against an increase in the market value of its short positions or to benefit from an increase in the price of securities that it does not own. The Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying instrument increased above the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium paid and related transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not rise enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a call buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

Put options are similar to call options, except that the Fund obtains the right to sell, rather than purchase, the underlying instrument at the option's strike price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the option premium. The Fund may purchase put options to offset or hedge against a decline in the market value of its securities or to benefit from a decline in the price of securities that it does not own. The Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying instrument decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium paid and related transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

The purchaser of an option may terminate its position by: allowing it to expire and losing its entire premium; exercising the option and either buying (in the case of a call option) or selling (in the case of a put option) the underlying instrument at the strike price; or closing it out in the secondary market at its current price.

Options on securities indices are similar to options on securities, except that the exercise of securities index options requires cash settlement payments and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities. In addition, securities index options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segment of the securities market, rather than price fluctuations in a single security.

Warrants and Rights

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

Initial Public Offerings

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

Rule 144A Securities

The Fund may invest in Rule 144A Restricted securities, which are securities that may not be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act or an exemption from registration. The Fund is subject to investment limitations on the purchase of illiquid investments. Restricted securities, including securities eligible for re-sale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act, that are determined to be liquid are not subject to this limitation. In making this determination, the investment adviser will consider the frequency of trades and quotes for the security, the number of dealers in, and potential purchasers for, the securities, dealer undertakings to make a market in the security, and the nature of the security and of the marketplace trades. In purchasing such restricted securities, the investment adviser intends to purchase securities that are exempt from registration under Rule 144A.

Cybersecurity and Operational Risk

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

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

The Fund may invest in stock, rights, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities. A SPAC is a publicly traded company that raises investment capital in the form of a blind pool via an IPO for the purpose of acquiring an existing company. Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests the proceeds of its IPO (less an amount to cover expenses), which are held in trust, in U.S. government securities, money market fund securities and cash. The shares of a SPAC are typically issued in "units" that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares or partial shares. At a specified time following the SPAC's IPO (generally 1-2 months), the rights and warrants may be separated from the common stock at the election of the holder, after which they become freely tradeable. If a SPAC does not complete an acquisition within a specified period of time after going public, the SPAC is dissolved, at which point the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders (less certain permitted expenses) and any rights or warrants issued by the SPAC expire worthless. Investments in SPACs may be illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale. To the

extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies without an operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. Some SPACs may pursue acquisitions only within certain industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. In addition, the securities issued by a SPAC, which are typically traded in the over-the-counter market, may be considered illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale.

Temporary Defensive Positions

The Fund may take a temporary defensive position in an attempt to respond to market conditions where there are limited investment opportunities meeting the Fund's investment criteria. During such times, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalents.

Foreign Exchange Risk and Currency Transactions. The value of foreign assets as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency rates and exchange control regulations. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks, or the failure to intervene, or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currency exchange transactions may be conducted on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or through entering into derivative currency transactions.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are individually negotiated and privately traded so they are dependent upon the creditworthiness of the counterparty. Such contracts may be used to (i) gain exposure to a particular currency or currencies as a part of the Fund's investment strategy, (ii) when a security denominated in a foreign currency is purchased or sold, or (iii) when the receipt in a foreign currency of dividend or interest payments on such a security is anticipated. With respect to subparagraphs (ii) and (iii), a forward contract can then "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security or the U.S. dollar equivalent of such dividend or interest payment, as the case may be. Additionally, when the Adviser believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the securities held that are denominated in such foreign currency. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against long-term currency changes. Cross-hedging may be used by using forward contracts in one currency (or basket of currencies) to hedge against fluctuations in the value of securities denominated in a different currency. Use of a different foreign currency magnifies exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Forward contracts may also be used to shift exposure to foreign currency exchange rate changes from one currency to another. Short-term hedging provides a means of fixing the dollar value of only a portion of portfolio assets.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") includes foreign exchange forwards in the definition of "swap" as well as over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives and therefore contemplates that certain of these contracts may be exchange-traded, cleared by a clearinghouse and otherwise regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). The CFTC has been granted authority to regulate forward foreign currency contracts and many of the final regulations already adopted by the CFTC will apply to such contracts, however a limited category of forward foreign currency contracts were excluded from certain of the Dodd-Frank Act regulations by the

Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department. Therefore, trading by the Fund in forward foreign currency contracts excluded by the Treasury Department is not subject to the CFTC regulations to which trading in other forward foreign currency contracts is subject.

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

Large Shareholder Risk. Certain account holders may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by large shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares or a purchase of Fund shares in large amounts and/or on a frequent basis will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. This risk will be particularly pronounced if one shareholder owns a substantial portion of the Fund. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs and/or lead to the liquidation of the Fund. Such transactions also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exchange-Traded Funds. Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) are typically open-end investment companies that are bought and sold on a national securities exchange. When the Fund invests in an ETF, it will bear additional expenses based on its pro rata share of the ETF’s operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it holds. Many ETFs seek to replicate a specific benchmark index. However, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index for many reasons, including because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. Lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in an ETF being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities it holds. In addition, because of ETF expenses, compared to owning the underlying securities directly, it may be more costly to own an ETF.

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

Regulatory Risk. Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention

may change the way the Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. While there continues to be uncertainty about the full impact of recent regulatory changes, it is the case that the Fund likely will be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and may incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance in the future. For example, the REPower EU Plan and Inflation Reduction Act were each announced during 2022. Although the Inflation Reduction Act includes \$369 billion of direct funding and extended tax credits for the climate and energy industries, changes in U.S. Congress may result in attempts to repeal funding and the incentives for the renewable energy industry may not be fully realized.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

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

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

As a matter of fundamental policy:

1. The Fund may not lend money or other assets except to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
2. The Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
3. The Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
4. The Fund may not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time, except that the Fund will concentrate (that is, invest 25% or more of its total assets) in the renewable energy industry. Additionally, the Fund may invest without limitation in: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (ii) tax-exempt obligations

of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions; (iii) securities of other investment companies; and (iv) repurchase agreements.

5. The Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate, such as REITs).
6. The Fund may not buy or sell commodities or commodity (futures) contracts, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority.
7. The Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting the securities of other issuers except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority, and except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.
8. The Fund may not make investments for the purpose of exercising control or acquiring management of a company.

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

Additional Information Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

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

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

Senior Securities and Borrowing. The 1940 Act prohibits the Fund from issuing any class of senior securities or selling any senior securities of which it is the issuer, except that the Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank so long as, immediately after such borrowings, there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings of the Fund (not including borrowings for temporary purposes in an amount not

exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets). In the event that such asset coverage falls below this percentage, the Fund is required to reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) so that the asset coverage is restored to at least 300%. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." In addition, Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits a fund to enter into derivatives transactions, notwithstanding the prohibitions and restrictions on the issuance of senior securities under the 1940 Act, provided that the fund complies with the conditions of Rule 18f-4.

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

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

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

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

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The frequency of the Fund's portfolio transactions (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. Although the Fund generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes,

portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased brokerage costs to the Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains or losses. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate during the two most recent fiscal years ended December 31 was as follows:

| 2023 | 2022 |
|------|------|
| 61% | 61% |

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

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

Disclosure of the Fund’s complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each period covered by the annual report and semi-annual report to Fund shareholders and in the holdings report on Part F of Form N-PORT. These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. The Fund may provide its complete portfolio holdings at the same time that it is filed with the SEC. In addition, the Fund’s top ten holdings are also available in the Fund’s quarterly Fact Sheets posted to the Fund’s website, www.kaynefunds.com.

In the event of a conflict between the interests of the Fund and the interests of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser, the CCO of the Adviser, in consultation with the Trust’s CCO, shall make a determination in the best interests of the Fund, and shall report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made. Any employee of the Adviser who suspects a

breach of this obligation must report the matter immediately to the Adviser's CCO or to his or her supervisor.

In addition, material non-public holdings information may be provided without lag as part of the normal investment activities of the Fund to each of the following entities, which, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed, including a duty not to trade on non-public information: the fund administrator, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent, auditors, counsel to the Fund or the Board, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities) and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Fund's website may only be provided to additional third parties, including mutual fund ratings or statistical agencies, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when the Fund has a legitimate business purpose and the third-party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement that includes a duty not to trade on non-public information. As of the date of this SAI these parties include Lipper, Morningstar, S&P, Bloomberg, Thomson Financial, Vickers Stock and CapitalBridge, Inc., all of which may receive such information 30 calendar days following the end of a calendar quarter.

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

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

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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

| Name and Year of Birth | Positions with the Trust | Term of Office and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupations During Past Five Years | Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees | Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Independent Trustees of the Trust⁽¹⁾ | | | | | |
| Koji Felton (born 1961) | Trustee | Indefinite Term; Since September 2015. | Retired. | 1 | Independent Trustee, Listed Funds Trust (55 portfolios) (Since 2019). |
| Debra McGinty-Poteet (born 1956) | Trustee | Indefinite Term; Since September 2015. | Retired. | 1 | Lead Independent Trustee, F/m Funds Trust (4 portfolios) (2015 - 2023). |

| Name and Year of Birth | Positions with the Trust | Term of Office and Length of Time Served | Principal Occupations During Past Five Years | Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees | Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Daniel B. Willey (born 1955) | Trustee | Indefinite Term; Since September 2015. | Retired. | 1 | None |
| Interested Trustee | | | | | |
| Elaine E. Richards ⁽³⁾ (born 1968) | Chair, Trustee | Indefinite Term; Since July 2021. | Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2007). | 1 | None |
| Officers of the Trust | | | | | |
| Ryan L. Roell (born 1973) | President and Principal Executive Officer | Indefinite Term; Since July 2019. | Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2005). | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Douglas Schafer (born 1970) | Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer | Indefinite Term; Since November 2023 | Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2002). | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Donna Barrette (born 1966) | Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer | Indefinite Term; Since November 2019. | Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2004). | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Adam W. Smith (born 1981) | Secretary | Indefinite Term; Since June 2019. | Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2012). | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Richard E. Grange (born 1982) | Assistant Treasurer | Indefinite Term; Since October 2022. | Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2017). | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Leone Logan (born 1986) | Assistant Treasurer | Indefinite Term; Since October 2023 | Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2022); Senior Financial Reporting Analyst, BNY Mellon (2014 - 2022) | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |

- (1) The Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).
- (2) As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 14 portfolios (including the Fund) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Fund. The Fund does not hold itself out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series within the Trust.

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

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and the service providers. For example, the Treasurer provides reports as to financial reporting matters and the President provides reports as to matters relating to the Trust’s operations. In addition, the Adviser provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Fund. The Board has appointed a CCO who administers the Trust’s compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of formal “Board Meetings” which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board’s review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal “Board Meetings,” to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust’s investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure, Leadership

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

Board Oversight of Risk Management

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

The Board oversees the Fund's liquidity risk through, among other things, receiving periodic reporting from the CCO. Additionally, as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Trust implemented a Liquidity Program pursuant to the provisions of Rule 22e-4, as it relates to the Fund. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, approved the designation of a liquidity risk management program administrator (the "Liquidity Program Administrator") who is responsible for administering the Liquidity Program. The Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, a written report prepared by the Liquidity Program Administrator that addresses the operation of the Liquidity Program and assesses its adequacy and effectiveness of implementation.

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

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

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

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

Debra McGinty-Poteet. Ms. McGinty-Poteet has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2015 and has significant mutual fund industry experience, including her current and prior experience on mutual fund boards. Ms. McGinty-Poteet most recently served as Lead Independent Trustee and Chair of the Audit Committee for F/m Funds Trust (2015 – 2023). Prior to becoming a Trustee of the Trust, Ms.

McGinty-Poteet served as the President, Chairman of the Board, and Interested Trustee for Brandes Investment Trust where she also oversaw the proprietary and sub-advisory mutual fund business for Brandes Investment Advisors (1999 – 2012). Ms. McGinty-Poteet previously served as Chief Operating Officer of North American Trust Company (1997 – 1998); Global Managing Director of Mutual Funds at Bank of America (1992 – 1996); and in various capacities, and ultimately as Global Head of Mutual Funds, at Security Pacific Bank (1982 – 1992).

Daniel Willey. Mr. Willey has served as a Trustee since the Trust’s inception 2015 and has significant work history and experience in the investment management industry. As a chief compliance officer, Mr. Willey has valuable experience in an oversight role and in working with regulatory compliance matters. Mr. Willey served as the Chief Compliance Officer of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (2009 - 2017). Prior to this role, Mr. Willey served as the Chief Operating and Chief Compliance Officer of Barrett Associates, Inc. (investment adviser and affiliate of Legg Mason) (2007 – 2009); President and Chief Executive Officer of TIMCO, Citigroup Asset Management (2004 – 2006); Head Equity Trader of TIMCO (1994 – 2004); Vice President, Shawmut National Bank (1992 – 1994); Investment Officer, State of Connecticut (1990 – 1992); Vice President, Bank of New England (Connecticut Bank & Trust) (1981 – 1990); Registered Representative, Tucker Anthony and R.L. Day, Inc. (1979 – 1981); and Assistant Analyst, The Travelers Insurance Company (1977 – 1979).

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

Trust Committees

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

The Governance and Nominating Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding various governance-related aspects of the Board’s responsibilities and seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Governance and Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations by shareholders for consideration by the Governance and Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed Nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust Bylaws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust no less than 120 days and no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. The Governance and Nominating Committee met twice during the Fund’s most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust, and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit of such series’ financial statements and any matters bearing on the audit or the

financial statements, and to ensure the integrity of the series' pricing and financial reporting. The Audit Committee held four meetings during the Fund's most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

No Trustee beneficially owned shares of the Fund as of December 31, 2023. Furthermore, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Fund's principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates as of the same date.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2024, Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$75,000. Prior to January 1, 2024, Independent Trustees received an annual retainer of \$50,000. Independent Trustees will also be reimbursed for expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended. These reimbursements will be allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. Trustee compensation disclosed in the table does not include these reimbursements. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. No other entity affiliated with the Trust pays any compensation to the Trustees. The Trust does not pay any fees to, or reimburse expenses of, the interested Trustee. Set forth below is the compensation received by the following Independent Trustees from the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

| Name of Person/ Position | Aggregate Compensation From the Fund ⁽¹⁾ | Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses | Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement | Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Koji Felton, Independent Trustee | \$3,166 | None | None | \$3,166 |
| Debra McGinty- Poteet, Independent Trustee | \$3,166 | None | None | \$3,166 |
| Daniel Willey, Independent Trustee | \$3,166 | None | None | \$3,166 |

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

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 14 portfolios (including the Fund) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Fund, and not to other series of the Trust. For the year ended December 31, 2023, aggregate Independent Trustees' fees and expenses amounted to \$150,000.

Codes of Ethics

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

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Trust Proxy Policies") on behalf of the Trust which delegate the responsibility for voting proxies to the Adviser or its designee, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. The Trust's Proxy Policies require that the Adviser or its designee vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Trust

Proxy Policies also require the Adviser to present to the Board, at least annually, the Adviser’s proxy policies and a record of each proxy voted by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund, including a report on the resolution of all proxies identified by the Adviser as involving a conflict of interest.

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

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with the Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Fund is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 1-844-95-KAYNE (1-844-955-2963) and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

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

As of April 1, 2024, the following shareholders owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each class of the Fund:

Retail Class

| Name and Address | % Ownership | Type of Ownership |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995 | 70.25% | Record |
| SEI Private Trust Company c/o Pacific Premier Trust One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989 | 13.45% | Record |
| Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds SF215FMT-05 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901 | 11.15% | Record |

Class I

| Name and Address | % Ownership | Type of Ownership |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|
| National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995 | 52.77% | Record |
| Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Attn: Mutual Funds SF215FMT-05 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901 | 38.88% | Record |

As of December 31, 2023, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

THE FUND'S INVESTMENT ADVISER

Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement").

As compensation, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee (accrued daily) based upon the average daily net assets of the Fund at the annual rate of 0.85%.

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

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and pay Fund expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, front-end or contingent deferred loads, dividends and interest on short positions, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage fees (including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs), other transactional expenses, annual account fees for margin accounts, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least April 30, 2025 and may be terminated at any time thereafter upon 60 days' written notice by the Board or the Adviser, with the consent of the Board. The Adviser may also voluntarily waive additional management fees or absorb certain Fund expenses at its discretion. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or paid, provided that the Fund is able to make the recoupment without exceeding the lesser of the Expense Cap (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect at the time of the recoupment. Recoupment amounts may also include organizational expenses incurred prior to the commencement of operations subject to recoupment within three fiscal years of the date of such reimbursement.

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

| Fiscal Year End | Investment Advisory Fees Accrued | Fund Expenses Waived or Reimbursed by Adviser | Net Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| 2023 | \$681,038 | \$258,354 | \$422,684 |
| 2022 | \$945,504 | \$244,559 | \$700,945 |
| 2021 ⁽¹⁾ | \$673,202 | \$229,108 | \$444,094 |

⁽¹⁾ Prior to August 1, 2021, the Adviser was entitled to receive a management fee of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Portfolio Managers

Justin Campeau, Jim Baker and Harrison Little serve as Portfolio Managers for the Fund and are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio managers as of December 31, 2023, is set forth below:

Justin D. Campeau

| Category of Account | Total Number of Accounts Managed | Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions) | Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance | Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Other Registered Investment Companies | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 |
| Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 3 | \$278.6 | 0 | \$0 |
| Other Accounts | 1 | \$54.0 | 0 | \$0 |

James (“Jim”) Baker

| Category of Account | Total Number of Accounts Managed | Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions) | Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance | Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Other Registered Investment Companies | 2 | \$2,506.7 | 0 | \$0 |
| Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 7 | \$788.5 | 3 | \$397.1 |
| Other Accounts | 6 | \$300.4 | 2 | \$87.2 |

Harrison Little

| Category of Account | Total Number of Accounts Managed | Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions) | Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance | Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Other Registered Investment Companies | 2 | \$2,506.7 | 0 | \$0 |
| Other Pooled Investment Vehicles | 7 | \$788.5 | 3 | \$397.1 |
| Other Accounts | 6 | \$300.4 | 2 | \$87.2 |

Compensation

The Adviser receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement. The portfolio managers and the Adviser may share management fees after expenses, including analyst salaries and allocated overhead or may be compensated with a fixed salary and eligible for an annual bonus. Certain of the portfolio managers and the Adviser also share in the management fees generated by separate accounts, privately offered pooled investment vehicles, and registered investment companies under management. In some cases, these accounts may also pay an incentive allocation based on the performance of the applicable portfolio.

Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser and its affiliates, directors, officers, employees and personnel (collectively, “Kayne Anderson”), including the entities and personnel who may be involved in the management or operations of the Fund are engaged in a variety of businesses and have interests other than that of managing the Fund. The broad range of activities and interests of the Adviser gives rise to actual, potential and perceived conflicts of interest that could affect the Fund and its shareholders.

Kayne Anderson manages or advises other funds in addition to the Fund. Certain accounts have investment objectives similar to those of the Fund and/or engage in transactions in the same types of securities and instruments as the Fund. Such transactions could affect the prices and availability of the securities and instruments in which a fund invests and could have an adverse impact on the Fund’s performance. Other accounts may buy or sell positions while the Fund is undertaking the same or a differing, including potentially opposite, strategy, which could disadvantage the Fund. A position taken by Kayne Anderson on behalf of one or more other accounts, may be contrary to a position taken on behalf of the Fund or may be adverse to a company or issuer in which the Fund has invested.

The results of the investment activities of the Fund may differ significantly from the results achieved for other accounts. Kayne Anderson may give advice, and take action, with respect to any current or future accounts that may compete or conflict with advice Kayne Anderson may give to, or actions Kayne Anderson may take for, the Fund because of differing guidelines, risk profiles, timing issues and other possible considerations. Kayne Anderson will manage the assets of the Fund in accordance with the investment mandate and guidelines of the Fund.

Kayne Anderson’s fee arrangements may create an incentive to favor higher potential fee-paying accounts over the Fund in the allocation of investment opportunities. Similarly, Kayne Anderson may have a significant proprietary investment in a fund or account, and Kayne Anderson may have an incentive to

favor such fund or account to the detriment of the Fund. Kayne Anderson’s procedures are designed to ensure that all investment decisions are made without consideration of Kayne Anderson’s pecuniary interest but, instead, in accordance with Kayne Anderson’s fiduciary duty to its clients.

From time to time, Kayne Anderson personnel may obtain, either voluntarily or involuntarily, material non-public information (that is not available to other investors) or other confidential information which, if disclosed, would likely affect an investor’s decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Such instances may arise if, for example, a Kayne Anderson employee serves on the board of directors of one of the companies in which Kayne Anderson invests. Accordingly, Kayne Anderson may be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, Kayne Anderson clients, which could limit the ability of Kayne Anderson-managed accounts to buy, sell, or hold investments. Kayne Anderson has adopted an Insider Trading Policy, which establishes procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material non-public information by Kayne Anderson and its personnel. Kayne Anderson has also adopted an Ethical Wall Policy in order to minimize the likelihood that portfolio management teams will come into possession of material non-public information, thereby minimizing the likelihood that a particular team or portfolio manager will be precluded from taking action on behalf of clients. Nonetheless, the investment flexibility of Kayne Anderson may be constrained as a consequence of policies and related legal requirements.

Ownership of Shares

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities of the Fund beneficially owned by the portfolio managers as of December 31, 2023.

| <u>Portfolio Manager</u> | <u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned</u> |
|--------------------------|---|
| Justin D. Campeau | \$100,001 - \$500,000 |
| James (“Jim”) Baker | \$100,001 - \$500,000 |
| Harrison Little | None |

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

Pursuant to an administration agreement (the “Administration Agreement”), U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the administrator to the Fund. Fund Services provides certain services to the Fund including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Fund’s independent contractors and agents; preparation for signature by an officer of the Trust of all documents required to be filed for compliance by the Trust and the Fund with applicable laws and regulations, excluding those of the securities laws of various states; arranging for the computation of performance data, including NAV and yield; responding to shareholder inquiries; and arranging for the maintenance of books and records of the Fund, and providing, at its own expense, office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary to carry out its duties. In this capacity, Fund Services does not have any responsibility or authority for the management of the Fund, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of the Fund’s shares.

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

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

| 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| \$126,033 | \$135,163 | \$124,468 |

Custodian

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund and performs an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements and advises the Fund as to certain accounting matters.

Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and to the Independent Trustees.

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute the Fund’s portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities on an exchange are affected through brokers that charge a commission while purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with the primary “market-maker” unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom the Fund purchases or to whom the Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party, such as its customers). These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price. The price of over-the-counter securities usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

In selecting brokers or counterparties for the Fund, the Adviser will use its best judgment to choose the brokers most likely to provide “best execution.” Brokers are selected on the basis of an evaluation by the Adviser of the overall value and quality of the brokerage services provide by such firms to clients of the Adviser, including the Fund. Such service and characteristics may include, but are not limited to: commission rates charged by the broker and the ability to minimize overall costs to the Adviser’s clients; possible adverse market impact of the order and/or the Adviser’s opinion of which broker is best able to handle the order to minimize adverse market impact; execution capability and expertise; responsiveness; trading infrastructure; and ability to accommodate any special execution orders or handling requirements. The Adviser’s choice of brokers and best execution is subject to periodic, ongoing review by the Adviser.

In selecting brokers, the Adviser does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available cost, but rather may consider all relevant factors, including those noted above. As a result, the Adviser may pay transaction costs that would be higher than the Adviser may be able to obtain through another broker.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is a “safe harbor” that permits an investment manager to use commissions or “soft dollars” to obtain research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process. The Adviser will limit the use of “soft dollars” to obtain research and brokerage services to services which constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants’ advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from brokers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between an investment manager and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self-regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

As of December 31, 2023, the Fund did not own any securities issued by any of its regular broker-dealers. For the fiscal years ended December 31, the Fund paid the following aggregate brokerage commissions:

| 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| \$105,177 | \$121,593 | \$115,252 |

CAPITAL STOCK

Shares issued by the Fund have no preemptive, conversion, or subscription rights. Shares issued and sold by the Fund are deemed to be validly issued, fully paid and non-assessable by the Trust. Shareholders have equal and exclusive rights as to dividends and distributions as declared by the Fund and to the net assets of the Fund upon liquidation or dissolution. The Fund, as a separate series of the Trust, votes separately on matters affecting only the Fund (e.g., approval of the Advisory Agreement); all series of the Trust vote as a single class on matters affecting all series jointly or the Trust as a whole (e.g., election or

removal of Trustees). Voting rights are not cumulative, so that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting in any election of Trustees can, if they so choose, elect all of the Trustees. While the Trust is not required and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders, such meetings may be called by the Board in its discretion, or upon demand by the holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust, for the purpose of electing or removing Trustees.

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

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

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

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

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

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Fund pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser performs the fair value determinations relating to any or all Fund investments, subject to Board oversight. The Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Fund’s investments. These procedures address, among

other things, determining when market quotations are not readily available or reliable and the methodologies to be used for determining the fair value of investments, as well as the use and oversight of third-party pricing services for fair valuation.

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

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

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

How to Buy Shares

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

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

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

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

How to Sell Shares and Delivery of Redemption Proceeds

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

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

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

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

Redemptions In-Kind

The Trust has filed an election under Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act committing to pay in cash all redemptions by a shareholder of record up to amounts specified by the rule (in excess of the lesser of (1) \$250,000 or (2) 1% of the Fund's assets). The Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of the amounts specified by the rule, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares being sold. If a shareholder receives a distribution in-kind, the shareholder could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash and will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. An in-kind redemption is generally treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a taxable sale of the redeemed shares, the consequences of which are described below in "Tax Information."

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

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

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

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

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

Tax Information

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to United States Holders (as defined below) of shares in the Fund. This summary is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this SAI and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary addresses only shares that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances or to certain types of Shareholders subject to special treatment under the Code, including, without limitation, certain financial institutions, dealers in securities or commodities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships or S-corporations (and persons who own their interest in shares through a partnership or S-corporation), expatriates of the United States, persons who are subject to alternative minimum tax, persons that have a "functional currency" other than the United States dollar, persons who hold shares as a position in a "straddle" or as a part of a "hedging," "conversion" or "constructive sale" transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons who received their shares as compensation. This summary also does not address the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

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

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

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

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

Tax Treatment of the Fund

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

The Fund's policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its taxable income, including any net realized capital gains (taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund), each year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code, and results in the Fund not being subject to any U.S. federal income or excise taxes. In particular, in order to avoid the non-deductible 4% excise tax, the Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 during such year and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all U.S. federal income taxes. The Fund is not required to consider tax consequences in making or disposing of investments.

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

equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (as adjusted under Section 852(b)(2) of the Code, but not taking into account the Fund's dividends paid deduction; in the case of the Fund generally consisting of interest and dividend income, less expenses)) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

The Fund's ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund. As of December 31, 2023, the Fund had a short-term capital loss carryover of \$9,682,729 and a long-term capital loss carryover of \$10,841,811 which will be permitted to be carried over for an unlimited period of time. A regulated investment company may elect for any taxable year to treat any portion of any qualified late year loss as arising on the first day of the next taxable year. Qualified late year losses are certain ordinary losses which occur during the portion of the Fund's taxable period subsequent to December 31.

Distributions of net investment income and net short-term capital gains are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. For individual shareholders, a portion of the distributions paid by the Fund may be qualified dividends currently eligible for federal income taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the inter-corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and certain holding period requirements are met. The aggregate amount so reported to either individual or corporate shareholders cannot, however, exceed the aggregate amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for its taxable year. In view of the Fund's investment policy, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of the Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by the Fund may be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income by individual shareholders, or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders under federal tax law. However, the portion of the Fund's gross income attributable to qualifying dividends is largely dependent on the Fund's investment activities for a particular year and therefore cannot be predicted with any certainty. The Qualified dividend treatment may be eliminated if the Fund shares held by an individual investor are held for less than 61 days, and the corporate-dividends received deduction may be eliminated if the Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days. Distributions will be taxable to you even if the share price of the Fund has declined.

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

Tax Treatment of United States Holders – Taxation of Distributions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tax Treatment of United States Holders - Medicare Tax

A 3.8% Medicare tax is currently imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates and trusts. "Net investment income," for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary and Capital Gain dividends and net gains from taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder's net investment income or (2) the amount by which the shareholder's

modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately) or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your U.S. federal income tax return.

Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Shareholders

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

Backup Withholding

The Fund may be required to withhold proceeds at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents of certain payments to a shareholder unless the shareholder has completed and submitted to the Fund a Form W-9 providing the shareholder's taxpayer identification number and certifying under penalties of perjury: (i) that such number is correct, (ii) that (A) the shareholder is exempt from backup withholding, (B) the shareholder has not been notified by the IRS that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding as a result of an under-reporting of interest or dividends, or (C) the IRS has notified the shareholder that the shareholder is no longer subject to backup withholding, and (iii) the shareholder is a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (as defined in IRS Form W-9); or (b) an exception applies under applicable law and Treasury regulations. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate U.S. federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. The Fund reserves the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

FATCA and Similar Foreign Rules

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

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

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC (“Quasar”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (dba ACA Group) and is located at 3 Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, serves as the Fund’s principal underwriter and distributor in a continuous public offering of the Fund’s shares. Pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Fund and Quasar (the “Distribution Agreement”), Quasar acts as the Fund’s principal underwriter and distributor and provides certain administrative services and arranges for the sale of the Fund’s shares. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA.

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

Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Shareholder Servicing Plan

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund has adopted a distribution and shareholder servicing plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Distribution Plan”) on behalf of Retail Class shares of the Fund. Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund pays a fee to the Distributor (the “Distribution Fee”) for distribution and shareholder services on behalf of Retail Class shares of the Fund. The Distribution Fee is an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and shareholder servicing fee at the rate of 0.25% of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Retail Class shares. Class I shares of the Fund are not subject to the Distribution Plan and do not pay Rule 12b-1 distribution or shareholder servicing fees.

Amounts paid under the Plan are paid to the Distributor to compensate it for costs of the services it provides to the Fund and the expenses it bears in the distribution of the Fund’s shares, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectus and reports used in connection with the offering of the Fund’s shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. All or a portion of any payments to the Distributor under the Plan may be used to pay any registered securities dealer, financial institution or any other person who renders assistance in distributing or promoting the sale of Fund shares, or who provides certain shareholder services, pursuant to a written services agreement. The services provided by such dealers or financial institutions pursuant to the Plan are primarily designed to promote the sale of shares of the Fund and include the furnishing of office space and equipment, telephone facilities, personnel and assistance to the Fund in servicing shareholders, such as establishing and maintaining shareholders’ accounts and records, processing purchase and redemption transactions, and answering routine client inquiries regarding the Fund.

The Distribution Plan provides that it will continue from year to year upon approval by the majority vote of the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Plan or in any agreement related to such plan (the “Qualified Trustees”), as required by the 1940 Act, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. It is also required that the trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, select and nominate all other trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund. The Distribution Plan and any related agreements may not be amended to materially increase the amounts to be spent for distribution expenses without approval of shareholders

holding a majority of the Fund’s shares outstanding. All material amendments to the Distribution Plan or any related agreements must be approved by a vote of a majority of the Board of Trustees and the Qualified Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on any such amendment.

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

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

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Fund incurred \$6,484 in Rule 12b-1 fees pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 Plan on behalf of Retail Class shares.

The following table reflects the principal types of activities for which payments under the Rule 12b-1 Plan were made, including the dollar amount paid by the Fund, during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

| Advertising/ Marketing | Printing/ Postage | Payment to Distributor | Payment to Dealers | Compensation to Sales Personnel | Other | Total |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,484 | \$0 | \$0 | \$6,484 |

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

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

Support Payments

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

Entertainment, Conferences and Events

The Adviser also may pay cash or non-cash compensation to sales representatives of Financial Intermediaries in the form of (1) occasional gifts; (2) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainments;

and/or (3) sponsorship support for the Financial Intermediaries' client seminars and cooperative advertising. In addition, the Adviser pays for exhibit space or sponsorships at regional or national events of Financial Intermediaries.

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

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and financial highlights of the Fund for the fiscal year end December 31, 2023, as set forth in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, including the notes thereto and the report of the registered public accounting firm, are [incorporated by reference](#) into this SAI. You can obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Fund's annual or semi-annual report without charge by calling the Fund at 1-844-95-KAYNE (1-844-955-2963).

APPENDIX A

XX. PROXY VOTING POLICY

A. Policy

KACALP (for purposes thereof, the “Firm”) votes client proxies in the interest of maximizing shareholder value. To that end, the Firm votes in a way that it believes, consistent with its fiduciary duty, will cause the value of the issue to increase the most or decline the least. Consideration is given to both the short-term and long-term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal vote.

However, absent special circumstances, it is the policy of the Firm to exercise its proxy voting discretion in accordance with the proxy voting guidelines herein. The guidelines are applicable to the voting of all proxies. However, any proxy voting guidelines provided by an advisory client or its designated agent in writing supersede such guidelines. Clients may wish to have their proxies voted by an independent third party or other named fiduciary or agent, at the client’s cost.

The Firm may be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies from time to time. Such conflicts of interest are addressed as set forth below.

B. Procedures for Identification and Voting of Proxies

As an integral part of the investment process the Firm has the responsibility for voting proxies, with limited exceptions as described below. Compliance is responsible for ensuring that this policy is adhered to and for voting the Firm’s proxies, in conjunction with advice from the applicable portfolio manager or research analysts. This constitutes the “Proxy Voting Group”.

To fulfill its fiduciary duty in voting client proxies, the Firm ensures that (i) knowledge of a vote to be taken is acquired in a timely fashion and sufficient information is acquired to allow for an informed vote; and (ii) all proxy votes are cast (except as set forth under paragraph D. Other Special Circumstances below).

a. *Funds*

The vast majority of the Firm’s investment activities are for the benefit of commingled accounts (i.e. funds) for which it serves as general partner, and it therefore votes proxies for such accounts. Compliance reviews the list of clients and compares the record date of the proxies with a security holdings list for the security or company soliciting the proxy vote.

b. *Separate Accounts*

Separate accounts are treated the same as fund accounts, except that if a separate account client provides specific voting instructions, Compliance votes that client’s

proxy in accordance with the client's written instructions. Proxies of separate account clients who have selected a third party to vote proxies, and whose proxies were received by the Firm, are forwarded to the designee for voting and submission. Proxies received after the separate account termination date of a client relationship are not voted. Such proxies are delivered to the last known address of the client or to the intermediary who distributed the proxy with a written or oral statement indicating that the advisory relationship has been terminated and that future proxies for the named client should not be delivered to the Firm.

c. Internal Proxy Distribution

Compliance will provide the appropriate research analyst and portfolio manager with a copy of the relevant proxy ballot and as a reference, if available, an analysis by Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), a third-party corporate governance research service for their review and voting advice.

d. Determination of Voting Position

While the third-party instructions may be useful, the Firm may and generally is expected to have in-depth knowledge of the vast majority of the companies in which it has invested, particularly in areas such as energy master limited partnerships and related sectors, which knowledge may provide good reason to vote in a manner that is not consistent with the advice of the third-party service provider. After receiving voting instructions from the research analyst and/or portfolio manager, Compliance will vote the proxy(ies) according to the instructions received. It is the responsibility of the research analyst, if communicating voting instruction, to concurrently communicate such instructions to Compliance and the affected portfolio manager(s). The latter may override the instructions of the research analyst but must do so promptly.

e. Conflicts of Interest

As discussed below, material conflicts between the Firm's interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting are reviewed and discussed with the GC.

If the Proxy Voting Group detects a material conflict of interest that it cannot reasonably resolve itself, the Firm may rely on the third-party proxy voting service or another consultant to provide an independent recommendation on the direction in which the Firm should vote on the proposal. Alternatively, the Firm may make a voting determination based on the advice of the GC or outside counsel concerning the conflict of interest.

f. Abstentions

The Firm may elect to abstain from voting if it deems such abstinence in its clients' best interests. The rationale for "abstain" votes is documented and the documentation is maintained in the proxy file.

g. *Opposing Voting*

There may be circumstances which lead the Firm to vote the same proxy in two directions for different accounts. This may occur, for example, if a client requires the Firm to vote a certain way on an issue, while the Firm deems it beneficial to vote in the opposing direction for its other clients. In all such cases, the Firm maintains documentation to support its voting decision.

C. Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Firm may be subject to a material conflict of interest in the voting of proxies from time to time due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. For example, the Firm may provide investment management related services to accounts owned or controlled by companies whose management is soliciting proxies. The Firm and/or its employees may also occasionally have business or personal relationships with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships. If at any time the responsible voting parties become aware of any potential conflict of interest relating to a particular proxy proposal, they will promptly report such conflict to the Firm's GC.

Upon the identification of a material conflict of interest, the procedures described under Item 5 of Procedures for Identification and Voting of Proxies above are followed.

D. Other Special Circumstances

The Firm may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for certain accounts, such as:

- (1) where a client has informed the Firm that it wishes to retain the right to vote the proxy, the Firm will instruct the custodian to send the proxy material directly to the client,
- (2) where a proxy is received for a client account that has been terminated with the Firm,
- (3) where a proxy is received for a security the Firm no longer manages (i.e., the Firm had previously sold the entire position), or (4) where the exercise of voting rights could restrict the ability of an account's portfolio manager to freely trade the security in question (as is the case, for example, in certain foreign jurisdictions known as "blocking markets").

E. ERISA Accounts

Plans governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), are to be administered consistent with the terms of the governing plan documents and applicable provisions of ERISA. In cases where sole proxy voting discretion rests with Adviser, the foregoing policies and procedures will be followed, subject to the fiduciary responsibility standards of ERISA. These standards generally require fiduciaries to act prudently and to discharge their duties solely in the interests of participants and beneficiaries. The Department of Labor has indicated that the voting decisions of ERISA fiduciaries must generally focus on the course that would most likely

increase the value of the stock being voted.

Consistent with Labor Department positions, it is the policy of the Firm to follow the provisions of a plan's governing documents in the voting of employer securities, unless it determines that to do so would breach its fiduciary duties under ERISA.

F. Recordkeeping

As required under rule 204-2 of the Advisers Act, the Firm shall maintain the following proxy records:

- i. A copy of these policies and procedures;
- ii. A copy of each proxy statement the Firm receives regarding client's securities;
- iii. A record of each vote cast by the Firm on behalf of a client;
- iv. A copy of any document created by the Adviser that was material to making a decision;
- v. how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorialized the basis for that decision;
- vi. A copy of each written client request for information on how the Adviser voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by the Firm to any (written or oral) client request for information on how the Firm voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

The proxy voting records described in this section shall be maintained and preserved in an easily accessible place for a period of not less than five years. The Firm may rely on one or more third parties to make and retain the records referred to in items (ii) and (iii) above.

G. Disclosure

As disclosed in Item 17 of the ADV Part 2A, a copy of these policies and procedures will be provided to clients upon request. In addition, if a client inquires about how a particular proxy proposal was voted, that information will be provided to the client in a timely manner.

H. Proxy Solicitation

As a matter of practice, it is the Firm's policy to not reveal or disclose to any client how the Adviser may have voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after such proxies have been counted at a shareholder's meeting.

The Compliance Department is to be promptly informed of the receipt of any solicitation from any person to vote proxies on behalf of clients. At no time may any employee accept any remuneration in the solicitation of proxies.