STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
February 28, 2026

HUBER SELECT LARGE CAP VALUE FUND
Investor Class (HULIX)
Institutional Class (HULEX)

HUBER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND
Investor Class (HUSIX)
Institutional Class (HUSEX)

HUBER LARGE CAP VALUE FUND
Investor Class (HUDIX)
Institutional Class (HUDEX)

HUBER MID CAP VALUE FUND
Investor Class (HUMDX)
Institutional Class (HUMEX)

Series of Advisors Series Trust

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus, and it should be read in conjunction with the Funds' Prospectus dated February 28, 2026, as may be revised (the "Prospectus"), of the Huber Select Large Cap Value Fund, the Huber Small Cap Fund, the Huber Large Cap Value Fund, and the Huber Mid Cap Value Fund (each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds"), each a series of Advisors Series Trust (the "Trust"). Huber Capital Management, LLC (the "Adviser") is the investment adviser to the Funds. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained by contacting the Funds at the address or telephone number below or by visiting the Adviser's website at www.hubercap.com.

Huber Funds

c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 219252
Kansas City, MO 64121-9252
888-HUBERCM (888-482-3726)

The Funds' audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, and the unqualified reports of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, on such financial statements are included in the Funds' Form N-CSR for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the annual report may be obtained without charge by calling or writing the Funds as shown above or by visiting the Funds' website at www.hubercap.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE TRUST	1
INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS	1
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	15
PORTFOLIO TURNOVER	16
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	17
MANAGEMENT	19
CODES OF ETHICS	26
PROXY VOTING POLICY	32
CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP	26
THE ADVISER	33
DISTRIBUTION	36
MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS	38
SERVICE PROVIDERS	38
PORTFOLIO MANAGER	40
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	41
PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES	43
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	45
TAX MATTERS	46
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	49
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM	49
GENERAL INFORMATION	50
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	51
APPENDIX	52

THE TRUST

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

Registration with the SEC does not involve supervision of the management or policies of the Funds. The Prospectus of the Funds and this SAI omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement filed with the SEC. Copies of such information may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the prescribed fee or may be accessed free of charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

The Huber Select Large Cap Value Fund (*f/k/a* Huber Capital Equity Income Fund) (the "Select Large Cap Value Fund") and Huber Small Cap Value Fund (*f/k/a* Huber Capital Small Cap Value Fund) (the "Small Cap Value Fund") each commenced operations on June 29, 2007. Effective October 25, 2011, the former Institutional Class shares for each Fund were re-designated as Investor Class shares. The current Institutional Class shares commenced operations on October 25, 2011. The Huber Large Cap Value Fund (*f/k/a* Huber Capital Diversified Large Cap Value Fund) (the "Large Cap Value Fund") commenced operations on December 31, 2012. The Mid Cap Value Fund commenced operations on December 31, 2015.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Funds' investment objectives and policies as set forth in their Prospectus. There can be no guarantee that the Funds' objectives will be attained.

Diversification

Each of the Funds is a diversified fund. This means that, with respect to 75% of each Fund's total assets, the Fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of a single issuer or hold more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer. This does not apply to investment in the securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Under applicable federal securities laws, the diversification of a mutual fund's holdings is measured at the time the fund purchases a security. However, if a Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund's total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Funds, the Funds may have a greater percentage of their assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. Accordingly, the Funds are subject to the risk that their performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of relatively few securities despite the Funds' qualifying as diversified mutual funds under applicable federal securities laws.

The following paragraphs provide more detail regarding the Funds' investment policies and the associated risks identified in the Funds' Prospectus.

Percentage Limitations

Whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standards or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition or sale of such security or other asset. Accordingly, except with respect to borrowing, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered in determining whether an investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations. In addition, if a bankruptcy or other extraordinary event occurs concerning a particular investment by a Fund, the Fund may receive stock, real estate or other investments that the Fund would not, or could not buy. If this happens, the Fund would sell such investments as soon as practicable while trying to maximize the return to its shareholders.

Market and Regulatory Risk

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

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

The Funds may invest in the following types of investments, each of which is subject to certain risks, as discussed below:

Equity Securities

Common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights, warrants and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are examples of equity securities in which the Funds may invest.

All investments in equity securities are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Historically, the equity markets have moved in cycles and the value of the securities in a

Fund's portfolio may fluctuate substantially from day to day. Owning an equity security can also subject a Fund to the risk that the issuer may discontinue paying dividends.

Common Stocks

A common stock represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company and its value is based on the success of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. 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 a 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 a holder of common stock. It is possible that all assets of that company will be exhausted before any payments are made to the Fund.

Preferred Stocks

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

Convertible Securities

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

Rights and Warrants

The Funds may each invest in rights and warrants. A right is a privilege granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock and it is issued at a predetermined price in proportion to the number of shares already owned. Rights normally have a short life, usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the current market. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. They do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy them.

Hence, warrants have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. The value of warrants is derived solely from capital appreciation of the underlying equity securities. Warrants differ from call options in that the underlying corporation issues warrants, whereas call options may be written by anyone.

An investment in rights and warrants may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights and warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, although their value is influenced by the value of the underlying security, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights and warrants increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Derivatives

The Funds are prohibited from investing in derivatives, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by a Fund without a shareholder vote. If a Fund determines to invest in derivatives in the future, it will comply with Rule 18f-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

Equity-Linked Derivatives. To the extent that such security is not considered a derivative under Rule 18f-4 the Funds may each invest in equity-linked derivatives. Shares of S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") Depositary Receipts ("SPDRs®") and S&P's MidCap 400 Depositary Receipts ("MidCap SPDRs®") are considered Equity-Linked Derivatives. Equity-Linked Derivatives may be considered a type of derivative security, the performance of which is designed to correspond generally to the performance of a specified securities index or basket of securities, or to a single stock. SPDRs® and MidCap SPDRs® are designed to follow the performance of S&P 500® Index and the S&P MidCap 400 Index, respectively. Because the prices of SPDRs® and MidCap SPDRs® are correlated to diversified portfolios, they are subject to the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline or that the underlying indices decline. In addition, because SPDRs® and MidCap SPDRs® will continue to be traded even when trading is halted in component stocks of the underlying indices, price quotations for these securities may, at times, be based upon non-current price information with respect to some or even all of the stocks in the underlying indices. The Fund's ability to redeem its shares of SPDRs® and MidCap SPDRs® may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that the SPDRs® and MidCap SPDRs® will not be obligated to redeem shares held by the Funds in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days. There is a risk that these instruments may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of its service providers, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations. Also, because these instruments are granted licenses by agreement to use the indexes as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, they may terminate if such license agreements are terminated.

Foreign Investments

The Funds may each make investments in securities of non-U.S. issuers ("foreign securities"), including issuers in emerging markets. The Funds reserve the right to invest up to 20% of their net assets in ADRs, dollar-denominated foreign securities and directly in foreign securities, including those denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Adviser includes, as a U.S. issuer: a company that maintains its principal place of business in the United States; has at least 50% of its assets, revenues or earnings in the Unites States; or is listed on a U.S. exchange.

American Depositary Receipts. The Funds may each invest up to 20% of their net assets in ADRs. ADRs evidence ownership of, and represent the right to receive, securities of foreign issuers deposited in a domestic bank or trust company or a foreign correspondent bank. Prices of ADRs are quoted in U.S. dollars, and ADRs are traded in the U.S. on exchanges or over-the-counter. While ADRs do not eliminate all the risks associated with foreign investments, by investing in ADRs rather than directly in the stock of foreign issuers, a Fund will avoid currency and certain foreign market trading risks during the settlement period for either purchases or sales. In general, there is a large, liquid market in the U.S. for ADRs quoted on a national securities exchange. The information available for ADRs is subject to the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of the U.S. market or exchange on which they are traded, which standards are generally more uniform and more exacting than those to which many foreign issuers may be subject.

In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information about an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program. There may be an increased possibility of untimely responses to certain corporate actions of the issuer, such as stock splits and rights offerings, in an unsponsored program. Accordingly, there may be less information available regarding issuers of securities underlying unsponsored programs and there may not be a correlation between this information and the market value of the depositary receipts. If a Fund's investment depends on obligations being met by the arranger as well as the issuer of an unsponsored program, the Fund will be exposed to additional credit risk.

Risks of Investing in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, including the following:

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States' 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.

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

Currency Fluctuations. The Funds will invest in securities denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. For this reason, the value of the Funds' assets may be subject to risks associated with variations in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Changes in the value of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar may affect the value of the assets and/or income of foreign companies

whose U.S. dollar denominated securities are held by the Funds. Such companies may also be affected significantly by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations enacted from time to time.

Taxes. The interest and dividends payable to the Funds on certain of the Funds' foreign portfolio securities may be subject to foreign taxes or withholding, thus reducing the net amount of income available for distribution to the Funds' shareholders. It is not anticipated that the Funds will be eligible to pass through to shareholders any tax credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes or withholding.

Emerging Markets. Each Fund may invest in foreign securities that may include securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets, which entail additional risks, including: less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets and lower trading volume, which may result in less liquidity and greater price volatility; national policies that may restrict an underlying fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investments in issuers or industries, or expropriation or confiscation of assets or property; and less developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment.

Initial Public Offerings ("IPOs")

Each Fund may invest in IPOs of common stock or other primary or secondary syndicated offerings of equity or debt securities issued by a corporate issuer. The purchase of IPO securities often involves higher transaction costs than those associated with the purchase of securities already traded on exchanges or markets. IPO securities are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. The market value of recently issued IPO securities may fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading and speculation, a potentially small number of securities available for trading, limited information about the issuer, and other factors. The Funds may hold IPO securities for a period of time, or may sell them soon after the purchase. Investments in IPOs could have a magnified impact – either positive or negative – on a Fund's performance while the Fund's assets are relatively small. The impact of IPOs on a Fund's performance may tend to diminish as the Fund's assets grow. In circumstances when investments in IPOs make a significant contribution to a Fund's performance, there can be no assurance that similar contributions from IPOs will continue in the future.

Investment Company Securities

Each Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), money market funds and other mutual funds, in pursuit of its investment objective, subject to the limitations set forth in the 1940 Act. Each Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions and for temporary defensive purposes. In addition to the advisory and operational fees each Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Funds would also bear their pro rata portion of each of the other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

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

The Funds may rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, which provide an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if, among other conditions: (a) a Fund, together with its affiliates, acquires no more than three percent of the outstanding voting stock of any acquired fund, and (b) the sales load or service fee charged on the Fund's shares is no greater than the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). In accordance with Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to shares of money market funds purchased by the Fund, whether or not for temporary defensive purposes, provided that the Fund does not pay a sales charge, distribution fee or service fee as defined in Rule 2341 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA on acquired money market fund shares (or the Adviser must waive its advisory fees in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge, distribution fee or service fee).

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

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

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

Closed-End Funds. Each Fund may invest in closed-end funds, pooled investment vehicles that are registered under the 1940 Act and whose shares are listed and traded on U.S. national securities exchanges. Like any stock, a closed-end fund's share price will fluctuate in response to market conditions and other factors. Secondary market trading prices of closed-end funds should be expected to fluctuate and such prices may be higher or lower than the NAV of closed-end fund's portfolio holdings. When such prices are higher, shares are said to be trading at a "premium." When they are lower, shares are said to be trading at a "discount." Closed-end fund shares frequently trade at persistent and ongoing discounts to the NAV of the closed-end fund's portfolio investments. There can be no guarantee that shares of a closed-end fund held by a Fund will not trade at a persistent and ongoing discount. Nor can there be any guarantee that an active market in shares of the closed-end funds held by a Fund will exist. A Fund may not be able to sell closed-end fund shares at a price equal to the NAV of the closed-end fund. While the Funds seek to take advantage differences between the NAV of closed-end fund shares and any secondary

market premiums or discounts, the Funds may not be able to do so. In addition, there can be no assurance that any closed-end fund will achieve its stated investment objective. While the Funds attempt to invest in a diversified basket of closed-end funds, lackluster performance of a single closed-end fund can have a negative impact on the performance of a Fund as a whole. A Fund may lose money on its investment in any closed-end fund which, in turn, may cause investors to lose money on an investment in that Fund.

Master Limited Partnerships and Other Publicly Traded Partnerships

Each Fund may invest in Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") and other publicly traded partnerships formed as partnerships, limited partnerships or limited liability companies, the units of which are listed and traded on a securities exchange. The Funds may invest in publicly traded partnerships that are expected to be treated as "qualified publicly traded partnerships" for federal income tax purposes. These include MLPs and other entities qualifying under limited exceptions in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Many MLPs derive income and capital gains from the exploration, development, mining or production, processing, refining, transportation or marketing of any mineral or natural resource, or from real property. The value of MLP units fluctuates predominantly based on prevailing market conditions and the success of the MLP. The Funds may purchase common units of an MLP on an exchange as well as directly from the MLP or other parties in private placements. Unlike owners of common stock of a corporation, owners of common units have limited voting rights and have no ability to annually elect directors.

MLPs generally distribute all available cash flow (cash flow from operations less maintenance capital expenditures) in the form of quarterly distributions, but a Fund will be required for federal income tax purposes to include in its taxable income its allocable share of the MLP's income regardless of whether any distributions are made by the MLP. Thus, if the distributions received by a Fund from an MLP are less than that Fund's allocable share of the MLP's income, the Fund may be required to sell other securities so that it may satisfy the requirements to qualify as a regulated investment company ("RIC") and avoid federal income and excise taxes. Common units typically have priority as to minimum quarterly distributions. In the event of liquidation, common units have preference over subordinated units, but not debt or preferred units, to the remaining assets of the MLP.

Holders of units of a particular MLP are also exposed to a remote possibility of liability for the obligations of that MLP under limited circumstances not expected to be applicable to the Funds. In addition, the value of a Fund's investment in MLPs depends largely on the MLPs being treated as "qualified publicly traded partnerships" for federal income tax purposes. If an MLP does not meet current federal income tax requirements to maintain partnership status, or if it is unable to do so because of federal income tax law changes, it could be taxed as a corporation. In that case, the MLP would be obligated to pay federal income tax at the entity level and distributions received by a Fund generally would be taxed as dividend income for federal income tax purposes. As a result, there could be a reduction in a Fund's cash flow and there could be a material decrease in the value of the Fund's shares. In addition, if an MLP in which a Fund invests does not qualify as a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (and is otherwise not taxed as a corporation), the Fund must look through to the character of the income generated by the MLP. Such income may not qualify as "good income," and therefore, could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC.

To the extent that a limited partnership's interests are all in a particular industry, the limited partnership will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry. The risks of investing in a limited partnership are generally those involved in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law

governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded to investors in a limited partnership than investors in a corporation. For example, investors in limited partnerships may have limited voting rights or be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of their investment. In addition, limited partnerships may be subject to state taxation in certain jurisdictions which will have the effect of reducing the amount of income paid by the limited partnership to its investors. In addition, investments in certain investment vehicles, such as limited partnerships and MLPs, may be illiquid. Such partnership investments may also not provide daily pricing information to their investors, which will require a Fund to employ fair value procedures to value its holdings in such investments.

Stapled Securities

The Funds may invest in stapled securities. A stapled security is a security that is comprised of two parts that cannot be separated from one another, a unit of a trust and a share of a company. The resulting security is influenced by both parts and must be treated as one unit at all times, such as when buying or selling a security. The characteristics and value of a stapled security are influenced by both underlying securities. The listing of stapled securities on a domestic or foreign exchange does not guarantee a liquid market for stapled securities.

Short-Term, Temporary, and Cash Investments

When the Adviser believes market, economic, political or other conditions are unfavorable for investors, the Adviser may invest up to 100% of the Funds' net assets in a temporary defensive manner or hold a substantial portion of their net assets in cash, cash equivalents or other short-term investments. Unfavorable market or economic conditions may include excessive volatility or a prolonged general decline in the securities markets, or the U.S. economy. Temporary defensive investments generally may include U.S. Government securities, certificates of deposit, high-grade commercial paper, repurchase agreements, money market mutual funds shares and other money market equivalents. The Adviser also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. The Funds may invest in any of the following securities and instruments:

Money Market Mutual Funds. The Funds may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with their management of daily cash positions or as a temporary defensive measure. Generally, money market mutual funds seek to earn income consistent with the preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. They primarily invest in high quality money market obligations, including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies and instrumentalities, bank obligations and high-grade corporate instruments. These investments generally mature within 397 days from the date of purchase. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any government agency. The Funds' investments in money market mutual funds may be used for cash management purposes and to maintain liquidity in order to satisfy redemption requests or pay unanticipated expenses. Although money market mutual funds seek to preserve the value of a Fund's investment at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in such funds.

Your cost of investing in the Funds will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in the underlying money market mutual fund shares. You will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying money market mutual funds in addition to the Funds' direct fees and expenses. Furthermore, the use of this strategy could affect the timing, amount and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

Bank Certificates of Deposit, Bankers' Acceptances and Time Deposits. The Funds may acquire bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates issued against monies deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances acquired by the Funds will be dollar-denominated obligations of domestic or foreign banks or financial institutions which at the time of purchase have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of $100 million (including assets of both domestic and foreign branches), based on latest published reports, or less than $100 million if the principal amount of such bank obligations are fully insured by the U.S. Government. If the Funds hold instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, they may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a fund that invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located on interest income payable on the securities, the possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds for the purpose of financing lending operations under prevailing money market conditions. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operations of the banking industry.

As a result of federal and state laws and regulations, domestic banks are, among other things, required to maintain specified levels of reserves, limited in the amount which they can loan to a single borrower, and subject to other regulations designed to promote financial soundness. However, such laws and regulations do not necessarily apply to foreign bank obligations that the Funds may acquire.

In addition to purchasing certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, to the extent permitted under its investment objectives and policies stated above and in their Prospectus, the Funds may make interest-bearing time or other interest-bearing deposits in commercial or savings banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained at a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate.

Savings Association Obligations. The Funds may invest in certificates of deposit (interest-bearing time deposits) issued by savings banks or savings and loan associations that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of $100 million, based on latest published reports, or less than $100 million if the principal amount of such obligations is fully insured by the U.S. Government.

Commercial Paper, Short-Term Notes and Other Corporate Obligations. The Funds may invest a portion of their assets in commercial paper and short-term notes. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper and short-term notes will normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return, although such instruments may have maturities of up to one year.

Commercial paper and short-term notes will consist of issues rated at the time of purchase "A-2" or higher by S&P, "Prime-1" or "Prime-2" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, will be determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. These rating symbols are described in the Appendix.

Corporate obligations include bonds and notes issued by corporations to finance longer-term credit needs than supported by commercial paper. While such obligations generally have maturities of ten years or more, the Funds may purchase corporate obligations which have remaining maturities of one year or less from the date of purchase and which are rated "AA" or higher by S&P or "Aa" or higher by Moody's.

Borrowing

Currently, the 1940 Act permits each Fund to borrow money in amounts of up to one-third of the Fund's total assets from banks for any purpose, and to borrow up to 5% of the Fund's total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. To limit the risks attendant to borrowing, the 1940 Act requires a Fund to maintain at all times an "asset coverage" of at least 300% of the amount of its borrowings. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a Fund's total assets, minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase a Fund's investment portfolio is known as "leveraging." Borrowing, especially when used for leverage, may cause the value of a Fund's shares to be more volatile than if the Fund did not borrow. This is because borrowing tends to magnify the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio holdings. Borrowed money thus creates an opportunity for greater gains, but also greater losses. To repay borrowings, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Fund. There also are costs associated with borrowing money, and these costs would offset and could eliminate a Fund's net investment income in any given period.

The use of borrowing by the Funds involves special risk considerations that may not be associated with other funds having similar objectives and policies.

Since substantially all of a Fund's assets fluctuate in value, while the interest obligation resulting from a borrowing will be fixed by the terms of the Fund's agreement with its lender, the NAV per share of the Fund will tend to increase more when its portfolio securities increase in value and to decrease more when its portfolio assets decrease in value than would otherwise be the case if the Fund did not borrow. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market rates of interest and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on borrowed funds. Under adverse market conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. A Fund will reduce its borrowing amount within three days, if its asset coverage falls below the amount required by the 1940 Act.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, a 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 a 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. Each Fund has implemented a liquidity risk management program and related procedures to identify illiquid investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4. The 15% limit shall be observed continuasly. In the event that more than 15% of its net assets are invested in illiquid investments, the Fund will make such reports as required under the liquidity risk

management program and will seek to reduce its holdings of illiquid investments within a reasonable period of time.

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

Investments in illiquid investments involve more risks than investments in similar securities that are readily marketable. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments. Investment of a Fund's assets in illiquid investments may restrict the ability of the Fund to dispose of its investments in a timely fashion and for a fair price as well as its ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with illiquidity will be particularly acute where a Fund's operations require cash, such as when the Fund has net redemptions, and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet short-term cash requirements or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid investments.

Restricted securities sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers are neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets and may be illiquid. In many cases, the privately placed securities may not be freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. To the extent privately placed securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund or less than the fair value of the securities. A restricted security may be determined to be liquid under a Fund's liquidity risk management program established pursuant to Rule 22e-4 depending on market, trading, or investment-specific considerations related to the restricted security. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held by a Fund are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration. Private placement investments may involve investments in smaller, less seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks than investments in more established companies. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. In making investments in private placement securities, a Fund may obtain access to material non-public information about an issuer of private placement securities, which may restrict the Fund's ability to conduct transactions in those securities.

Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

The Funds may invest in REITs. 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 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 which own and operate real estate directly, companies which lend to such companies, and companies which service the real estate industry.

A REIT is a corporation or a business trust that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation. REITs are often divided into three categories: equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. An equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership or leasehold ownership of land and buildings. Rental income is the

main source of income for equity REITs. An equity REIT may also realize capital gains or losses by selling real estate properties in its portfolio that have appreciated or depreciated in value. A mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real estate and other loans secured by interests in real estate, including construction, development or long-term loans. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate.

To the extent that the Funds have the ability to invest in REITs, a Fund could conceivably own real estate directly as a result of a default on the securities it owns. The Funds, therefore, may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate including difficulties in valuing and trading real estate, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, adverse changes in the climate for real estate, environmental liability risks, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants, and increases in interest rates.

In addition to the risks described above, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skill, are not diversified, and are therefore subject to the risk of financing single or a limited number of projects. Such trusts are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibility of failing to maintain an exemption from the 1940 Act. Changes in interest rates may also affect the value of debt securities held by the Funds. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Funds, a shareholder will bear not only his/her proportionate share of the expenses of the Funds, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Each Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Investing in mortgage-backed securities involves certain unique risks in addition to those generally associated with investing in fixed-income securities and in the real estate industry in general. These unique risks include the failure of a party to meet its commitments under the related operative documents, adverse interest rate changes and the effects of prepayments on mortgage cash flows. Mortgage-backed securities are "pass-through" securities, meaning that principal and interest payments made by the borrower on the underlying mortgages are passed through to the Funds. The value of mortgage-backed securities, like that of traditional fixed-income securities, typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. However, mortgage-backed securities differ from traditional fixed-income securities because of their potential for prepayment without penalty. The price paid by a Fund for its mortgage-backed securities, the yield a Fund expects to receive from such securities and the average life of the securities are based on a number of factors, including the anticipated rate of prepayment of the underlying mortgages. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay the underlying mortgages more quickly than anticipated, thereby reducing the yield to maturity and the average life of the mortgage-backed securities. Moreover, when a Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the security that was prepaid.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities in order to generate additional income. Securities may be loaned to broker-dealers, major banks or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities. Generally, a Fund may lend portfolio securities to securities broker-dealers or financial

institutions if: (1) the loan is collateralized in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including collateralization continuously at no less than 100% by marking to market daily; (2) the loan is subject to termination by the Fund at any time; (3) the Fund receives reasonable interest or fee payments on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the loaned securities; (4) the Adviser is able to call loaned securities in order to exercise all voting rights with respect to the securities; and (5) the loan will not cause the value of all loaned securities to exceed one-third of the value of the Fund's assets. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund will invest its cash collateral only in investments that are consistent with the investment objectives, principal investment strategies and investment policies of the Fund. All investments made with the cash collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, a Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral. Any income or gains and losses from investing and reinvesting any cash collateral delivered by a borrower shall be at a Fund's risk.

When-Issued Securities

Each Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, for payment and delivery at a later date, generally within one month. The price and yield are generally fixed on the date of commitment to purchase, and the value of the security is thereafter reflected in a Fund's NAV. During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by the Funds and no interest accrues to the Funds. At the time of settlement, the market value of the security may be more or less than the purchase price.

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

Special Risks Related to Cyber Security

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

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Trust (on behalf of the Funds) has adopted the following restrictions as fundamental policies, which may not be changed without the favorable vote of the holders of a "majority of a Fund's outstanding voting securities" as defined in the 1940 Act. 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% of the shares of a Fund represented at a meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

As a matter of fundamental policy, each Fund is diversified as described on page B-3. The Funds' investment objectives are also fundamental.

In addition, the Funds may not:

1. Issue senior securities, borrow money or pledge its assets, except that (i) a Fund may borrow from banks in amounts not exceeding 33-1/3 percent of their total assets (including the amount borrowed); and (ii) this restriction shall not prohibit a Fund from engaging in options transactions, short sales or securities lending, provided that asset coverage requirements are met;
2. Act as underwriter (except to the extent a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the sale of securities in its investment portfolio);
3. Purchase or sell commercial real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities (although a Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate);
4. Purchase or sell physical commodities, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and provided that this restriction does not prevent a Fund from engaging in transactions involving currencies and futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities or other instruments that are secured by physical commodities;
5. Make loans of money (except for purchases of debt securities consistent with the investment policies of a Fund and except for repurchase agreements); or
6. Purchase the securities of issuers conducting their principal business activity in the same industry if, immediately after the purchase and as a result thereof, the value of a Fund's investments in that industry would equal or exceed 25% of the current value of the Fund's total assets, provided that this restriction does not limit a Fund's investments in (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, (ii) securities of other investment companies, or (iii) repurchase agreements.

With respect to fundamental policy #3 above, the Funds do not intend to invest directly in real estate.

Each Fund observes the following restrictions as a matter of operating but not fundamental policy. Except as noted below, the Funds may:

1. Not make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management;
2. Adopt the following policy if the Fund is subject to Rule 35d-1 (the "Names Rule") under the 1940 Act:

   Shareholders will receive at least 60 days' notice of any changes to a Fund's non-fundamental policy complying with the Names Rule. The notice will be provided in Plain English in a

separate written document, and will contain the following prominent statement or similar statement in bold-face type:

"Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy." This statement will appear in both the notice and, if applicable, the envelope in which it is delivered, unless it is delivered separately from other communications to investors, in which case the statement will appear either on the notice or, if applicable, the envelope in which the notice is delivered;

3. Not hold in aggregate more than 15% of a Fund's net assets in illiquid investments that are assets pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act; or

4. Lend securities from its portfolio to approved brokers, dealers and financial institutions, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations and exemptions thereunder, which currently limit such activities to one-third of the value of a Fund's total assets (including the value of the collateral received). Any such loans of portfolio securities will be fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily.

If a percentage or rating restriction on investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus is adhered to at the time a transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from any cause other than actions by the Funds will not be considered a violation, except that there is an ongoing asset coverage requirement in the case of borrowings. If the value of each Fund's holdings of illiquid securities at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable at the time of acquisition due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees") will consider what actions, if any, are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

Although the Funds 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. Portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing (1) the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by (2) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all the securities in a Fund's portfolio, with the exception of securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less, were sold and either repurchased or replaced within one year. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions.

Following are the portfolio turnover rates for each Fund's two most recent fiscal years ended October 31:

	2025	**2024**
Select Large Cap Value Fund	46%	33%
Small Cap Value Fund	35%	31%
Large Cap Value Fund	34%	27%
Mid Cap Value Fund	65%	63%

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

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

In addition, the Funds disclose complete portfolio holdings on the Funds' website on at least a calendar quarterly basis at www.hubercap.com with at least a 15-calendar day lag. A Fund may experience up to a 45-calendar day lag in the website disclosure of its complete portfolio holdings if it is determined that early disclosure could be harmful to the Fund. The portfolio holdings for a Fund will remain posted on the website until updated with required regulatory filings with the SEC. From time to time, the Adviser may select additional portfolio characteristics for distribution to the public with such frequencies and lag times as the Adviser determines to be in the best interests of shareholders.

Pursuant to the Disclosure Policies, information about the Funds' portfolio holdings is not distributed to any person unless:

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

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

- A mutual fund rating and/or ranking organization, or person performing similar functions, who is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on any non-public information;
- Rating and/or ranking organizations, specifically: Lipper; Morningstar; S&P; Bloomberg; Vickers-Stock Research Corporation; Thomson Financial; and Capital-Bridge, all of which may receive such information between the fifth and tenth business day of the month following the end of a calendar quarter; and

- Internal parties involved in the investment process, administration, operation or custody of the Fund, specifically: Fund Services; the Board; SS&C Eze (trade order management system); Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (middle/back office service provider) and the Trust's attorneys and independent registered public accounting firm (currently, Sullivan & Worcester LLP and Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, respectively), all of which typically receive such information after it is generated.

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

The Board exercises continuing oversight of the disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Disclosure Policies, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of the Funds and their 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 to approve any amendment to these Disclosure Policies. The Board reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice in their sole discretion.

Neither the Adviser nor the Funds may receive compensation in connection with the disclosure of information about a Fund's portfolio securities. In the event of a conflict between the interests of a Fund and the interests of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser, the Adviser's CCO, in consultation with the Trust's CCO, shall make a determination in the best interest of the Fund, and shall report such determination to the Adviser's Board of Directors and to the Fund's 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 a Fund to each of the following entities which, by explicit agreement by virtue of their respective duties to a Fund, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: Fund Administrator, Fund Accountant, Custodian, Transfer Agent, auditors, counsel to the Funds or the trustees, broker-dealers (in connection with the purchase or sale of securities or requests for price quotations or bids on one or more securities), and regulatory authorities. Portfolio holdings information not publicly available with the SEC or through the Funds' website may only be provided to additional third parties, in accordance with the Disclosure Policies, when a Fund has a legitimate business purpose and the third-party recipient is subject to a confidentiality agreement.

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

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

MANAGEMENT

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

Independent Trustees[1]

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee[2]	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years[3]
David G. Mertens (1960) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Board Chair Trustee	Indefinite term; since October 2023. Indefinite term; since March 2017.	Independent Contractor (February 2025 to present); Partner, QSV Equity Investors, LLC, (a privately-held investment advisory firm) (February 2019 to February 2025); Managing Director and Vice President, Jensen Investment Management, Inc. (a privately-held investment advisory firm) (2002 to 2017).	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).
Michele Rackey (1959) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since January 2023.	Chief Executive Officer, Government Employees Benefit Association (GEBA) (benefits and wealth management organization) (2004 to 2020); Board Member, Association Business Services Inc. (ABSI) (for-profit subsidiary of the American Society of Association Executives) (2019 to 2020).	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds).

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served*	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee(2)	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years(3)
Anne W. Kritzmire (1962) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since August 2024.	Principal Owner of AW Kritzmire Consulting (2021-Present); Business Faculty Lead of Lake Forest Graduate School of Management (2021-Present); Head of Multi-Asset and various other positions of Nuveen Investments (1999-2020).	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Lead Independent Director of Thornburg Income Builder Opportunities Trust (a closed end fund) (2020-Present); Trustee, Finance Commissioner, and Acting Treasurer of Village of Long Grove (municipal government) (2017-2025).
Craig B. Wainscott (1961) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Trustee	Indefinite term; since August 2024.	CEO instaCOVER LLC (Specialized insurance/ technology company) 2014-2021, and CFO 2021-2023.	4	Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (for series not affiliated with the Funds); Independent Trustee of iMGP Funds (14 Funds) (2024-Present); Independent Trustee and Board Chair of Brandes Investment Trust (6 Funds) (2011-2024); Board Member of Paradigm Project (social venture company) (2010-2020).

Officers of the Trust

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Jeffrey T. Rauman (1969) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite term; since December 2018.	Senior Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (February 1996 to present).
Kevin J. Hayden (1971) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite term; since January 2023.	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (June 2005 to present).
Richard R. Conner (1982) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since December 2018.	Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (July 2010 to present).

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years
Albert Sosa (1970) 615 E. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite term; since March 2025.	Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (June 2004 to present).
Joseph R. Kolinsky (1970) 2020 E. Financial Way, Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer	Indefinite term; since July 2023.	Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (May 2023 to present); Chief Compliance Officer, Chandler Asset Management, Inc. (2020 to 2022); Director, Corporate Compliance, Pacific Life Insurance Company (2018 to 2019).
Elaine E. Richards (1968) 2020 E. Financial Way, Suite 100 Glendora, CA 91741	Vice President and Secretary	Indefinite term; since February 2025.	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (July 2007 to present).

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

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

(2) As of October 31, 2025, the Trust is comprised of numerous active portfolios managed by unaffiliated investment advisors. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series.

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

Additional Information Concerning Our Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

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

Board Leadership Structure

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. It has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Governance and Nominating Committee and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC"), which are discussed in greater detail under "Trust Committees," below. Currently, all of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees, which are Trustees that are not affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates or any other investment adviser in the Trust or with its principal underwriter. The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent counsel to advise them on matters relating to their responsibilities in connection with the Trust.

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

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

Board Oversight of Risk Management

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

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

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

Trust. The Board annually conducts a 'self-assessment' wherein the effectiveness of the Board and individual Trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each particular Trustee and certain of their Trustee Attributes. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many Trustee Attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the Trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as Trustees of the Trust.

David G. Mertens. Mr. Mertens has substantial mutual fund experience and is experienced with financial, accounting, investment and regulatory matters. He currently serves as an Independent Contractor. Mr. Mertens previously served as Partner of QSV Equity Investors, LLC, a privately held investment advisory firm, from 2019 to 2025. Mr. Mertens also gained substantial mutual fund experience through his tenure as Managing Director and Vice President of Jensen Investment Management, Inc. ("Jensen") from 2002 to 2017. Prior to Jensen, Mr. Mertens held various roles in sales and marketing management with Berger Financial Group, LLC from 1995 to 2002, ending as Senior Vice President of Institutional Marketing for Berger Financial Group and President of its limited purpose broker-dealer, Berger Distributors.

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

Anne W. Kritzmire. Ms. Kritzmire has substantial experience in registered funds and investment management through her experience as Head of Multi-Asset/Solutions Marketing, Managing Director of Closed-End Funds, Managing Director of Channel Marketing, and Director of Customer Insights at Nuveen Investments. Ms. Kritzmire serves as Lead Independent Director on the Board of Directors and is a member of the Audit Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee of the Thornburg Income Builder Opportunities Trust (2020-Present). With respect to the Thornburg Income Builder Opportunities Trust, she is considered to be a qualified financial expert. She has also served on several other boards including as a Trustee, Financial Commissioner, and Acting Treasurer at Village of Long Grove (2017-2025). Ms. Kritzmire has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from University of Notre Dame and has an MBA in Finance and Marketing from Northwestern University, Kellogg Graduate School of Management. Ms. Kritzmire serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the Trust.

Craig B. Wainscott. Mr. Wainscott has substantial global executive and advisory experience, including his current position as a mutual fund trustee at iMGP Funds and early-stage business advisor. He formerly served as an Independent Trustee and Board Chair of Brandes Investment Trust. He also has extensive C-Suite Leadership, including his position as Chief Executive Officer at Russell Investments Canada for five years, leading a diverse collection of businesses such as mutual funds, institutional funds, consulting, and brokerage. He has also served as CEO at instaCOVER LLC and CFO at The Paradigm Project. Mr. Wainscott continues to serve as Board Advisor at Cadenced Biomedical (an early-stage medical device company). He has also served as a board member for The Paradigm Project. Mr. Wainscott is a

qualified financial expert, having served as the CFO for two organizations, audit committee member, and is a CFA. Mr. Wainscott serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the Trust.

Board Committees

The Trust has established the following three standing committees and the membership of each committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Trust faces: the Audit Committee, the QLCC, and the Governance and Nominating Committee. There is no assurance, however, that the Board's committee structure will prevent or mitigate risks in actual practice. The Trust's committee structure is specifically not intended or designed to prevent or mitigate the Funds' investment risks. The Funds are designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. Ms. Rackey is the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will meet at least once per year with respect to the various series of the Trust. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit and any matters bearing on the audit or the Fund's financial statements and to ensure the integrity of the Fund's pricing and financial reporting. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Audit Committee met two times with respect to the Funds.

The Audit Committee also serves as the QLCC for the Trust for the purpose of compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of the Code of Federal Regulations, regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys retained or employed by an issuer who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the issuer (the "issuer attorneys"). An issuer attorney who becomes aware of evidence of a material violation by the Trust, or by any officer, director, employee, or agent of the Trust, may report evidence of such material violation to the QLCC as an alternative to the reporting requirements of Rule 205.3(b) (which requires reporting to the chief legal officer and potentially "up the ladder" to other entities). The QLCC meets as necessary. During the Funds' fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the QLCC did not meet with respect to the Funds.

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

The Governance and Nominating Committee meets regularly with respect to the various series of the Trust. The Governance and Nominating Committee is also responsible for, among other things, reviewing and making recommendations regarding Independent Trustee compensation and the Trustees' annual "self-assessment." Mr. Wainscott is the Chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee.During the Funds' fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Governance and Nominating Committee met two times with respect to the Trust.

Board Interest in the Funds

As of December 31, 2025, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Distributor, as defined herein, or an affiliate of the Adviser or Distributor. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, have direct or indirect interest, the value of which exceeds $120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates. In addition, during the two most recently completed calendar years, neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate families have conducted any transactions (or series of transactions) in which the amount involved exceeds $120,000 and to which the Adviser, the Distributor or any affiliate thereof was a party.

The following table states the dollar range of equity securities of the Funds beneficially owned by the Trustees as of December 31, 2025.

	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Select Large Cap Value Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Small Cap Value Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Large Cap Value Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Mid Cap Value Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
	(None, $1-$10,000, $10,001-$50,000, $50,001-$100,000, Over $100,000)				
Independent Trustees					
David G. Mertens	None	None	None	None	Over $100,000
Michele Rackey	None	None	None	None	$50,001 - $100,000
Anne W. Kritzmire	None	None	None	None	None
Craig B. Wainscott	None	None	None	None	None

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2026, the Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of $116,500 per year allocated among each of the various portfolios comprising the Trust, an additional $7,000 per regularly scheduled Board meeting, and an additional $1,500 for certain special meetings, paid by the Trust or applicable advisors/portfolios, as well as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings. Prior to January 1, 2026, the annual retainer was $108,500. The Trust Chair, Chair of the Audit Committee, and Chair of the Governance and Nominating Committee each receive a separate annual fee of $15,000, $10,000, and $5,000, respectively, provided that the separate fee for the Chair of the Audit Committee will be waived if the same individual serves as both Trust Chair and Audit Committee Chair. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. Set forth below is the compensation received by the Independent Trustees from the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025.

	Aggregate Compensation from the				Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Funds' Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees[1]
	Select Large Cap Value Fund	Small Cap Value Fund	Large Cap Value Fund	Mid Cap Value Fund			
Independent Trustee							
David G. Mertens	$4,616	$4,616	$4,616	$4,616	None	None	$18,464
Joe D. Redwine[2]	$4,384	$4,384	$4,384	$4,384	None	None	$17,536
Michele Rackey	$4,432	$4,432	$4,432	$4,432	None	None	$17,728
Anne W. Kritzmire	$4,309	$4,309	$4,309	$4,309	None	None	$17,236
Craig B. Wainscott	$4,356	$4,356	$4,356	$4,356	None	None	$17,424

(1) There are currently numerous unaffiliated portfolios comprising the Trust. The term "Fund Complex" applies only to the Funds. For the Funds' fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, aggregate Independent Trustees' fees for the Trust were $713,000.

(2) Effective December 31, 2025, Mr. Redwine has resigned from the Board.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted separate Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes permit, subject to certain conditions, access persons of the Adviser to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The Distributor, as defined below, relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3), of the 1940 Act, specifically where the Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser, and no officer, director or general partner of the Distributor serves as an officer, director or general partner of the Trust or the Adviser.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS, AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of the Fund. As of January 31, 2026, the following shareholders were considered to be principal shareholders and/or control persons of the specified class of the relevant Fund.

Principal Shareholders of the Select Large Cap Value Fund, Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Pershing, LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, 14th floor Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	45.59%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	35.86%	Record

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	12.78%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Select Large Cap Value Fund, Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
LPL Financial FBO Customer Accounts Attn: Mutual Fund Operations 4707 Executive Drive San Diego, CA 92121-3091	19.98%	Record
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customer 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	14.49%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	14.37%	Record
RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1800 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7583	11.35%	Record
Raymond James Omnibus for Mutual Funds House Account Firm Attn Mutual Fund Reconciliation 14G 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL 33716-1100	10.03%	Record
UBS WM USA Omnibus Account M/F Attn: Department Manager 1000 Harbor Blvd., 5th Floor Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	10.00%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	9.57%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Small Cap Value Fund, Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Shadowlawn Investments LP 530 Belle Meade Boulevard Nashville, Tennessee 37205-3424	58.56%	Record

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	15.37%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	12.09%	Record
UBS WM USA Omnibus Account Attn: Department Manager 1000 Harbor Blvd., 5th Floor Weehawken, NJ 07086-6761	7.10%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Small Cap Value Fund, Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd., 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	30.52%	Record
Kerr 2012 Gift Trust Margaret L. Kerr Trustee U/A 12/31/2012 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	18.57%	Beneficial
RBC Capital Markets LLC Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Attn: Mutual Fund Ops Manager 250 Nicollet Mall, Suite 1800 Minneapolis, MN 55401-7583	16.55%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	12.47%	Record
Lizanne Falsetto Living Trust Lizanne Falsetto Trustee U/A 05/29/2007 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	8.20%	Beneficial

Principal Shareholders of the Large Cap Value Fund, Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza New York, NY 10004-1901	52.69%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept. 4th Floor 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	46.10%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Large Cap Value Fund, Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Lizanne Falsetto Living Trust Lizanne Falsetto Trustee U/A 05/29/2007 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	43.07%	Beneficial
Huber Capital Investments, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	21.75%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of its Customers 1 New York Plaza New York, NY 10004-1901	21.63%	Record
Joe Huber c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	11.70%	Beneficial

Principal Shareholders of the Mid Cap Value Fund, Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Hilton Family Trust Hugh Hilton & Janet Hilton Trust U/A 06/26/1995 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	88.50%	Beneficial
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	10.26%	Record

Principal Shareholders of the Mid Cap Value Fund, Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Lizanne Falsetto Living Trust Lizanne Falsetto Trustee U/A 05/29/2007 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	42.06%	Beneficial
Huber Capital Investments, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	35.23%	Record

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC Special Custody Account for the Exclusive Benefit of Customer 2801 Market Street Saint Louis, MO 63103-2523	10.51%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody Account FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	8.18%	Record

Control Persons of the Large Cap Value Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Lizanne Falsetto Living Trust Lizanne Falsetto Trustee U/A 05/29/2007 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	35.95%	Beneficial

Control Persons of the Mid Cap Value Fund

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Lizanne Falsetto Living Trust Lizanne Falsetto Trustee U/A 05/29/2007 c/o Huber Capital Management, LLC 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600 El Segundo, California 90245	40.26%	Beneficial

The Small Cap Value Fund and Select Large Cap Value Fund do not have any control persons as of January 31, 2026.

Management Ownership Information. As of January 31, 2026, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Investor Class or the Institutional Class of each Fund.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

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

The Adviser has adopted its own proxy voting policies and procedures, generally consistent with those of its proxy voting vendor, Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"). Accordingly, all proxies shall be submitted to ISS directly from the custodian and available for review and vote by the Adviser's

personnel. The Adviser will generally vote in line with ISS recommendations, but reserves the right to go against the recommendation if management deems it is in the best interest of the shareholders.

Responsibility. The responsibility for administering and overseeing the proxy voting process lies with the COO and Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") of the Adviser.

Conflict of Interest. The Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are designed to ensure that proxies are properly voted and any material conflicts are resolved in the best interest of a Fund. If the Adviser detects a conflict of interest, it will, at its expense, engage the services of an outside proxy voting service or consultant who will provide an independent recommendation on the direction in which the Adviser should vote on the proposal. The proxy voting service's or consultant's determination will be binding on the Adviser.

Review. The Adviser's CCO or designee will review the Adviser's Proxy Policies and update them as necessary.

Proxy Voting Guidelines on Specific Issues. Each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the contractual obligations under the Advisory Agreement or comparable document, and other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote.

The Trust is required to annually file Form N-PX, which lists the Funds' complete proxy voting records for the 12-month period ending June 30. The Funds' proxy voting records are available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 888-HUBERCM (888-482-3726) and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

THE ADVISER

Huber Capital Management, LLC, 999 North Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 600, El Segundo, California 90245, acts as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser. Subject to such policies as the Board may determine, the Adviser is ultimately responsible for investment decisions for the Funds. Pursuant to the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser provides the Funds with such investment advice and supervision as it deems necessary for the proper supervision of the Funds' investments. The Adviser also continuously monitors and maintains each Fund's investment criteria and determines from time to time what securities may be purchased by each Fund. Huber Capital Holdings, LLC holds the majority ownership share of the Adviser and Joseph Huber is the majority owner of Huber Capital Holdings, LLC. Huber Capital Holdings, LLC is a direct control person of the Adviser and Joseph Huber is an indirect control person of the Adviser and is the portfolio manager of the Funds.

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 a Fund's outstanding voting securities and by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such Advisory Agreement. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on behalf of the Funds upon 60 days' written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of a Fund's shareholders or by a vote of a majority of the Board, or by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser under such agreement shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss arising out of any investment or for any act or omission in the execution of portfolio transactions for the Funds,

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 consideration of the services to be provided by the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from each Fund an investment advisory fee computed daily and paid monthly based on a rate equal to a percentage of a Fund's average daily net assets specified in the Prospectus. However, the Adviser may voluntarily agree to waive a portion of the fees payable to it on a month-to-month basis. Please note, the Adviser is voluntarily reducing the Select Large Cap Value Fund's management fee from 0.99% to 0.80%, the Small Cap Value Fund's management fee from 1.35% to 0.99%, the Large Cap Value Fund's management fee from 0.75% to 0.10% and the Mid Cap Value Fund's management fee from 1.00% to 0.10%, through at least February 28, 2027. The Adviser cannot recoup these amounts.

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce management fees and/or pay Fund operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees and any other class-specific expenses) payable to it by each Fund to the extent necessary to limit the Funds' Total Annual Operating Expenses as follows through at least February 28, 2027.

Fund	Expense Cap
Select Large Cap Value Fund	0.99%
Small Cap Value Fund	1.28%
Large Cap Value Fund	0.75%
Mid Cap Value Fund	1.00%

The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and paid expenses in any subsequent month in the 36-month period from the date of the management fee reduction and expense payment if the aggregate amount actually paid by the Fund toward the operating expenses for such fiscal year (taking into account the reimbursement) will not cause the Fund to exceed the lesser of: (1) the expense limitation in place at the time of the management fee reduction and expense payment; or (2) the expense limitation in place at the time of the reimbursement.

For the fiscal years ended October 31 indicated below, the Funds paid the following fees to the Adviser:

Select Large Cap Value Fund

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser
2025	$2,926,276	$0	$206,839	$3,133,115
2024	$1,533,262	$0	$50,026	$1,583,288
2023	$605,539	$109,964	$0	$495,575

Small Cap Value Fund

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser
2025	$798,058	$1,858	$15,460	$811,660
2024	$689,870	$72,238	$0	$617,632
2023	$570,856	$77,007	$0	$493,849

Large Cap Value Fund

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser
2025	$5,994	$5,994	$0	$0
2024	$0	$0	$0	$0
2023	$0	$0	$0	$0

Mid Cap Value Fund

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fees Waived	Management Fees Recouped	Net Management Fees Paid to Adviser
2025	$3,982	$3,982	$0	$0
2024	$0	$0	$0	$0
2023	$0	$0	$0	$0

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

including the Funds, in a manner proportionate to the net assets of each Fund, on a transactional basis, or on such other basis as the Board deems equitable.

DISTRIBUTION

The Trust has entered into a Distribution Agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with Quasar Distributors, LLC, 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101 (the "Distributor"), pursuant to which the Distributor acts as each Fund's distributor, provides certain administration services and promotes and arranges for the sale of Fund shares. The offering of each Fund's shares is continuous. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA.

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

Distribution Plan

The Funds have adopted a Distribution Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which the Funds reimburse the Distributor for eligible expenses incurred under the Plan, at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of each share class of each Fund. Amounts paid under this reimbursement plan, by the Funds, are paid to the Distributor to reimburse it for costs of the services it provides and the expenses it bears in the distribution of the Funds' shares, including overhead and telephone expenses; printing and distribution of prospectuses and reports used in connection with the offering of the Funds' shares to prospective investors; and preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials. Such fee is paid to the Distributor each year only to the extent of such costs and expenses of the Distributor under the Plan actually incurred in that year. In addition, payments to the Distributor under the Plan reimburse the Distributor for payments it makes to selected dealers and administrators which have entered into Service Agreements with the Distributor of periodic fees for services provided to shareholders of the Funds. The services provided by selected dealers pursuant to the Plan are primarily designed to promote the sale of shares of the Funds and include the furnishing of office space and equipment, telephone facilities, personnel and assistance to the Funds in servicing such shareholders. The services provided by the administrators pursuant to the Plan are designed to provide support services to the Funds and include establishing and maintaining shareholders' accounts and records, processing purchase and redemption transactions, answering routine client inquiries regarding the Funds and providing other services to the Funds as may be required. The Rule 12b-1 fee accrual payable for Institutional Class shares for each Fund is currently set at 0.00% through at least February 28, 2027, and any increase to the accrual rate must first be approved by the Board.

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 in its capacity as the Funds' principal underwriter and distribution

coordinator, 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 Fund assets to finance distribution of shares will have the anticipated results, the Board believes there is a reasonable likelihood that one or more of such benefits will result, and because the Board is in a position to monitor the distribution expenses, it is able to determine the benefit of such expenditures in deciding whether to continue the Plan.

The tables below show the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees accrued and the allocation of Rule 12b-1 fees paid by Investor Class shares of the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025.

	Rule 12b-1 fees accrued for 2025
Select Large Cap Value Fund	$106,798
Small Cap Value Fund	$65,410
Large Cap Value Fund	$7,067
Mid Cap Value Fund	$1,113

Rule 12b-1 Fees Paid for 2025	**Advertising / Marketing**	**Printing /Postage**	**Payment to Distributor**	**Payment to Dealers**	**Compensation to Sales Personnel**	**Other**	**Total**
Select Large Cap Value Fund	$0	$0	$0	$106,798	$0	$0	$106,798
Small Cap Value Fund	$0	$0	$0	$65,410	$0	$0	$65,410
Large Cap Value Fund	$0	$0	$0	$7,067	$0	$0	$7,067
Mid Cap Value Fund	$0	$0	$0	$1,113	$0	$0	$1,113

Shareholder Servicing Plan

The Funds have adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan (the "Servicing Plan") with respect to each class of the Fund under which the Adviser will provide, or arrange for others to provide, certain specified shareholder services. Such services include: (1) aggregating and processing purchase and redemption requests and transmitting such orders to the transfer agent; (2) providing shareholders with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in shares of the Funds pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions; (3) processing dividend and distribution payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (4) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their positions; (5) arranging for bank wires; (6) responding to shareholder inquiries concerning their investment; (7) providing sub-accounting with respect to shares of the Funds beneficially owned by shareholders or the information necessary for sub-accounting; (8) if required by law, forwarding shareholder communications (such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual and semi-annual financial statements and dividend, distribution and tax notices); and (9) providing similar services as may reasonably be requested.

As compensation for the provision of shareholder services, the Funds will pay the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of each Fund's average daily net assets except for the Institutional Class shares of the Mid Cap Value Fund which has a shareholder servicing plan fee of up to 0.10%. The Adviser will pay certain banks, trust companies, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (each, a

"Participating Organization") out of the fees the Adviser receives from the Funds under the Servicing Plan to the extent that the Participating Organization performs shareholder servicing functions for the Funds' shares owned by its customers. The Servicing Plan fee accrual payable for Institutional Class shares for each Fund, except for the Mid Cap Value Fund, is currently set at 0.00% through at least February 28, 2027. Each Fund's Investor Class and the Mid Cap Value Fund's Institutional Class shares incurred shareholder servicing fees in the following amounts for the periods indicated below.

Fund	Shareholder Servicing Plan Fees Incurred During Fiscal Years Ended October 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Select Large Cap Value Fund - Investor Class	$42,719	$29,801	$17,531
Small Cap Value Fund - Investor Class	$18,315	$18,168	$17,415
Large Cap Value Fund - Investor Class	$394	$0	$0
Mid Cap Value Fund - Investor Class	$0	$0	$0
Mid Cap Value Fund - Institutional Class	$0	$0	$0

MARKETING AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS

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

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

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

The prospect of receiving, or the receipt of additional payments or other compensation as described above by financial intermediaries may provide such intermediaries and/or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Funds, 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 the Fund shares.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Pursuant to a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement (the "Administration Agreement") between the Trust and U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS" or the "Administrator"), doing business as U.S.

Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, Fund Services acts as the Funds' administrator. Fund Services provides certain administrative services to the Funds, including, among other responsibilities, coordinating the negotiation of contracts and fees with, and the monitoring of performance and billing of, the Funds' 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 Funds 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 Funds, 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 Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of Fund shares. Additionally, Fund Services provides Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") services to the Trust under a separate agreement. The cost for the CCO services is charged to the Funds and allocated by the Board annually.

For the fiscal years indicated below, the Funds paid the following fees to Fund Services for fund administration services.

	Administration Fees Paid During Fiscal Years Ended October 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Select Large Cap Value Fund	$193,829	$183,872	$98,991
Small Cap Value Fund	$67,473	$83,908	$81,654
Large Cap Value Fund	$35,684	$48,633	$54,424
Mid Cap Value Fund	$32,025	$47,616	$54,381

Fund Services also acts as fund accountant ("Fund Accountant"), transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

Pursuant to a custodian agreement between the Trust and the Funds, U.S. Bank National Association, an affiliate of Fund Services, serves as the custodian of the Funds' assets (the "Custodian"), whereby the Custodian holds the Funds' portfolio securities in safekeeping and keeps all necessary records and documents relating to its duties. The Custodian is compensated with an asset-based fee plus transaction fees and is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian's address is 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Funds. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Funds may invest.

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

Sullivan & Worcester LLP ("Sullivan & Worcester"), 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10020 serves as legal counsel to the Trust and provides counsel on legal matters relating to the Funds. Sullivan & Worcester also serves as independent legal counsel to the Board.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Joseph Huber is the portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. The following table shows the number of other accounts managed (not including the Funds) by the portfolio manager and the total assets in the accounts managed within various categories as of October 31, 2025.

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts (excluding the Funds)	Total Assets in the Accounts ($ Million)	Number of Accounts for Which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Total Assets in the Accounts ($ Million)
Registered Investment Companies	0	$0	0	$0
Other Pooled Investments	0	$0	0	$0
Other Accounts	6	$132.5	0	$0

Material Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio manager who has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to other accounts may be presented with potential or actual conflicts of interest.

The management of other accounts may result in the portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of the Funds and/or other accounts. In approving the Advisory Agreement, the Board was satisfied that the portfolio manager would be able to devote sufficient attention to the management of the Funds, and that the Adviser seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of the portfolio manager.

With respect to securities transactions for the Funds, the Adviser determines which broker to use to execute each transaction consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. If the Adviser believes that the purchase or sale of a security is in the best interest of more than one of its clients, it may aggregate the securities to be purchased or sold to obtain favorable execution and/or lower brokerage commissions. The Adviser will allocate securities so purchased or sold in the manner that it considers being equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to its clients.

The Adviser does not anticipate any conflicts of interest between management of the Funds and other funds and accounts managed by the firm. The Adviser's brokerage and trading policies ensure that no conflicts arise between transactions involving the Funds and those involving separately managed accounts.

Compensation. The portfolio manager is compensated with a salary and bonus package. The portfolio manager of the Funds is supported by the full research team of the Adviser. Compensation is used to reward, attract and retain high quality investment professionals. An investment professional such as the portfolio manager has a base salary and is eligible for an annual bonus, which may be paid in the form of either cash or stock.

The Adviser believes consistent execution of the proprietary research process results in superior, risk-adjusted portfolio returns. It is the quality of the investment professional's execution of this process rather than the performance of particular securities that is evaluated in determining compensation. Compensation likewise is not tied to performance of the Funds or separate accounts, specific industries within the funds or separate accounts or to any type of asset or revenue-related objective, other than to the

extent that the overall revenues of the Adviser attributable to such factors may affect the size of the Adviser's overall bonus pool.

Bonuses and salaries for investment professionals are determined by the Chief Executive Officer (the managing member) of the Adviser using tools which may include, but are not limited to, annual evaluations, compensation surveys, feedback from other employees and advice from outside counsel. The amount of the bonus usually is shaped by the total amount of the Adviser's bonus pool available for the year, which is generally a function of net income, but no investment professional receives a bonus that is a pre-determined percentage of net income.

The portfolio manager does not participate in a company-sponsored retirement plan and receives standard benefits commensurate with the other employees of the Adviser. The portfolio manager does not receive deferred compensation.

Securities Owned in the Funds by Portfolio Manager. As of October 31, 2025, the portfolio manager owned the following securities in the Funds.

	Dollar Range of Equity Securities owned in the Funds (None, $1-$10,000, $10,001-$50,000, $50,001-$100,000, $100,001 - $500,000, $500,001 - $1,000,000, Over $1,000,000)			
Portfolio Manager	**Select Large Cap Value Fund**	**Small Cap Value Fund**	**Large Cap Value Fund**	**Mid Cap Value Fund**
Joseph Huber	$100,001-$500,000	$100,001-$500,000	Over $1,000,000	$100,001-$500,000

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by each Fund and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute each Fund's portfolio transactions. The purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed by using a broker for the transaction.

Purchases of portfolio securities for each Fund also may be made directly from issuers or from underwriters. Where possible, purchase and sale transactions will be effected through dealers (including banks) that specialize in the types of securities which the Funds will be holding, unless better executions are available elsewhere. Dealers and underwriters usually act as principal for their own accounts. Purchases from underwriters will include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked price. If the execution and price offered by more than one dealer or underwriter are comparable, the order may be allocated to a dealer or underwriter that has provided research or other services as discussed below.

In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser will seek best execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, such as the size of the order, the difficulty of execution, the operational facilities of the firm involved, the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities, and other factors. The Adviser considers such information, which is in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by them under their Agreement with the Funds, to be useful in varying degrees, but of indeterminable value. Portfolio transactions may be placed with broker-dealers who sell shares of the Funds subject to rules adopted by FINRA.

While it is the Adviser's general policy to seek best execution first to obtain the most favorable price and execution available, in selecting a broker-dealer to execute portfolio transactions for the Funds when it is

determined that more than one broker-dealer can deliver best execution, weight is also given to the ability of a broker-dealer to furnish brokerage and research services as it is defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to the Funds or to the Adviser, even if the specific services are not directly useful to the Funds and may be useful to the Adviser in advising other clients. In negotiating commissions with a broker or evaluating the spread to be paid to a dealer, the Funds may therefore pay a higher commission or spread than would be the case if no weight were given to the furnishing of these supplemental services, provided that the amount of such commission or spread has been determined in good faith by the Adviser to be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by such broker-dealer. The standard of reasonableness is to be measured in light of the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Funds.

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

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

For the fiscal years indicated below, the Funds paid the following in brokerage commissions:

	Aggregate Brokerage Commissions Paid During Fiscal Years Ended October 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Select Large Cap Value Fund	$129,756	$107,148	$25,134
Small Cap Value Fund	$43,714	$28,971	$22,283
Large Cap Value Fund	$7,104	$3,173	$3,306
Mid Cap Value Fund	$5,652	$5,958	$4,979

The table below indicates the portion of each Fund's aggregate brokerage for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025 (from the table above) that was directed to brokers who, in addition to providing trade execution, also supplied the Funds with research services.

	Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2025	
	Dollar Value of Securities Traded	**Related Soft Dollar Brokerage Commissions**
Select Large Cap Value Fund	$424,506,192	$66,654
Small Cap Value Fund	$58,375,981	$16,365
Large Cap Value Fund	$14,067,170	$3,242
Mid Cap Value Fund	$15,095,410	$2,776

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Select Large Cap Value Fund owned securities of its regular broker dealers as follows:

Broker/Dealer	Amount
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	$5,672,651

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Large Cap Value Fund owned securities of its regular broker dealers as follows:

Broker/Dealer	Amount
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	$342,232

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, the Small Cap Value Fund and Mid Cap Value Fund did not acquire securities of their regular brokers or dealers.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF FUND SHARES

Detailed information on the purchase and redemption of shares is included in the Prospectus. Shares of the Funds are sold without a sales charge at the next price calculated after receipt of an order for purchase. In order to purchase shares of the Funds, you must invest the initial minimum investment for the relevant class of shares. However, the Funds reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to waive the minimum initial investment amount for certain investors, or to waive or reduce the minimum initial investment for

401(k)s or other tax-deferred retirement plans. You may purchase shares on any day that the NYSE is open for business by placing orders with the Funds.

The Funds reserve the right to refuse any purchase requests, particularly those that would not be in the best interests of the Funds or their shareholders and could adversely affect the Funds or their operations. This includes those from any individual or group who, in the Funds' view, is likely to engage in or has a history of excessive trading (usually defined as more than four transactions out of the Funds within a calendar year). Furthermore, the Funds may suspend the right to redeem their shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than three business days (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Funds of securities owned by them is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Funds fairly to determine the value of their net assets; or (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Funds' shareholders.

In-Kind Purchases and Redemptions

Payment for shares of the Funds may, in the discretion of the Trust, be made in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Funds as described in the Prospectus. For further information about this form of payment, contact the Transfer Agent. In connection with an in-kind securities payment, the Funds will require, among other things, that the securities be valued on the day of purchase in accordance with the pricing methods used by the Funds and that the Funds receive satisfactory assurances that they will have good and marketable title to the securities received by them; that the securities be in proper form for transfer to the Funds; and that adequate information be provided concerning the basis and other tax matters relating to the securities.

The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act so that the Funds are obligated to redeem their shares solely in cash up to the lesser of $250,000 or 1% of its net asset value during any 90-day period for any shareholder of the Funds. Each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption price of its shares in excess of $250,000 or l% of its net asset value either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of portfolio securities (instead of cash). The securities distributed in-kind would be readily marketable and would be valued for this purpose using the same method employed in calculating each Fund's NAV. If a shareholder receives redemption proceeds in-kind, the redemption would be a taxable event and the shareholder should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the redemption.

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

traded through the marketplace or with the counterparty to the transaction in order to effect a change in beneficial ownership.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Funds' shares will fluctuate and is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) each business day. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that it will not be open for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday/Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, the NYSE may close on days not included in that announcement.

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

Generally, the Funds' investments are valued at market value or, in the absence of a market value, at fair value as determined in good faith by the Funds' valuation designee pursuant to procedures adopted by the Adviser. The Board has designated the Adviser as its "valuation designee" under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, subject to its oversight.

The Funds' securities which are traded on securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on the exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any reported sales, at the mean between the last available bid and asked price.

Securities that are traded on more than one exchange are valued on the exchange determined by the Adviser to be the primary market. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("Nasdaq") Global Market System 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. Over-the-counter ("OTC") securities which are not traded in the Nasdaq Global Market System shall be valued at the most recent sales price.

Debt securities are similarly valued under the valuation designee's procedures, which may include independent third-party pricing services. Any such pricing service, in determining value, will use information with respect to transactions in the securities being valued, quotations from dealers, market transactions in comparable securities, analyses and evaluations of various relationships between securities and yield to maturity information.

In the case of foreign securities, the occurrence of certain events after the close of foreign markets, but prior to the time the Funds' NAVs are calculated (such as a significant surge or decline in the U.S. or other markets) often will result in an adjustment to the trading prices of foreign securities when foreign markets open on the following business day. If such events occur, the Funds will value foreign securities at fair value, taking into account such events, in calculating the NAVs. In such cases, use of fair valuation can reduce an investor's ability to seek to profit by estimating the Funds' NAVs in advance of the time the NAVs are calculated. The Adviser anticipates that the Funds' portfolio holdings will be fair valued only if market quotations for those holdings are considered unreliable or are unavailable.

All other assets of the Funds are valued in such manner as the valuation designee in good faith deems appropriate to reflect their fair value.

TAX MATTERS

Each series of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund, as a series of the Trust, has elected and intends to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code, and to comply with all applicable requirements regarding the source of its income, diversification of its assets and the timing and amount of its distributions. The Funds' policy is to distribute to their shareholders all of the Funds' net taxable income and any net realized long-term capital gains for each fiscal year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements of the Code, so that the Funds will not be subject to federal income or excise taxes in any year. However, the Funds can give no assurances that distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes in all periods. To avoid the nondeductible 4% Federal excise tax, each Fund must distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (i) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (ii) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-month period ending on October 31 of such year and (iii) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Funds paid no federal income tax.

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

Net investment 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 carryforward of a Fund. Capital losses sustained and not used in a taxable year may be carried forward indefinitely to offset capital gain of the Fund in future years.

At October 31, 2025, the Select Large Cap Value Fund had short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards of $25,897,722 and $3,885,306, respectively. The Small Cap Value Fund had short-term

and long-term capital loss carryforwards of $14,716,895 and $1,929,646, respectively. The Large Cap Value Fund had short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards of $1,683,546 and $340,073, respectively. The Mid Cap Value Fund had short-term and long-term capital loss carryforwards of $1,515,309 and $264,129, respectively. The capital loss carryforwards in each Fund can be carried over indefinitely to offset future gains.

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 a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible under current law for taxation at long-term capital gain rates to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and provided that certain holding period requirements are met. In addition, a 3.8% Medicare surtax generally applies to net investment income, which includes dividend income and net capital gains from an investment in a Fund for taxpayers whose adjusted gross income exceeds $200,000 for single filers or $250,000 for married joint filers. In the case of corporate shareholders, a portion of the distributions may qualify for the intercorporate dividends-received deduction to the extent a Fund reports the amount distributed as a qualifying dividend and provided that 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 a Fund for its taxable year. In view of each Fund's investment policies, it is expected that dividends from domestic corporations will be part of each Fund's gross income and that, accordingly, part of the distributions by each Fund may be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment for individual shareholders or for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. However, the portion of each 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. A Fund may have little or no qualified dividend income in some years. Further, the dividends-received deduction may be reduced or eliminated if Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days.

Long-term capital gain distributions are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains regardless of the length of time a shareholder held his or her Fund shares. Capital gain distributions are not eligible for qualified dividend income treatment or the dividends-received deduction referred to in the previous paragraph. Distributions of any net investment income and net realized capital gains will be taxable as described above, whether received in shares or in cash. Shareholders who choose to receive distributions in the form of additional shares will have a cost basis for federal income tax purposes in each share so received equal to the NAV of a share on the reinvestment date. Distributions generally are taxable when received or deemed to be received. However, distributions declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid the following January are taxable as if received on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are includable in alternative minimum taxable income in computing liability for the alternative minimum tax of a shareholder who is an individual. There is no requirement that the Funds take into consideration any tax implications when implementing their investment strategies. Shareholders should note that the Funds may make taxable distributions of income and capital gains even when share values have declined.

Non-corporate taxpayers generally may deduct 20% of "qualified business income" derived either directly or through partnerships or S corporations. For this purpose, "qualified business income" generally includes ordinary real estate investment trust ("REIT") dividends and income derived from master limited partnership ("MLP") investments. Non-corporate shareholders can claim the qualified business income deduction with respect to REIT dividends received by the Fund if the Fund meets certain holding period and reporting requirements. There is currently no mechanism for a Fund, to the extent that a Fund invests in MLPs, to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the character of income derived from MLP

investments so as to allow such shareholders to claim this deduction. It is uncertain whether future legislation or other guidance will enable a Fund to pass through to non-corporate shareholders the ability to claim this deduction.

The Funds may be subject to foreign taxes on income earned with respect to securities of foreign corporations. Based on the principal investment strategies of the fund, it is not expected that the Fund will be eligible to pass through to shareholders any credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes.

Redemption of Fund shares may result in recognition of a taxable gain or loss. Any loss realized upon redemption or sale of shares within six months from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions of long-term capital gains during such six-month period. Any loss realized upon a redemption may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the same Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the redemption.

Under the Code, the Funds will be required to report to the Internal Revenue Service all distributions of taxable income and capital gains as well as gross proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares, except in the case of exempt shareholders, which includes most corporations. Pursuant to the backup withholding provisions of the Code, distributions of any taxable income and capital gains and proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares may be subject to withholding of federal income tax at a rate under section 3406 of the Code, in the case of non-exempt shareholders who fail to furnish the Funds with their Social Security or taxpayer identification numbers and with required certifications regarding their status under the federal income tax law. If the withholding provisions are applicable, any such distributions and proceeds, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares, will be reduced by the amounts required to be withheld. Corporate and other exempt shareholders should provide the Funds with their taxpayer identification numbers or certify their exempt status in order to avoid possible erroneous application of backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's ultimate federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. The Funds reserve the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

A 30% withholding tax on a Fund's ordinary income distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution," it undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If applicable, withholding under FATCA is required generally with respect to ordinary income distributions from a Fund. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your shares, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the Internal Revenue Service to obtain the benefits of such exemption or reduction. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

This discussion and the related discussion in the Prospectus have been prepared by Fund management. The information above is only a summary of some of the tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders. No attempt has been made to discuss individual tax consequences and this discussion should not be construed as applicable to all shareholders' tax situations. Investors should

consult their own tax advisers to determine the suitability of the Funds and the applicability of any state, local or foreign taxation. Sullivan & Worcester LLP has expressed no opinion in respect thereof.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Funds will generally receive income in the form of dividends and interest earned on their investments in securities. This income, less the expenses incurred in operations, is a Fund's net investment income, substantially all of which will be declared as dividends to the Fund's shareholders.

The amount of income dividend payments by a Fund is dependent upon the amount of net investment income received by the Fund from its portfolio holdings, is not guaranteed and is subject to the discretion of the Board. The Funds do not pay "interest" or guarantee any fixed rate of return on an investment in their shares.

The Funds also may derive capital gains or losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of their portfolio securities. Any net gain the Funds may realize from dispositions involving investments held less than the period required for long-term capital gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing short-term capital gains and losses (taking into account any carryover of capital losses from previous taxable years), although a distribution from capital gains, will be distributed to shareholders with and as a part of dividends giving rise to ordinary income. If during any year a Fund realizes a net gain on transactions involving investments held more than the period required for long-term gain or loss recognition or otherwise producing long-term capital gains and losses, the Fund will have a net long-term capital gain. After deduction of the amount of any net short-term capital loss, the balance (to the extent not offset by any capital losses carried over from previous taxable years) will be distributed and treated as long-term capital gains in the hands of the shareholders regardless of the length of time a Fund's shares may have been held by the shareholders. For more information concerning applicable capital gains tax rates, see your tax adviser.

Any dividend or distribution paid by a Fund reduces the Fund's NAV per share on the date paid by the amount of the dividend or distribution per share. Accordingly, a dividend or distribution paid shortly after a purchase of shares by a shareholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital (to the extent it is paid on the shares so purchased), even though it would be subject to income taxes.

Dividends and other distributions will be made in the form of additional shares of a Fund unless the shareholder has otherwise indicated. Dividends will be taxable whether received in cash or in additional shares. Investors have the right to change their elections with respect to the reinvestment of dividends and distributions by notifying the Transfer Agent by telephone or in writing, but any such change will be effective only as to dividends and other distributions for which the record date is seven or more business days after the Transfer Agent has received the written request.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

With respect to the Funds, the Trust may offer more than one class of shares. The Trust has adopted a Multiple Class Plan pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act, detailing the attributes of each class of a Fund and reserved the right to create and issue additional series or classes. Each share of a series or class represents an equal proportionate interest in that series or class with each other share of that series or class. Currently, each Fund offers two classes of shares: Investor Class and Institutional Class.

The shares of each series or class participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series or class. Expenses of the Trust which are not attributable to a specific series or class are allocated among all the series in a manner believed by management of the Trust to be fair and equitable. Shares have no pre-emptive or conversion rights. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. Shares of each series or class generally vote together, except when required under federal securities laws to vote separately on matters that only affect a particular class, such as the approval of distribution plans for a particular class.

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

notice to the series' or class' shareholders. Unless each series and class is so terminated, the Trust will continue indefinitely.

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

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

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. The Form N-CSR for the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, is a separate document supplied upon request and the financial statements, accompanying notes and reports of the independent registered public accounting firm appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

APPENDIX
Description of Ratings

SHORT-TERM RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

An S&P issue credit rating is a current opinion of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion evaluates the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default. The issue credit rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a financial obligation, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

Issue credit ratings are based on current information furnished by the obligors or obtained by S&P from other sources it considers reliable. S&P does not perform an audit in connection with any credit rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. Credit ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

Issue credit ratings can be either long term or short term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

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

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

A-3
A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B
A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of 'B-1', 'B-2', and 'B-3' may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the 'B' category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B-1
A short-term obligation rated 'B-1' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-2
A short-term obligation rated 'B-2' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-3
A short-term obligation rated 'B-3' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

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

D
A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Dual Ratings
S&P assigns "dual" ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Risks
Country risk considerations are a standard part of S&P's analysis for credit ratings on any issuer or issue. Currency of repayment is a key factor in this analysis. An obligor's capacity to repay foreign currency obligations may be lower than its capacity to repay obligations in its local currency due to the sovereign government's own relatively lower capacity to repay external versus domestic debt. These sovereign risk considerations are incorporated in the debt ratings assigned to specific issues. Foreign currency issuer

ratings are also distinguished from local currency issuer ratings to identify those instances where sovereign risks make them different for the same issuer.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. Short-Term Debt Ratings

Short-Term Ratings

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted.

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

Prime-1
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-2
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-3
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

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

Note: Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support-provider.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.: Corporate Bond Ratings

Aaa--Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality and carry the smallest degree of investment risk. Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin, and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa--Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

Moody's applies numerical modifiers "1," "2" and "3" to both the Aaa and Aa rating classifications. The modifier "1" indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier "2" indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier "3" indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

A--Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa--Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, *i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great period of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

S&P Global Ratings Corporate Bond Ratings

AAA--This is the highest rating assigned by S&P to a debt obligation and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

AA--Bonds rated AA also qualify as high-quality debt obligations. Capacity to pay principal and interest is very strong, and in the majority of instances they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A--Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay principal and interest, although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB--Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay principal and interest for bonds in this category than for bonds in the A category.

Commercial Paper Ratings

Moody's commercial paper ratings are assessments of the issuer's ability to repay punctually promissory obligations. Moody's employs the following three designations, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment capacity of rated issuers: Prime 1--highest quality; Prime 2--higher quality; Prime 3--high quality.

An S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment. Ratings are graded into four categories, ranging from "A" for the highest quality obligations to "D" for the lowest.

Issues assigned the highest rating, A, are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. Issues in this category are delineated with the numbers "1", "2" and "3" to indicate the relative degree of safety. The designation A-1 indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. A "+" designation is applied to those issues rated "A-1" which possess extremely strong safety characteristics. Capacity for timely payment on issues with the designation "A-2" is strong. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1. Issues carrying the designation "A-3" have a satisfactory capacity for timely payment. They are, however, somewhat more vulnerable to the adverse effect of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.