

Mar Vista Strategic Growth Fund (the “Fund”),
a series of Manager Directed Portfolios (the “Trust”)

Supplement dated January 3, 2023
to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated July 25, 2022, as previously supplemented

Compliance Services Change

Effective January 1, 2023, Ms. Jill Silver is the Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer of the Trust.

Accordingly, the officers table in the “Trustees and Officers” section of the SAI is hereby replaced with the following:

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
OFFICERS		
Scott M. Ostrowski (Born 1980)	President and Principal Executive Officer, since August 10, 2021	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2006
Alyssa M. Bernard (Born 1988)	Vice President and Secretary, since August 20, 2019 ⁽²⁾	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2021; Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 2018–2021; Attorney, Mutual Fund Disclosure, Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc., 2017–2018
Jill S. Silver (Born 1976)	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, since January 1, 2023	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since December 2022; Compliance Director, Corebridge Financial Inc. (previously AIG), 2019–2022; Compliance Manager, Corebridge Financial Inc., 2018–2019
Ryan S. Frank (Born 1985)	Treasurer, and Principal Financial Officer, since August 17, 2022	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2008
Colton W. Scarmardo (Born 1997)	Assistant Treasurer, since August 17, 2022	Fund Administrator, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2019; Business Administration Student, 2015–2019
Isabella K. Zoller (Born 1994)	Assistant Secretary, since February 15, 2022	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2021; Regulatory Administration Attorney, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2019; Regulatory Administration Intern, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 2018–2019; Law Student, 2016–2019

(1) Each officer is elected annually and serves until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified.

(2) Ms. Bernard has served as Vice President of the Trust, in addition to her other positions held with the Trust, since May 11, 2021.

In addition, the “Services Providers - Compliance Services” section of the SAI is replaced with the following:

Fund Services provides compliance services to the Fund pursuant to a service agreement between Fund Services and the Trust. Under this service agreement, Fund Services also provides an individual to serve as Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust, subject to the approval and oversight of the Board. The Board has approved Ms. Silver as Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust.

All references in the Prospectus and SAI to Vigilant Compliance, LLC and Mr. Justin Dausch should be disregarded.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.



MANAGER DIRECTED PORTFOLIOS

Mar Vista Strategic Growth Fund
Institutional Shares (MVSIX)
Investor Shares (MVSNX)
Retirement Shares (MVSRX)

615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION **July 25, 2022, as amended July 26, 2022**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about the Mar Vista Strategic Growth Fund (the “Fund”), a series of Manager Directed Portfolios (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s current prospectus, dated July 25, 2022, as amended July 26, 2022 (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented and amended from time to time.

The Fund is the successor to the Harbor Strategic Growth Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), a series of Harbor Funds. The financial statements of the Predecessor Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, included in the [Annual Report](#) to shareholders, the report dated December 21, 2021 of Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm for the Predecessor Fund, and the financial statements of the Predecessor Fund for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2022, included in the [Semi-Annual Report](#) to shareholders, are incorporated into this SAI by reference. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated herein by reference.

To obtain a copy of the Prospectus and/or the Predecessor Fund’s annual and semi-annual shareholder reports, free of charge, please write to the Fund at 615 East Michigan Street, Third Floor, Milwaukee, WI 53202, or call toll-free (855) 870-3188, or on the website of the Fund at www.marvistainvestments.com.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Fund is a mutual fund that is a diversified, separate series of Manager Directed Portfolios (the “Trust”). The Trust is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on April 4, 2006. Effective July 1, 2016, the Trust changed its name from The Roxbury Funds to Manager Directed Portfolios. The Declaration of Trust permits the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) to establish series of shares, each of which constitutes a series separate and distinct from the shares of the other series. The Fund has established Institutional Shares, Investor Shares, and Retirement Shares.

FUND HISTORY

On or about July 25, 2022, the Predecessor Fund will reorganize back into the Trust (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund was organized as a new “shell” series of the Trust with no assets and had not commenced operations. The Fund has adopted the performance and financial history of the Predecessor Fund and the Original Mar Vista Fund (defined below). As part of the Reorganization, Institutional Class and Administrative Class shareholders of the Predecessor Fund received Institutional Shares of the Fund, Retirement Class shareholders of the Predecessor Fund received Retirement Shares of the Fund and Investor Class shareholders of the Predecessor Fund received Investor Shares of the Fund.

The Roxbury/Mar Vista Strategic Growth Fund (the “Original Mar Vista Fund”), a series of the Roxbury Funds (now known as Manager Directed Portfolios) commenced operations on November 1, 2011 with a single Institutional Class of shares. Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC (“Mar Vista,” or the “Adviser”) served as the Original Mar Vista Fund’s investment sub-adviser and Roxbury Capital Management, LLC (“Roxbury”) served as the Original Mar Vista Fund’s investment adviser from inception until January 20, 2015. Effective January 20, 2015, Mar Vista replaced Roxbury as the primary investment adviser to the Original Mar Vista Fund and the Original Mar Vista Fund was renamed the Mar Vista Strategic Growth Fund. On March 6, 2017, the Original Mar Vista Fund reorganized into the Predecessor Fund, a series of Harbor Funds, an unaffiliated registered investment company. Shareholders of the Original Mar Vista Fund received Institutional Class shares of the Predecessor Fund as part of the 2017 reorganization. Mar Vista served as the investment sub-adviser to the Predecessor Fund and Harbor Capital Advisors Inc. (“Harbor Capital”) served as the investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund.

INVESTMENT POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

The following information supplements the information concerning the Fund’s investment objective, policies and limitations found in the prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital. The investment objective of the Fund may be changed without shareholder approval upon 60 days’ notice to shareholders.

The Fund invests in equity securities that Mar Vista believes have strong growth characteristics and are undervalued in the marketplace. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily (at least

65% of its net assets) in equity securities, principally common and preferred stocks, of U.S. companies. The Fund tends to invest more significantly in equity securities of companies with larger market capitalizations, but may also invest in equity securities of mid and small market capitalization companies. The Fund may purchase securities of companies engaged in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and may from time to time invest in foreign securities, including American Depositary Receipts.

Diversification Status

The Fund is diversified. Under applicable federal laws, to qualify as a diversified fund, the Fund, with respect to 75% of its total assets, may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not hold more than 10% of the voting securities of any one such issuer. The remaining 25% of the Fund’s total assets does not need to be “diversified” and may be invested in securities of a single issuer, subject to other applicable laws. The diversification of the Fund’s holdings is measured at the time the Fund purchases a security. However, if the Fund purchases a security and holds it for a period of time, the security may become a larger percentage of the Fund’s total assets due to movements in the financial markets. If the market affects several securities held by the Fund, the Fund may have a greater percentage of its assets invested in securities of fewer issuers. The Fund’s classification as a diversified fund is a fundamental policy, and cannot be changed without the prior approval of the Fund’s shareholders, as described under “Investment Limitations,” below.

General Market Risks

U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent years. The securities markets have experienced reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default and valuation difficulties, all of which may increase the risk of investing in securities held by the Fund.

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 Fund, unusually high and unanticipated levels of redemptions, an increase in portfolio turnover, a decrease in net asset value (“NAV”), and an increase in Fund expenses. It may also be unusually difficult to identify both investment risks and opportunities, in which case investment objectives may not be met. Market events may affect a single issuer, industry, sector, or the market as a whole. Traditionally liquid investments may experience periods of diminished liquidity. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value and the Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which the Fund invests. It is impossible to predict whether or for how long such market events will continue, particularly if they are unprecedented, unforeseen or widespread events or conditions. Therefore, it is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply and for extended periods, and you could lose money.

Governmental and regulatory actions, including tax law changes, may also impair portfolio management and have unexpected or adverse consequences on particular markets, strategies, or investments. Policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are affecting many aspects of financial regulation and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. In addition, economies and financial markets

throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not the Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

Investment Strategies and Related Risks

Bank Obligations. The Fund may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated obligations of major banks, including certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances of major U.S. and foreign banks and their branches located outside of the U.S., of U.S. branches of foreign banks, of foreign branches of foreign banks, of U.S. agencies of foreign banks and of wholly-owned banking subsidiaries of such foreign banks located in the U.S. Obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and U.S. branches of wholly-owned subsidiaries of foreign banks may be general obligations of the parent bank, or the issuing branch or subsidiary, or both, or may be limited by the terms of a specific obligation or by government regulation. Because such obligations are issued by foreign entities, they are subject to the risks of foreign investing. A brief description of some typical types of bank obligations follows:

- *Bankers' Acceptances.* Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft that has been drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation of both the bank and the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity.
- *Certificates of Deposit.* Certificates of deposit are certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from 14 days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate. Variable rate certificates of deposit provide that the interest rate will fluctuate on designated dates based on changes in a designated base rate (such as the composite rate for certificates of deposit established by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York).
- *Time Deposits.* Time deposits are bank deposits for fixed periods of time.

Cash Management. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest no more than 15% of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents including high-quality money market instruments and money market funds in order to manage cash flow. Certain types of these instruments are described below.

Commercial Paper. The Fund may invest in commercial paper. Commercial paper consists of short-term (up to 270 days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. The Fund may invest only in commercial paper rated A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's Ratings Service ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or if not rated, determined by the investment adviser to be of comparable quality.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities have characteristics similar to both fixed income and equity securities. Because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to move together with the market value of the underlying stock. As a result, the Fund's selection of convertible securities is based, to a great extent, on the potential for capital appreciation that may exist in the underlying stock. The value of convertible securities is also affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuers and any call provisions.

The Fund may invest in convertible securities that are rated, at the time of purchase, in the three highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) such as Moody’s or S&P, or if unrated, are determined by the investment adviser to be of comparable quality. Ratings represent the rating agency’s opinion regarding the quality of the security and are not a guarantee of quality. Should the rating of a security be downgraded subsequent to the Fund’s purchase of the security, the investment adviser will determine whether it is in the best interest of the Fund to retain the security.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for fund shareholders) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Fund’s service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund or its shareholders. As a result, the Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted.

Debt Securities. Debt securities represent money borrowed that obligates the issuer (*e.g.*, a corporation, municipality, government, government agency) to repay the borrowed amount at maturity (when the obligation is due and payable) and usually to pay the holder interest at specific times.

The value of debt securities may be affected significantly by changes in interest rates. Generally, when interest rates rise, a debt security’s value declines and when interest rates decline, its market value rises. Generally, the longer a debt security’s maturity, the greater the interest rate risk and the higher its yield. Conversely, the shorter a debt security’s maturity, the lower the interest rate risk and the lower its yield. Individual debt securities may be subject to the credit risk of the issuer. The underlying issuer may experience unanticipated financial problems and may be unable to meet its payment obligations. Debt securities receiving a lower rating compared to higher rated debt securities, may have a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments due to changes in economic conditions or other adverse circumstances. Ratings agencies such as Moody’s, Fitch and S&P provide ratings on debt obligations

based on their analyses of information they deem relevant. Ratings are essentially opinions or judgments of the credit quality of an issuer and may prove to be inaccurate.

Foreign Investments and Currencies. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers that are publicly traded in the U.S. The Fund may also invest in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), and may purchase and sell foreign currency.

Depositary Receipts. ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs”), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the U.S. or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs may be available through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and a depository. An unsponsored facility may be established by a depository without participation by the issuer of the underlying security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of the unsponsored facility. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through, to the holders of the receipts, voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities. These risks include foreign exchange risk as well as the political and economic risks of the underlying issuer’s country.

Political and Economic Factors. Individual foreign economies of certain countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, diversification and balance of payments position. The internal policies 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.

The United Kingdom (UK) withdrew from the European Union (EU) on January 31, 2020 following a June 2016 referendum referred to as “Brexit.” Although the UK and EU have made a trade deal that was entered into force on May 1, 2021, certain post-EU arrangements were outside the scope of the negotiating mandate and remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. The uncertainty surrounding the UK’s economy, and its legal, political, and economic relationship with the remaining member states of the EU,

may cause considerable disruption in securities markets, including increased volatility and illiquidity, as well as currency fluctuations in the British pound's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar.

Russia's assertion of its influence in its surrounding region, including its invasion of Ukraine, increases the likelihood of additional sanctions by the U.S. and other countries, which may cause volatility in the markets.

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

Market Characteristics. Foreign securities in which the Fund invests will be purchased in over-the-counter markets or on exchanges located in the countries in which the principal offices of the issuers of the various securities are located, if that is the best available market. Foreign exchanges and markets may be more volatile than those in the U.S. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and the Fund's foreign securities may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Moreover, settlement practices for transactions in foreign markets may differ from those in U.S. markets, and may include delays beyond periods customary in the United States. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving securities settlement where Fund assets may be released prior to receipt of payment or securities, may expose the Fund to increased risk in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a foreign broker-dealer.

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

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

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

Public Health Threats. Various countries throughout the world are vulnerable economically to the impact of a public health crisis, which could depress consumer demand, reduce economic output, and potentially lead to market closures, travel restrictions, and quarantines, all of which would negatively impact the country's economy and could affect the economies of its trading partners.

Emerging Markets. The Fund may invest in securities that may be located in developing or emerging markets, 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 the 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.

Futures and Options on Futures; Derivatives. The Fund may purchase futures and options on futures. Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific instrument at a specified future time and at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The Fund may use futures contracts and related options for: bona fide hedging; attempting to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of; attempting to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies; attempting to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument; or other risk management purposes.

An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made; generally contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contract.

There are significant risks associated with a Fund's use of futures contracts and related options, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the adviser's ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (2) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures and options on futures; (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option; (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures. In addition, some strategies reduce a Fund's exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

The Fund may also enter into other derivative investments such as swaps. Generally derivative securities are investments that derive their value on the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. All derivative investments are subject to a number risks such as liquidity, operational, counterparty, accounting and tax risks. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized investment activity.

The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years and such change may continue. In particular, new Rule 18f-4 (the "Derivatives Rule"), adopted by the SEC on October 28, 2020, replaces the asset segregation regime of Investment Company Act Release No. 10666 (Release 10666) with a new framework for the use of derivatives by registered funds. The Derivatives Rule generally permits a fund to enter into derivatives transactions notwithstanding the prohibitions and restrictions on the issuance of senior securities under Section 18 of the 1940 Act, provided the fund complies with the conditions set forth in the Derivatives Rule, including limiting the fund's derivatives transactions based on the Derivatives Rule's value-at-risk ("VaR") limits and adoption of a derivatives risk management program. The Derivatives Rule provides an exception for a fund that limits its derivatives exposure to 10% of its net assets, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions. Limited derivatives users are exempt from the Derivatives Rule's VaR-based limits and from the requirement to adopt a derivatives risk management program. The Fund expects to qualify as a limited derivatives user.

Money Market Funds. The Fund may invest in the securities of money market funds, within the limits prescribed by the 1940 Act.

U.S. Government Obligations. The Fund may invest in debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Although not all obligations of agencies and instrumentalities are direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Government may provide support for payment of the interest and principal on these obligations directly or indirectly. This support can range from securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. (for example, securities of the Government National Mortgage Association or “Ginnie Mae” securities), to securities that are supported solely or primarily by the creditworthiness of the issuer, such as securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Farm Credit Banks and the Federal Home Loan Banks (“FHLBs”). In the case of obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., a Fund must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments. Whether backed by full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or not, U.S. Government obligations are not guaranteed against price movements due to fluctuating interest rates.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed into conservatorship by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), an independent regulator, in 2008, and FHFA succeeded to all of their rights, titles, powers, and privileges. At the time Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed in conservatorship, the U.S. Treasury established preferred stock purchase agreements pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury will contribute cash capital to maintain a positive net worth in each enterprise. These agreements were amended in December 2009 to permit the U.S. Treasury’s funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in net worth of the enterprises for a three-year period. FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent, although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so. In addition, holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac may not enforce certain rights related to such securities against FHFA, or the enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship.

Hedging Strategies. The Fund may engage in certain hedging strategies that involve options and futures. The Fund will engage in transactions in futures contracts and related options only to the extent such transactions are consistent with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”) for maintaining its qualifications as a regulated investment company for federal income tax purposes. Under rules adopted by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), the adviser of an investment company is subject to registration with the CFTC as a “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act if the investment company is unable to comply with certain trading and marketing limitations subject to exclusions such as Rule 4.5, described below.

With respect to investments in swap transactions, commodity futures, commodity options or certain other derivatives used for purposes other than *bona fide* hedging purposes, an investment company must meet one of the following tests in order to claim this exemption from being considered a “commodity pool” or a CPO. First, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish an investment company’s positions in such investments may not exceed five percent (5%) of the liquidation value of the investment

company's portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such investments). Alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of such instruments, determined at the time of the most recent position established, may not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the liquidation value of the investment company's portfolio (after accounting for unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, the investment company may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps and derivatives markets. In the event that Mar Vista was required to register as a CPO, the disclosure and operations of the Fund would need to comply with all applicable CFTC regulations. Compliance with these additional registration and regulatory requirements would increase operational expenses. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could also develop.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund may not knowingly invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is an investment which the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Mar Vista makes the day to day determinations of liquidity pursuant to the Fund's liquidity risk management program, monitors the liquidity of investments held by the Fund and reports periodically on the Fund's liquidity to the Board. If the limitations on illiquid investments are exceeded, other than by a change in market values, the condition will be reported by Mar Vista to the Board. Illiquid investments include securities issued by private companies and restricted securities (securities where the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws). Rule 144A securities may be treated as liquid securities if they meet the criteria in the Fund's liquidity risk management program. External market conditions may impact the liquidity of portfolio securities and may cause the Fund to sell or divest certain illiquid securities in order to comply with its limitation on holding illiquid securities, which may result in realized losses to the Fund.

Initial Public Offerings. The Fund may purchase shares in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund's portfolio and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as brokerage commissions and transaction costs. By selling shares, the Fund may realize taxable short-term capital gains that, to the extent not offset by losses, will be distributed to the shareholders and taxable to them at ordinary income rates. Investing in IPOs increases risk because IPO shares are frequently volatile in price. As a result, their performance can be more volatile and they face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Investment Company Securities and Exchange-Traded Funds. The Fund may invest in investment company securities, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Generally, the Fund may not purchase shares of an investment company if (a) such a purchase would cause the Fund to own in the aggregate more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the investment company, (b) such a purchase would cause the Fund to have more than 5% of its total assets invested in the investment company, or (c) more than 10% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in investment companies. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund would bear its pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses. Although the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including ETFs, registered investment companies may be

permitted to invest in certain investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) pursuant to the “fund of funds” rules promulgated thereunder, including Rule 12d1-4. Rule 12d1-4 provides an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a registered investment company to invest all of its assets in other registered investment companies, including ETFs, if the registered investment company satisfies certain conditions specified in the rule, including, among other conditions, that the registered investment company and its advisory group will not control (individually or in the aggregate) an acquired fund (e.g., hold more than 25% of the outstanding voting securities of an acquired fund that is a registered open-end management investment company).

Options on Securities and Securities Indices. The Fund may purchase call options on securities that the Adviser intends to hold in the Fund in order to fix the cost of a future purchase or attempt to enhance return by, for example, participating in an anticipated increase in the value of a security. The Fund may purchase put options to hedge against a decline in the market value of securities held in the Fund or in an attempt to enhance return. The Fund may write (sell) put and covered call options on securities in which they are authorized to invest. The Fund may also purchase put and call options, and write put and covered call options on U.S. securities indices. Stock index options serve to hedge against overall fluctuations in the securities markets rather than anticipated increases or decreases in the value of a particular security.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the Fund purchases a security from a bank or recognized securities dealer and simultaneously commits to resell that security to a bank or dealer at an agreed upon date and price reflecting a market rate of interest, unrelated to the coupon rate or the maturity of the purchased security. While it is not possible to eliminate all risks from these transactions (particularly the possibility of a decline in the market value of the underlying securities, as well as delays and costs to a Fund if the other party to the repurchase agreement defaults), it is the policy of the Fund to limit repurchase transactions to primary dealers and banks whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the adviser. Repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days are considered illiquid for purposes of the Fund’s investment limitations.

Restricted Securities. Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell a security and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Restricted securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board.

Securities Lending. The Fund may lend securities pursuant to agreements that require that the loans be continuously secured by collateral equal to 100% of the market value of the loaned securities. Such collateral consists of cash, securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies, or any combination of cash and such securities. Such loans will not be made if, as a result, the aggregate amount of all outstanding securities loans for the Fund exceeds one-third of the value of the Fund’s total assets taken at fair market value. The Fund will earn interest on the investment of the cash collateral in U.S. Government securities,

short-term money market instruments or another approved vehicle. However, the Fund will normally pay lending fees to such broker-dealers and related expenses from the interest earned on invested collateral. There may be risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or risks of delay in recovery of the securities and even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. However, loans are made only to borrowers deemed by the Adviser to be of good standing and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration that can be earned currently from such securities loans justifies the attendant risk. Either party upon reasonable notice to the other party may terminate any loan.

Temporary Defensive Position. The Fund may, without limit, invest in commercial paper and other money market instruments rated in one of the two highest rating categories by an NRSRO, in response to adverse market conditions, as a temporary defensive position. The result of this action may be that the Fund will be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover. The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities by the average monthly value of the Fund's portfolio securities. For purposes of this calculation, portfolio securities exclude all securities having a maturity when purchased of one year or less. High portfolio turnover may result in increased brokerage costs to the Fund and also adverse tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders. For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2021 and October 31, 2020, the Predecessor Fund's portfolio turnover was 9% and 22%, respectively.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund has policies and procedures in place regarding the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings designed to allow disclosure of portfolio holdings information where it is deemed appropriate for the Fund's operations or it is determined to be useful to the Fund's shareholders without compromising the integrity or performance of the Fund. Except when there are legitimate business purposes for selective disclosure of the Fund's holdings, the Fund will not provide or permit others to provide information about the Fund's holdings on a selective basis.

The Fund provides portfolio holdings information as required in regulatory filings and shareholder reports, discloses portfolio holdings information as required by federal or state securities laws, and may disclose portfolio holdings information in response to requests by governmental authorities. Regulatory filings with portfolio holdings information are made approximately 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Fund may, but is not required to, disclose some of the Fund's portfolio holdings information on the Fund's website, the Adviser's website, at a shareholder meeting, in Adviser newsletters, or in other communications made available to all shareholders. Such portfolio holdings disclosures may include the Fund's complete portfolio holdings, the number of securities the Fund holds, a summary schedule of investments, the Fund's top ten holdings, or a percentage breakdown of the Fund's investments by country, sector and industry, or particular holdings. The Adviser may not selectively disclose such information unless all of the information is disclosed by one of the above methods to all shareholders.

The Fund may disclose information relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings to:

- certain "independent reporting agencies" recognized by the SEC to be acceptable agencies for the reporting of industry statistical information;
- financial consultants to assist them in determining the suitability of the Fund as an investment for their clients, subject to a confidentiality agreement and trading restrictions; and
- service providers subject to a duty of confidentiality who require access to the information: (i) in order to fulfill their contractual duties relating to the Fund; (ii) to facilitate the transition of a newly hired investment adviser prior to the commencement of its duties; (iii) to facilitate the review of the Fund by a ranking or ratings agency; or (iv) for the purpose of due diligence regarding a merger or acquisition.

The Fund may also disclose such information in accordance with ongoing arrangements with certain third parties, as discussed below. In addition, such disclosures may be made by the Adviser's trading desk to broker-dealers in connection with the purchase or sale of securities on behalf of the Fund. Finally, the Fund may disclose such information in such other limited circumstances as the Board or a committee thereof deems appropriate, subject to a confidentiality agreement and trading restrictions.

In order to mitigate conflicts between the interests of Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser or principal underwriter, or any affiliated person of the Fund, the Adviser, or principal underwriter, on the other, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer must approve a non-public disclosure of portfolio holdings, other than the ongoing arrangements described below, which have been approved by the Board. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer must report all such arrangements to disclose portfolio holdings information to the Board on a quarterly basis, which will review such arrangements and terminate them if it determines such disclosure arrangements are not in the best interests of shareholders. Before any non-public disclosure of information about the Fund's holdings, the Chief Compliance Officer will require the recipient of such non-public portfolio holdings information to agree, or provide proof of an existing duty, to keep the information confidential and to agree not to trade directly or indirectly based on the information or to use the information to form a specific recommendation about whether to invest in the Fund or any other security. Under no circumstances may the Trust, the Adviser or their affiliates receive any consideration or compensation for disclosing portfolio holdings information.

Each of the following third parties have been approved to receive portfolio holdings information: (i) U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services ("Fund Services"), the Fund's administrator, transfer agent and fund accounting agent; (ii) the Fund's independent public accounting firm; (iii) financial printers, solely for the purpose of preparing Fund reports or regulatory filings; (iv) U.S. Bank N.A., the Fund's custodian in connection with its custody of the Fund's assets; (v) Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., Trust counsel; (vi) the Adviser; (vii) data vendors utilized in connection with the liquidity classifications of the Fund's investments pursuant to Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act; (vi) Glass Lewis & Co. and Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., the Fund's proxy voting services; (vii) aggregators and ranking and ratings services, such as: Lipper Analytical Services, Inc., Morningstar Inc., and Standard & Poor's, all of which currently receive such information within 45 days following the end of a calendar quarter; and (ix) disclosures made to middle- or back-office services providers to the Adviser who need to know such information to provide such services to the Adviser. Information may be provided to these

parties at any time under conditions of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the Fund's non-public holdings. "Conditions of Confidentiality" include confidentiality items included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles. The Adviser and other Fund service providers have established procedures to ensure that the Fund's portfolio holdings information is only disclosed in accordance with these policies. Except for the foregoing, the Trust has no ongoing arrangements to disclose portfolio holdings information with respect to the Fund.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The Fund has adopted the investment limitations set forth below. Limitations which are designated as fundamental policies may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a shareholders meeting if holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present in person or by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except with respect to the asset coverage requirement under Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act with respect to borrowing, if any percentage restriction on investment or utilization of assets is adhered to at the time an investment is made, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the market values of the Fund or its assets or redemptions of shares will not be considered a violation of the limitation. The asset coverage requirement under Section 18(f)(1) of the 1940 Act with respect to borrowings is an ongoing requirement.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund will not:

- (1) purchase the securities of any one issuer, if as a result, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or the Fund would own or hold 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer, provided that: (1) the Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets without regard to these limitations; (2) these limitations do not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities; and (3) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by U.S. Government obligations will be treated as U.S. Government obligations;
- (2) purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of one or more issuers having their principal business activities in the same industry, provided, that this limitation does not apply to debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities;
- (3) borrow money, except to the extent permitted by, or to the extent not prohibited by, applicable law and any applicable exemptive relief;
- (4) make loans to other persons, except to the extent permitted by, or to the extent not prohibited by, applicable law and any applicable exemptive relief;
- (5) underwrite any issue of securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered to be acting as underwriter in connection with the disposition of any portfolio security;
- (6) purchase, hold or deal in real estate, although the Fund may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, securities of real estate investment trusts and mortgage-

related securities and may hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities ;

- (7) purchase or sell physical commodities, provided that the Fund may invest in, purchase, sell or enter into financial options and futures, forward and spot currency contracts, swap transactions and other derivative financial instruments; or
- (8) issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed under the oversight of the Board, subject to the laws of the State of Delaware and the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust. The Board is currently comprised of four trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust within the meaning of the 1940 Act (the “Independent Trustees”). The Trustees are responsible for deciding matters of overall policy and overseeing the actions of the Trust’s service providers. The officers of the Trust conduct and supervise the Trust’s daily business operations.

Name, Year of Birth and Address ⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee ⁽³⁾	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES				
Gaylord B. Lyman (Born 1962)	Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman, since April 2015	Senior Portfolio Manager, Affinity Investment Advisors, LLC, since 2017.	10	None
Scott Craven Jones (Born 1962)	Trustee since July 2016 and Lead Independent Trustee since May 2017	Managing Director, Carne Global Financial Services (US) LLC (a provider of independent governance and distribution support for the asset management industry), since 2013; Interim Managing Director, Park Agency, Inc., since 2020.	10	Trustee, Madison Funds, since 2019 (15 portfolios); Trustee, XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Term Trust, since 2017 (2 portfolios).
Lawrence T. Greenberg (Born 1963)	Trustee since July 2016	Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, The Motley Fool Holdings, Inc., since 1996; Venture Partner and General Counsel, Motley Fool Ventures LP, since 2018; Adjunct Professor, Washington College of Law, American University, since 2006; General Counsel, Motley Fool Asset Management, LLC (2008 – 2018); Manager, Motley Fool Wealth Management, LLC (2013 – 2018).	10	None
James R. Schoenike (Born 1959)	Trustee since July 2016 ⁽⁴⁾	Retired; Distribution Consultant (2018 – 2021); President and CEO, Board of Managers, Quasar Distributors, LLC (2013 – 2018).	10	None

- (1) The address of each Trustee as it relates to the Trust's business is c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202.
- (2) Each Trustee serves during the continued lifetime of the Trust until he dies, resigns, is declared bankrupt or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, or is removed.
- (3) The Trust currently has 10 active portfolios. As of the date of this SAI, one portfolio of the Trust (the Dakota Emerging Markets Fund) has been registered but has not yet commenced operations.
- (4) Prior to January 1, 2021, Mr. Schoenike was considered to be an "interested person" of the Fund by virtue of his previous position as President of Quasar Distributors, LLC, ("Quasar"), the distributor to several series of the Trust.

As of the date of this SAI, no Independent Trustee nor any of his immediate family members (*i.e.*, spouse or dependent children) serves as an officer or director or is an employee of the Adviser or Distributor, or any of their respective affiliates, nor is such person an officer, director or employee of any company controlled by or under common control with such entities.

Name, Year of Birth and Address	Position(s) Held with the Trust and Length of Time Served ⁽³⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
OFFICERS		
Scott M. Ostrowski ⁽¹⁾ (Born 1980)	President and Principal Executive Officer, since August 10, 2021	Senior Vice President, Compliance and Administration, Fund Services, since 2006
Alyssa M. Bernard ⁽¹⁾ (Born 1988)	Vice President and Secretary, since August 20, 2019 ⁽⁴⁾	Vice President, Compliance and Administration, Fund Services, since 2021; Assistant Vice President, Compliance and Administration, Fund Services, 2018-2021; Attorney, Mutual Fund Disclosure, Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc., 2017-2018; Attorney, Corporate Governance, American Century Companies, Inc., 2014-2017
Justin Dausch ⁽²⁾ (Born 1989)	Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, since January 1, 2020	Director, Vigilant, since 2017; Compliance Associate, HSBC (investment banking company), 2015-2017
Colton W. Scarmardo ⁽¹⁾ (Born 1997)	Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer, since June 11, 2022	Fund Administrator, Compliance and Administration, Fund Services, since 2019; Business Administration Student, 2015-2019
Isabella K. Zoller ⁽¹⁾ (Born 1994)	Assistant Secretary, since February 15, 2022	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2021; Regulatory Administration Attorney, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, since 2019; Regulatory Administration Intern, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, 2018-2019; Law Student, 2016-2019

- (1) The mailing address of this officer is: 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.
- (2) The mailing address of this officer is: 223 Wilmington West Chester Pike, Suite 216, Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania 19317.
- (3) Each officer is elected annually and serves until his or her successor has been duly elected and qualified.
- (4) Ms. Bernard has served as Vice President of the Trust, in addition to her other position held with the Trust, since May 11, 2021.

Leadership Structure and Responsibilities of the Board and the Committee. The Board has selected Scott Craven Jones to serve as Lead Independent Trustee. The position of Chairman of the Board is vacant and, as Lead Independent Trustee, Mr. Jones acts as Chairman. Mr. Jones' duties include presiding at meetings of the Board and serving as Chairman during executive sessions of the Independent Trustees; interfacing with management to address significant issues that may arise between regularly scheduled Board and Committee meetings; acting as a liaison with the Trust's service providers, officers, legal counsel, and other Trustees between meetings; helping to set Board meeting agendas; and performing other functions as requested by the Board from time to time.

The Board meets as often as necessary to discharge its responsibilities. Currently, the Board conducts regular quarterly meetings and may hold special in-person or telephonic meetings as necessary to address specific issues that require attention prior to the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Board also relies on professionals, such as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel, to assist the Trustees in performing their oversight responsibilities.

The Board has established one standing committee – the Audit Committee. The Board may establish other committees or nominate one or more Trustees to examine particular issues related to the Board's oversight responsibilities, from time to time. The Audit Committee meets regularly to perform its delegated oversight functions and reports its findings and recommendations to the Board. For more information on the Committee, see the section "Audit Committee," below.

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

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. Mr. Lyman serves as the chairman of the Committee. Pursuant to its charter, the Audit Committee has the responsibility, among others, to (1) select the Trust's independent auditors; (2) review and pre-approve the audit and non-audit services provided by the independent auditors; (3) review the scope of the audit and the results of the audit of the Fund's financial statements; and (4) review with such independent auditors the adequacy of the Trust's internal accounting and financial controls. Mr. Lyman and Mr. Jones serve as the Audit Committee's "audit committee financial experts." Because the Fund is new, the Audit Committee has not met with respect to the Fund as of the date of this SAI.

Trustee Experience, Qualifications, Attributes and/or Skills. The following is a brief discussion of the experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills that led to the Board's conclusion that each individual identified below is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust. In determining that a particular Trustee was qualified to serve as a Trustee, the Board has considered a variety of criteria, none of which was controlling. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the advisers, other service providers, counsel and independent auditors, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties, support the conclusion that each Trustee is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust. Many Trustee attributes involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively and the ability to exercise judgment, ask incisive questions, manage people and develop solutions to problems.

Mr. Schoenike has been a trustee of the Trust since July 2016. He was employed by various subsidiaries of U.S. Bancorp from 1990 to 2018 and has decades of experience in the securities industry. In 2000, Mr. Schoenike founded Quasar and established Quasar as a FINRA member broker-dealer dedicated to underwriting and distributing mutual funds, of which he served as President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Schoenike previously participated in the FINRA securities arbitration program as an industry arbitrator. Mr. Schoenike previously served as Chairman of the Board from July 2016 to December 2020.

Mr. Lyman has been a trustee of the Trust since April 2015, serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee and has been designated as an audit committee financial expert for the Trust. Mr. Lyman has over 15 years of experience in the investment management industry. He has served as Senior Portfolio Manager of

Affinity Investment Advisors, LLC, an investment adviser, since 2017. Prior to that, he served as the Managing Director and portfolio manager of Kohala Capital Partners, an investment adviser, from 2011 to 2016. He also previously served as a vice president and portfolio manager of Becker Capital Management, Inc., an investment adviser. Mr. Lyman has an MBA from the Anderson School of Management at UCLA and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Mr. Jones has been a trustee of the Trust since July 2016, has served as Lead Independent Trustee since May 2017, serves on the Audit Committee, and has been designated as an audit committee financial expert for the Trust. He has over 25 years of experience in the asset management industry as an independent director, attorney and executive, holding various roles including Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, with asset class experience ranging from municipal bonds to hedge funds. Mr. Jones currently is a trustee of two other registered investment companies and is a Managing Director of Carne Global Financial Services (US) LLC where his work includes director and risk oversight positions with investment advisers and serving as an independent director of private funds. Mr. Jones also currently serves as interim Managing Director of Park Agency Inc., a family office. Prior to that, he was an advisor to Wanzenburg Partners and served as Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer to Aurora Investment Management. He has a Juris Doctorate degree from Northwestern University School of Law and holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Mr. Greenberg has been a trustee of the Trust since July 2016 and serves on the Audit Committee. Mr. Greenberg has over 20 years of experience in the securities industry. He has been Chief Legal Officer and Senior Vice President of The Motley Fool Holdings, Inc. since 1996. He also served as General Counsel to Motley Fool Asset Management, LLC from 2008 to 2018 and as Manager of Motley Fool Wealth Management, LLC from 2013 to 2018. He has been a Venture Partner of and General Counsel to Motley Fool Ventures LP since 2018. Mr. Greenberg is a Director of The Motley Fool Holdings, Inc.'s wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Singapore, and Germany. Mr. Greenberg also has directorship experience through his service on the boards of private technology companies. He has a Master's degree and a Juris Doctorate degree from Stanford University.

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

The Board provides risk oversight by receiving and reviewing, on a regular basis, reports from the investment advisers and other service providers, receiving and approving compliance policies and procedures, periodic meetings with the Fund's portfolio managers to review investment policies,

strategies and risks, and meeting regularly with the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer to discuss compliance reports, findings and issues. The Board also relies on the investment advisers and other service providers, with respect to the day-to-day activities of the Trust, to create and maintain procedures and controls to minimize risk and the likelihood of adverse effects on the Trust’s business and reputation.

Board oversight of risk management is also provided by the Board’s Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets with the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm to ensure that the Fund’s audit scope includes risk-based considerations as to the Fund’s financial position and operations.

The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight. The Board’s oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Fund’s investments or activities.

Security and Other Interests. As of the date of this SAI, no Trustees beneficially owned shares of the Fund.

Furthermore, as of the date of this SAI, neither the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate families, owned securities beneficially or of record, in the Adviser, the Distributor, or any of their affiliates. Accordingly, neither the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate family, have a direct or indirect interest or relationships, or been involved in any transactions, the value of which exceeds \$120,000, in the Adviser, the Distributor or any of their affiliates.

Compensation. For their services as Independent Trustees, the Independent Trustees receive from the Trust an annual retainer in the amount of \$25,000; a per meeting fee of \$1,750 for each regular quarterly Board meeting attended; a per meeting fee of \$1,750 for each Board or committee meeting attended in addition to the four regular Board meetings, the special investment advisory agreement review meeting, and the four regular Audit Committee meetings; and reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board or committee meetings. The Lead Independent Trustee receives an additional \$2,500 annual retainer and the Audit Committee Chair receives an additional \$1,500 annual retainer.

The following table shows the compensation estimated to be earned by each Trustee for the Fund’s fiscal period ending October 31, 2022:

Independent Trustee	Estimated Aggregate Compensation from Fund⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses	Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Estimated Total Compensation from the Fund and the Trust⁽³⁾ Paid to Trustees:
Gaylord Lyman ⁽²⁾	\$838	\$0	\$0	\$8,375
Lawrence Greenberg	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$8,000
Scott Craven Jones ⁽⁴⁾	\$863	\$0	\$0	\$8,625
James Schoenike	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$8,000

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

(2) Audit Committee chairman.

(3) There are currently 9 other series of the Trust.

(4) Lead Independent Trustee.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust and the Adviser have each adopted codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics are designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust and the Adviser from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which may also be held by persons subject to the codes of ethics). Each code of ethics permits personnel subject to that code of ethics to invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, subject to certain limitations, including limitations related to securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Distributor (as defined below) relies on the principal underwriter's exception under Rule 17j-1(c)(3) from the requirement to adopt a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 because 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.

The Trust and the Adviser's codes of ethics may be found on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> in the exhibits to the Fund's registration statement on Form N-1A.

PROXY VOTING

The Board has adopted proxy voting procedures, and thereunder delegated the responsibility for exercising the voting rights associated with the securities purchased and/or held by the Fund to the Adviser, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. In exercising its voting obligations, the Adviser is guided by general fiduciary principles. The Adviser must act prudently, solely in the interest of the Fund, and for the purpose of providing benefits to the Fund. The Adviser will consider the factors that could affect the value of the Fund's investment in its determination on a vote.

The Adviser has identified certain significant contributors to shareholder value with respect to a number of common or routine matters that are often the subject of proxy solicitations for shareholder meetings.

The Adviser's proxy voting procedures address these considerations and establish a framework for its consideration of a vote that would be appropriate for the Fund. In particular, the proxy voting procedures outline principles and factors to be considered in the exercise of voting authority for proposals addressing many common or routine matters. The Adviser uses a third party vendor, Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., and its ProxyEdge voting service to process proxy votes for the firm's clients. The Adviser also utilizes the research and recommendation services of another third party provider, Glass Lewis & Co.

Finally, the Adviser's proxy voting procedures establish a protocol for voting of proxies in cases in which it may have a potential conflict of interest arising from, among other things, a direct business relationship or financial interest in a company soliciting proxies. In such instances, the Adviser will submit a separate report to the Board indicating the nature of the potential conflict of interest and how the determination of such vote was achieved. The Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are attached to this SAI as Appendix A.

The Fund's proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30 of each year will be available by August 31 of the same year (i) without charge, upon request, by calling (855) 870-3188 and (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of control. A controlling person possesses the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted for shareholder vote by the Fund. Further, as of the date this SAI, the Trustees and officers as a group owned beneficially (as the term is defined in Section 13(d) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. As of the effective date of this SAI, there were no outstanding shares of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC, located at 11150 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 320, Los Angeles, California 90025, serves as the adviser to the Fund pursuant to the advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser (the "Advisory Agreement"). The Adviser was founded in November 2007 as a Delaware limited liability company. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to mutual funds, institutional accounts and individual investors. Silas Myers and Brian Massey, portfolio managers of the Fund, are control persons of the Adviser due to their positions with the Adviser and ability to appoint the majority of the Adviser's board of directors.

Under the terms of the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser, with respect to the Fund, agrees to: (a) direct the investments of the Fund, subject to and in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and limitations set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI; (b) purchase and sell for the Fund securities and other investments consistent with the Fund's objective and policies; (c) supply office facilities, equipment and personnel necessary for servicing the investments of the Fund; (d) pay the salaries of all personnel of the Fund and the Adviser performing services relating to research, statistical and investment activities on behalf of the Fund; (e) make available and provide such information as the Fund and/or its administrator may reasonably request for use in the preparation of its registration statement, reports and other documents required by any applicable federal, foreign or state statutes or regulations; and (f) make its officers and employees available to the Board and officers of the Trust for consultation and discussion regarding the management of the Fund and its investment activities. Additionally, the Adviser agrees to create and maintain all necessary records in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the various functions performed by it and not otherwise created and maintained by another party pursuant to a contract with the Fund.

The Advisory Agreement has an initial term of two years and continues in effect from year to year thereafter if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated by the Trust, by vote of the Board or shareholders of the Fund, or the Adviser on 60 days' written notice without penalty. The Advisory Agreement will also terminate automatically in the event of its assignment as defined in the 1940 Act. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the agreement relates, except to the extent of

a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to receive from the Fund an annual advisory fee, paid monthly, of 0.60% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. Pursuant to an agreement, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fee and reimburse Fund expenses to limit the Fund’s total annual operating expenses (excluding taxes, leverage (i.e., any expenses incurred in connection with borrowings made by the Fund), interest (including interest incurred in connection with bank and custody overdrafts), brokerage commissions and other transactional expenses, dividends or interest on short positions, acquired fund fees and expenses or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) to 0.63%, 0.71% and 1.07% for Retirement Shares, Institutional Shares and Investor Shares, respectively. The waivers and reimbursements will remain in effect through at least July 25, 2024. Thereafter, the expense limitation agreement may be terminated by or with the consent of the Board of the Trust. After July 25, 2024, unless terminated, the expense limitation agreement will continue in effect for additional periods of one year, or such other period approved by the Board. The Fund is new and has not paid fees to the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement as of the date of this SAI.

Prior to July 25, 2022, the Adviser served as investment sub-adviser to the Predecessor Fund and Harbor Capital served as investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund. In addition to investment advisory services, Harbor Capital also provided administrative services to the Predecessor Fund pursuant to its investment advisory agreement with the Predecessor Fund (the “Predecessor Advisory Agreement”). The table below shows advisory fees paid by the Predecessor Fund to Harbor Capital under the Predecessor Advisory Agreement for the fiscal years ended October 31:

Fiscal Year Ended	Gross Advisory Fees Earned	Advisory Fee Waivers and Expenses Waived or Reimbursed	Net Advisory Fees
October 31, 2021	\$709,000	\$0	\$709,000
October 31, 2020	\$666,000	\$0	\$666,000
October 31, 2019	\$566,000	\$0	\$566,000

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Fund Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Fund Accountant

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

Services receives from the Fund a combined fee for fund administration and fund accounting services based on the Fund's current average daily net assets. Fund Services is also entitled to be reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses. Fund Services also acts as fund accountant ("Fund Accountant"), transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") and dividend disbursing agent under separate agreements with the Trust.

The Fund is new and Fund Services has not received any fees for administrative services to the Fund as of the date of this SAI. Prior to July 25, 2022, Harbor Capital provided administrative services to the Predecessor Fund pursuant to the Predecessor Advisory Agreement.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

BBD, LLP, located at 1835 Market Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm to the Fund providing services which include: (1) auditing the annual financial statements for the Fund; and (2) the review of the annual federal income tax returns filed on behalf of the Fund.

Legal Counsel

Godfrey & Kahn, S.C., 833 East Michigan Street, Suite 1800, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as counsel to the Trust and the Independent Trustees.

Custodian and Securities Lending Agent

U.S. Bank National Association (the "Custodian"), located at 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53212, an affiliate of Fund Services, serves as the custodian of the Fund's assets pursuant to a custody agreement between the Custodian and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund. The Custodian charges fees on a transactional basis plus out-of-pocket expenses. The Custodian maintains custody of securities and other assets of the Fund, delivers and receives payments for securities sold, receives and pays for securities purchased, and collects income from investments. The Custodian does not participate in decisions relating to the purchase and sale of securities by the Fund. The Custodian and its affiliates may participate in revenue sharing arrangements with service providers of mutual funds in which the Fund may invest.

Compliance Services

Vigilant Compliance, LLC ("Vigilant") provides compliance services to the Fund pursuant to a service agreement between Vigilant and the Trust. Under this service agreement, Vigilant also provides an individual to serve as Chief Compliance Officer to the Trust, subject to the approval and oversight of the Board. The Board has approved Mr. Dausch as Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

Quasar Distributors, LLC, a subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, (the "Distributor"), located at 111 E. Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, acts as the Fund's distributor. Pursuant to an agreement between the Distributor and the Trust (the "Distribution Agreement"), the Distributor serves as the Fund's principal underwriter, provides certain administration services, and promotes and arranges for the sale of the Fund's shares. The offering of the Fund's shares is continuous, and the Distributor distributes the Fund's shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of FINRA.

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed. The following table provides additional information about other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund as of February 28, 2022.

Portfolio Manager and Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance (in millions)
<i>Silas A. Myers, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$563.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$344.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	592	\$2,354.9	0	\$0
<i>Brian L. Massey, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$563.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$344.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	592	\$2,354.9	0	\$0
<i>Joshua J. Honeycutt, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$563.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$344.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	592	\$2,354.9	0	\$0
<i>Jeffrey B. Prestine</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$563.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$344.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	592	\$2,354.9	0	\$0

Material Conflicts of Interest. Material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with a portfolio manager’s management of the Fund’s investments and investments of other accounts managed include material conflicts between the investment strategy of the Fund and the investment strategy of the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and conflicts associated with the allocation of investment opportunities between the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager.

The Adviser understands that potential material conflicts of interest exist in “side-by-side” management. As such, the Adviser has procedures on the aggregation and allocation of transactions across accounts managed in the same investment strategy. When possible, the Adviser aggregates the same transactions

in the same securities for many accounts to enhance execution. Clients in an aggregated transaction each receive the same price per share or unit, but, if they have directed brokerage to a particular broker, they may pay different commissions or may pay or receive a different price.

Certain clients may not be included in certain aggregated transactions because of cash availability, account restrictions, directed brokerage, or tax sensitivity. The Adviser utilizes a trade rotation in these situations. The allocation is pro-rata basis within each aggregated group unless the size of the fill is such that a pro-rata allocation is not appropriate.

The Adviser's Code of Ethics details additional guidelines and procedures to eliminate potential material conflicts of interest. Additional conflicts of interest may potentially exist or arise that are not discussed above.

Compensation. The following is a description of the structure of, and method used to determine the compensation received by the Fund's portfolio managers or management team members from the Fund, the Adviser, or any other source with respect to managing the Fund and any other accounts, as of the date of this SAI.

The Adviser's investment professionals receive a base salary commensurate with their level of experience. The Adviser's goal is to maintain competitive base salaries through a review of industry standards, market conditions and salary surveys. Each Portfolio Manager's compensation includes a combination of base salary, a benefits package, and a profit sharing plan linked directly to the net income of Adviser's small-cap growth accounts. Each Portfolio Manager participates in the Fund division's profit growth through annual profit (bonus) distribution. Compensation is tied to performance in this way.

Ownership of securities. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had not yet commenced operations and no shares of the Fund were owned by the portfolio managers.

DISTRIBUTION (RULE 12b-1) PLAN

The Fund has adopted a distribution and shareholder service plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Distribution Plan") on behalf of the Investor Shares of the Fund.

Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund pays a Rule 12b-1 distribution and/or shareholder servicing fee to the Distributor and other authorized recipients (the "Distribution Fee") for distribution and shareholder services on behalf of the Investor Shares of the Fund. The Distribution Fee for the Fund is an annual fee at the rate of up to 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Investor Shares. The Distribution Plan provides that the Distributor may use all or any portion of such Distribution Fee to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of the Fund's shares, subject to the terms of the Distribution Plan, or to provide certain shareholder services to Investor Shares.

The Distribution Fee is payable to the Distributor regardless of the distribution-related expenses actually incurred on behalf of Investor Shares of the Fund. Because the Distribution Fee is not directly tied to expenses, the amount of Distribution Fees paid by the Investor Shares of the Fund during any year may be more or less than actual expenses incurred pursuant to the Distribution Plan. For this reason, this type of distribution fee arrangement is characterized by the staff of the SEC as a "compensation" plan. The

Distributor does not retain any Distribution Fees for profit. All Distribution Fees are held in retention for distribution-related expenses.

The Distributor may use the Distribution Fee to pay for services covered by the Distribution Plan including, but not limited to, advertising, compensating underwriters, dealers and selling personnel engaged in the distribution of Investor Shares of the Fund, the printing and mailing of prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports to other-than-current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of marketing material pertaining to the Fund, and administrative, shareholder services and other support services provided by financial intermediaries.

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

The Distribution Plan requires that the Distributor and/or the Trust’s administrator provide to the Board, at least quarterly, a written report on the amounts and purpose of any payment made under the Distribution Plan. The Distributor and administrator are also required to furnish the Board with such other information as may reasonably be requested in order to enable the Board to make an informed determination of whether the Distribution Plan should be continued. The Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Qualified Trustees, has determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Distribution Plan will benefit the Investor Shares of the Fund. In particular, the Board of Trustees has determined that it believes that the Distribution Plan is reasonably likely to stimulate sales of Investor Shares and increase the Fund’s asset base. With the exception of the Adviser in its capacity as investment adviser to the Fund, no “interested person” of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act, and no Qualified Trustee of the Fund has or had a direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreement.

The Distribution Plan provides for the ability to use Investor Shares’ assets to pay financial intermediaries (including those that sponsor mutual fund supermarkets), plan administrators and other service providers to finance any activity that is principally intended to result in the sale of Investor Shares (distribution services) or for the provision of certain shareholder services. The payments made by the Fund to these financial intermediaries are based primarily on the dollar amount of assets invested in the Investor Shares of the Fund through the financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries may pay a portion of the payments that they receive from the Fund to their investment professionals. Under the Distribution Plan, the Fund may, from time to time, make payments that help defray the expenses incurred by financial intermediaries for conducting training and educational meetings about various aspects of the Fund for their employees. In addition, the Fund may make payments under the Distribution Plan for exhibition

space and otherwise help defray the expenses these financial intermediaries incur in hosting client seminars where the Fund is discussed.

To the extent these asset-based fees and other payments made under the Distribution Plan to these financial intermediaries for the distribution services they provide to the Fund's Investor Shares shareholders exceed the Distribution Fees available, these payments are made by the Adviser from its own resources, which may include its profits from the advisory fee it receives from the Fund. In addition, the Fund may participate in various "fund supermarkets" in which a mutual fund supermarket sponsor (usually a broker-dealer) offers many mutual funds to the sponsor's customers without charging the customers a sales charge. In connection with the Fund's participation in such platforms, all or a portion of the Distribution Fee may be used to pay one or more supermarket sponsors a negotiated fee for distributing and servicing the Fund's Investor Shares. In addition, in its discretion, the Adviser may pay additional fees to intermediaries from its own assets for the distribution and servicing of shares of the Fund.

The Fund is new and has not incurred 12b-1 fees as of the date of this SAI. The Predecessor Fund had adopted separate distribution plans pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act on behalf of each of the Administrative and Investor Classes of the Predecessor Fund (the "Predecessor Distribution Plans"). The Predecessor Distribution Plans authorized the Administrative Class and Investor Class to of the Predecessor Fund to pay an annual fee at the rate of up to 0.25% of the Predecessor Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Administrative Class or Investor Class shares, respectively. The Predecessor Fund paid \$2,000 in Distribution Fees pursuant to the Predecessor Distribution Plans during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING PLAN

The Fund has adopted a Shareholder Servicing Plan on behalf of its Institutional Shares and Investor Shares to pay for shareholder support services from the Fund's assets pursuant to a shareholder servicing agreement in an amount not to exceed 0.10% of average daily net assets of the Fund attributable to Institutional Shares and Investor Shares, respectively. Under the plan, the Fund may pay shareholder servicing fees to shareholder servicing agents who have entered into written shareholder servicing agreements with the Fund, and perform shareholder servicing functions and maintenance of shareholder accounts on behalf of Institutional Shares or Investor Shares shareholders. Such services include: (1) establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders who invest in the class; (2) aggregating and processing purchase and redemption requests and transmitting such orders to the transfer agent; (3) providing shareholders with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in shares of the Fund pursuant to specific or pre-authorized instructions; (4) processing dividend and distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders; (5) providing information periodically to shareholders as to their ownership of shares or about other aspects of the operations of the Fund; (6) responding to shareholder inquiries concerning their investment; (7) providing sub-accounting with respect to shares of the Fund beneficially owned by shareholders or the information necessary for sub-accounting; (8) 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. Retirement Shares are not subject to the Shareholder Servicing Plan and do not

pay shareholder servicing fees. The Predecessor Fund paid its transfer agent on a per-class basis for its services as shareholder servicing agent to the Predecessor Fund. For each class of the Predecessor Fund, except for the Retirement Class of shares, the Predecessor Fund’s transfer agent used a portion of those fees to pay unaffiliated financial intermediaries for providing certain sub-accounting, recordkeeping and/or similar services to shareholders who hold their shares through accounts that are maintained by the financial intermediaries.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Brokerage Transactions. The Adviser places all portfolio transactions on behalf of the Fund, selects broker-dealers for such transactions, allocates brokerage fees in such transactions and, where applicable, negotiates commissions and spreads on transactions. The Adviser has a fiduciary duty to the Fund to obtain best execution, on an overall basis, for any securities transaction.

During the last three fiscal years, the Predecessor Fund paid the following brokerage commissions:

Fiscal Year Ended October 31,		
<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
\$7,000	\$15,000	\$12,000

The Fund may at times invest in securities of its regular broker-dealers or the parent of its regular broker-dealers. The Fund is newly organized and did not hold any securities of its regular broker-dealers as of the date of this SAI.

Brokerage Selection. The primary objective of the Adviser in placing orders on behalf of the Fund for the purchase and sale of securities is to obtain best execution at the most favorable prices through responsible brokers or dealers and, where the spread or commission rates are negotiable, at competitive rates. In selecting and monitoring a broker or dealer, the Adviser considers, among other things, a broker or dealer’s: (i) general execution capability; (ii) operational ability to clear and settle transactions; (iii) competitive pricing in the market; (iv) willingness to commit capital; (v) creditworthiness and financial stability; (vi) integrity of broker-dealer personnel; and (vii) quality of research provided. The Adviser may also consider any special needs required by trading staff. The Adviser executes trades on behalf of the Fund from brokers approved by the Adviser.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that an investment adviser, under certain circumstances, lawfully may cause an account to pay a higher commission than the lowest available. Under Section 28(e), an investment adviser is required to make a good faith determination that the commissions paid are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the investment adviser’s overall responsibilities with respect to accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion. The services provided by the broker also must lawfully or appropriately assist the investment adviser in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities. Accordingly, in recognition of research services provided to it, the Fund may pay a higher brokerage commission than those available from another broker. Research services that the Fund obtains from a broker-dealer in connection with the payment of brokerage commissions may either be the broker-dealer’s own proprietary research or third party research obtained

by the broker-dealer through payment of a portion of their commissions to third parties for research products or services.

In addition to execution services, the Adviser also receives research and other products or services from broker-dealers and third-party service providers referred to as “soft dollar benefits.” Soft dollars are assets of the Adviser’s clients and are used to pay for research services utilized by the Adviser. The Adviser receives a benefit but does not pay for these services. Soft dollar benefits include a variety of research, investment information, and resources provided by the broker-dealer directly or through third parties that are expected to enhance the Adviser’s general portfolio management capabilities. Services provided may include software that provides analysis of securities portfolios, market data, financial newsletters and publications, trading software, and traditional research reports including written research.

The Adviser has entered into a service-level agreement (“SLA”) with Hood River Capital Management LLC (“Hood River”), the investment adviser to another series of the Trust . Under the SLA, the Adviser in its capacity as a back and middle office service provider is responsible for the financial management and reporting of soft dollar credits and payments for both the Adviser and Hood River. There may be instances where soft dollar services are jointly purchased by both the Adviser and Hood River collectively for the benefit of both advisers’ clients. The respective firms will enter into these arrangements when the clients would benefit more than they would if they were to purchase these services independently. Each firm is responsible for independently ensuring the suitability of services purchased by soft dollars.

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022, the Predecessor Fund directed transactions and paid \$4,000 in brokerage commissions on transactions with a principal value of \$22,805,541 because of research services provided by the broker.

Allocation of Portfolio Transactions. Some of the Adviser’s other clients have investment objectives and programs similar to that of the Fund. Occasionally, recommendations made to other clients may result in their purchasing or selling securities simultaneously with the Fund. Consequently, the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold may increase, and this could have an adverse effect on the price of those securities. It is the policy of the Adviser not to favor one client over another in making recommendations or in placing orders. In the event of a simultaneous transaction, purchases or sales are averaged as to price, transaction costs are allocated between the Fund and other clients participating in the transaction on a pro rata basis and purchases and sales are normally allocated between the Fund and the other clients as to amount according to a formula determined prior to the execution of such transactions.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES, VOTING RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES

The Fund has established three classes of shares – Institutional Shares, Investor Shares, and Retirement Shares. The shares of the Fund, when issued and paid for in accordance with the Prospectus, will be fully paid and non-assessable shares, with equal voting rights and no preferences as to conversion, exchange, dividends, redemption or any other feature.

Shares of the Fund entitle holders to one vote per share and fractional votes for fractional shares held. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights with respect to election of Trustees, do not have preemptive or subscription rights and are transferable. Each class takes separate votes on matters affecting only that

class. For example, a change in the 12b-1 fee for a class would be voted upon only by shareholders of that class.

The Fund does not hold annual meetings of shareholders. A meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of any Trustee may be called upon the demand of shareholders owning not less than 10% of the Trust's outstanding shares. Except when a larger quorum is required by the applicable provisions of the 1940 Act, forty percent (40%) of the shares entitled to vote on a matter constitutes a quorum at a meeting of shareholders. Generally, subject to the 1940 Act and the specific provisions of the Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended (the "Declaration of Trust"), when a quorum is present at any meeting, a majority of the shares voted will decide any questions, except only a plurality vote is necessary to elect Trustees.

The Fund may involuntarily redeem a shareholder's shares if the shareholder owns shares of the Fund having an aggregate NAV of less than a minimum value determined from time to time by the Trustees. In addition, the Trust may call for the redemption of shares of any shareholder or may refuse to transfer or issue shares to any person to the extent that the same is necessary to comply with applicable law or advisable to further the purpose for which the Trust was established, including circumstances involving frequent or excessive trading in shares of the Fund. The Declaration of Trust also provides that if an officer or agent of the Trust has determined that a shareholder has engaged in frequent and excessive trading in shares of the Fund, the Trust may require the shareholder to redeem his or her shares.

The Trust may cause, to the extent consistent with applicable law: (a) the Trust or one or more of its series to be merged into or consolidated with another trust, series of another trust or other person; (b) the shares of the Trust or any of its series to be converted into beneficial interests in another trust or series thereof; (c) the shares to be exchanged for assets or property under or pursuant to any state or federal statute to the extent permitted by law; or (d) a sale of assets of the Trust or one or more of its series. Such merger or consolidation, share conversion, share exchange or sale of assets must be authorized by a majority of the shares voted when a quorum is present, provided that in all respects not governed by statute or applicable law, the Trustees have power to prescribe the procedure necessary or appropriate to accomplish a merger or consolidation, share conversion, share exchange, or sale of assets, including the power to create one or more separate trusts to which all or any part of the assets, liabilities, profits or losses of the Trust may be transferred and to provide for the conversion of shares of the Trust or any of its series into beneficial interests in such separate business trust or trusts or series thereof.

Notwithstanding the foregoing paragraph, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may, without the vote or consent of shareholders, cause to be organized or assist in organizing a corporation or corporations under the laws of any jurisdiction, or any other trust, partnership, limited liability company, association or other organization, or any series or class of any thereof, to acquire all or a portion of the Trust property (or all or a portion of the Trust property held with respect to the Fund or allocable to a particular class) or to carry on any business in which the Trust directly or indirectly has any interest (any of the foregoing, a "Successor Entity"), and to sell, convey and transfer Trust property to any such Successor Entity in exchange for the shares or securities thereof or otherwise, and to lend money to, subscribe for the shares or securities of, and enter into any contracts with any such Successor Entity in which the Trust holds or is about to acquire shares or any other interest. The Trustees may also, without the vote or consent of shareholders, cause a merger or consolidation between the Trust and any Successor

Entity if and to the extent permitted by law. However, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees shall provide written notice to affected shareholders of each such transaction. Such transactions may be effected through share-for-share exchanges, transfers or sales of assets, in-kind redemptions and purchases, exchange offers, or any other method approved by the Trustees.

The Declaration of Trust provides that no shareholder shall have the right to bring or maintain any court action, proceeding or claim in the right of the Trust or the Fund or a class thereof to recover a judgment in its favor unless (a) shareholders holding at least ten percent (10%) of the outstanding shares of the Trust, the Fund or class, as applicable, join in the bringing of such court action, proceeding or claim; and (b) the bringing or maintenance of such court action, proceeding or claim is otherwise in accordance with Section 3816 of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, subject to certain additional requirements.

The Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Fund, each shareholder will be held to have expressly assented and agreed to the terms of the Declaration of Trust, the By-Laws of the Trust and the resolutions of the Board.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trust will indemnify and hold harmless each Trustee and officer of the Trust and each former Trustee and officer of the Trust (each hereinafter referred to as a “Covered Person”) from and against any and all claims, demands, costs, losses, expenses, and damages whatsoever arising out of or related to such Covered Person’s performance of his or her duties as a Trustee or officer of the Trust or otherwise relating to any act, omission, or obligation of the Trust, if, as to liability to the Trust or its investors, it is finally adjudicated that the Covered Person was not liable by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the Covered Person’s offices. In the case of settlement, such indemnification will be provided if it has been determined by a court or other body approving the settlement or other disposition, or by a reasonable determination, based upon a review of readily available facts (as opposed to a full trial type inquiry), by vote of a majority of Independent Trustees of the Trust, or in a written opinion of independent counsel, that such officers or Trustees have not engaged in willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties. Rights to indemnification or insurance cannot be limited retroactively.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that: (i) the appointment, designation or identification of a Trustee as chairperson of the Board or a member or chairperson of a committee of the Trustees, an expert on any topic or in any area (including an audit committee financial expert), or the lead Independent Trustee, or any other special appointment, designation or identification of a Trustee, shall not impose on that individual any duty, obligation or liability that is greater than the duties, obligations and liability imposed on that person as a Trustee in the absence of the appointment, designation or identification (except with respect to duties expressly imposed pursuant to the By-Laws of the Trust, a committee charter or a Trust policy statement); (ii) no Trustee who has special skills or expertise, or is appointed, designated or identified shall be held to a higher standard of care by virtue thereof; and (iii) no appointment, designation or identification of a Trustee shall affect in any way that Trustee’s rights or entitlement to indemnification.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES

Purchase of Shares. Information regarding the purchase of shares is discussed in the “Purchase of Shares” section of the Prospectus.

There may be special distribution requirements for a retirement account, such as required distributions or mandatory federal income tax withholding. For more information, call 855-870-3188. You may be charged a \$15 annual account maintenance fee for each retirement account, up to a maximum of \$30 annually, and a \$25 fee for transferring assets to another custodian or for closing a retirement account.

Redemption of Shares. Information regarding how to redeem shares of the Fund is discussed in the “Redemption of Shares” section of the Prospectus.

You may sell (redeem) your shares on any Business Day. Redemptions are effected at the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent has received your redemption request. It is the responsibility of the financial intermediary to transmit redemption orders and credit their customers’ accounts with redemption proceeds on a timely basis. The Fund’s name, your account number, the number of shares or dollar amount you would like redeemed and the signatures by all of the shareholders whose names appear on the account registration should accompany any redemption requests. The Transfer Agent will normally mail or send your redemption proceeds to the bank you indicated on the next Business Day following receipt by the Transfer Agent of redemption instructions, but never later than 7 days following such receipt. Wires are subject to a \$15 fee paid by you, but you do not incur any charge when proceeds are sent via the ACH system. If you purchased your shares through a financial intermediary you should contact the financial intermediary for information relating to redemptions.

If shares to be redeemed represent a recent investment made by check or ACH transfer, the Fund reserves the right not to make the redemption proceeds available until they have reasonable grounds to believe that the check or ACH transfer has been collected (which could take up to 10 days). Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. To ensure proper authorization before redeeming Fund shares, the Transfer Agent may require additional documents such as, but not restricted to, stock powers, trust instruments, death certificates, appointments as fiduciary, certificates of corporate authority and waivers of tax required in some states when settling estates.

When shares are held in the name of a corporation, other organization, trust, fiduciary or other institutional investor, the Transfer Agent requires, in addition to the stock power, certified evidence of authority to sign the necessary instruments of transfer. These procedures are for the protection of shareholders and should be followed to ensure prompt payment. Redemption requests must not be conditional as to date or price of the redemption. Proceeds of the redemption will be sent within seven days of acceptance of shares tendered for redemption. Delay may result if the purchase check or electronic funds transfer has not yet cleared, but the delay will be no longer than required to verify that the purchase amount has cleared, and the Fund will act as quickly as possible to minimize delay.

The value of shares redeemed may be more or less than the shareholder’s cost, depending on the NAV at the time of redemption. Redemption of shares may result in tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder, and the proceeds of a redemption may be subject to backup withholding.

A shareholder’s right to redeem shares and to receive payment therefore may be suspended when: (a) the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) an emergency exists as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable to dispose of the Fund’s securities or to determine the value of the Fund’s net assets; or (d) ordered by a governmental body having jurisdiction over the Fund for the protection of the Fund’s

shareholders, provided that applicable rules and regulations of the SEC (or any succeeding governmental authority) shall govern as to whether a condition described in (b), (c) or (d) exists. In case of such suspension, shareholders may withdraw their requests for redemption or may receive payment based on the NAV of the Fund next determined after the suspension is lifted.

The Fund reserves the right, if conditions exist which make cash payments undesirable, to honor any request for redemption by making payment in whole or in part with readily marketable securities (redemption “in-kind”) chosen by the Fund and valued in the same way as they would be valued for purposes of computing the NAV of the Fund. If payment is made in securities, a shareholder may incur transaction expenses in converting these securities into cash. The Fund has elected, however, to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, as a result of which the Fund is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Fund for any one shareholder during any 90-day period. This election is irrevocable unless the SEC permits its withdrawal.

Pricing of Shares. The price of the Fund’s shares is based on its NAV. The Transfer Agent determines the NAV per share of the Fund as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day that the NYSE is open for business (each, a “Business Day”). The NAV is calculated by adding the value of all securities and other assets in the Fund, deducting its liabilities, and dividing the balance by the number of outstanding shares in the Fund. The price at which a purchase or redemption is effected is based on the next calculation of NAV after the order is received by an authorized financial institution or the Transfer Agent and under no circumstances will any order be accepted for purchase or redemption after the NAV calculation. Shares will only be priced on Business Days. In addition, foreign securities held by the Fund may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not calculate NAV. As a result, the market value of these investments may change on days when shares of the Fund cannot be bought or sold.

The Fund values its assets based on current market values when such values are available. These prices normally are supplied by an independent pricing service. Equity securities held by the Fund which are listed on a national securities exchange, except those traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. (“NASDAQ”), and for which market quotations are available are valued at the last quoted sale price of the day, or, if there is no such reported sale, securities are valued at the mean between the most recent quoted bid and ask prices. Securities traded on NASDAQ are valued in accordance with the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not be the last sale price. In the event such market quotations are not readily available, fair value will be determined using procedures adopted by the Board.

Debt securities, including short-term debt instruments having a maturity of less than 60 days, are valued at the evaluated mean price supplied by an approved pricing service. Pricing services may use various valuation methodologies including matrix pricing and other analytical pricing models as well as market transactions and dealer quotations. In the absence of prices from a pricing service, the securities will be priced in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Board.

The Board has delegated the day-to-day functions of determining the value of securities not otherwise valued by a pricing service to the Trust’s Valuation Committee.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Distributions, if any, from the Fund's investment company taxable income and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over the net short-term capital loss) realized by the Fund, after deducting any available capital loss carryovers, are declared and paid to its shareholders at least annually, as described in the Prospectus.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

General. The following summarizes certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders, and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Changes in income tax laws, potentially with retroactive effect, could impact the Fund's investments or the tax consequences to you of investing in the Fund. There may be other federal, state, foreign or local tax considerations applicable to a particular investor. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this SAI are based on the Code, and the regulations issued under it, and court decisions and administrative interpretations as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes or court decisions may significantly change the taxation of the Fund's investments or the tax consequences to investors as described in the Prospectus and SAI, and any such changes or decisions may be retroactive.

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

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

Second, generally, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of (1) any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies); (2) two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses; or (3) one or more qualified publicly-traded partnerships.

Third, the Fund must distribute an amount equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (net investment income and the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, for the year.

The Fund intends to comply with these requirements. However, there can be no assurance that the Fund will satisfy all requirements to be taxed as a regulated investment company. If the Fund were to fail to make sufficient distributions, it could be liable for corporate income tax and for excise tax in respect of the shortfall or, if the shortfall is large enough, the Fund could be disqualified as a regulated investment company. If for any taxable year the Fund were not to qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In that event, shareholders would recognize dividend income on distributions to the extent of the Fund's then-current and accumulated earnings and profits, and certain corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

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

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund may be required to withhold a generally nonrefundable 30% tax on (i) distributions of investment company taxable income and (ii) distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares paid to (A) certain "foreign financial institutions" unless such foreign financial institution agrees to verify, monitor, and report to the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") the identity of certain of its account holders, among other items (or unless such entity is otherwise deemed compliant under the terms of an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the entity's country of residence), and (B) certain "non-financial foreign entities" unless such entity certifies to the Fund that it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provides the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each substantial U.S. owner, among other items. In December 2018, the IRS and Treasury Department released proposed Treasury Regulations that would eliminate FATCA withholding on Fund distributions of net capital gain and the gross proceeds from a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares. Although taxpayers are entitled to rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued, these proposed Treasury Regulations have not been finalized, may not be finalized in their proposed form, and are potentially subject to change. This FATCA withholding tax could also affect the Fund's return on its investments in foreign securities or affect a shareholder's return if the shareholder holds its Fund shares through a foreign intermediary. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of this FATCA withholding tax to your investment in the Fund and the potential certification, compliance, due diligence, reporting, and withholding obligations to which you may become subject in order to avoid this withholding tax.

Foreign taxpayers are generally subject to withholding tax at a flat rate of 30% on U.S.-source income that is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. This withholding rate may be lower under the terms of a tax treaty or convention.

Except in the case of certain exempt shareholders, if a shareholder does not furnish the Fund with the shareholder's correct Social Security Number or other taxpayer identification number and certain certifications or the Fund receives notification from the IRS requiring backup withholding, the Fund is required by federal law to withhold federal income tax from the shareholder's distributions and redemption proceeds at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents.

A sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares, whether for cash or in-kind proceeds, may result in recognition of a taxable capital gain or loss. Gain or loss realized upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares will generally be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year, and, if held for one year or less, as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain received or deemed to be received with respect to such shares. In determining the holding period of such shares for this purpose, any period during which the shareholder's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. Any loss realized upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares may be disallowed under certain wash sale rules to the extent shares of the Fund are purchased (through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the sale, exchange, or redemption. If a shareholder's loss is disallowed under the wash sale rules, the basis of the new shares will be increased to preserve the loss until a future sale, exchange, or redemption of the shares.

Capital Loss Carryforwards. As of October 31, 2021, the Fund had no long-term or short-term tax basis capital loss carryforwards.

Capital loss carryforwards can be carried forward indefinitely and will retain their character as short-term or long-term capital losses.

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

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

The Fund is required to report to certain shareholders and the IRS the cost basis of shares acquired by such shareholders on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") when such shareholders sell, exchange or redeem such shares. These requirements do not apply to shares held through a tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, or to shares held by tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, corporations (other than S corporations), banks, credit unions, and certain other entities and governmental bodies. Shares acquired before January 1, 2012 ("non-covered

shares”) are treated as if held in a separate account from covered shares. The Fund is not required to determine or report a shareholder’s cost basis in non-covered shares and is not responsible for the accuracy or reliability of any information provided for non-covered shares.

The cost basis of a share is generally its purchase price adjusted for distributions, returns of capital, and other corporate actions. Cost basis is used to determine whether the sale, exchange, or redemption of a share results in a gain or loss. If you sell, exchange, or redeem covered shares during any year, then the Fund will report the gain/loss, cost basis, and holding period of such shares to the IRS and you on Form 1099.

A cost basis method is the method by which the Fund determines which specific covered shares are deemed to be sold, exchanged, or redeemed when a shareholder sells, exchanges or redeems less than its entire holding of Fund shares and has made multiple purchases of Fund shares on different dates at differing NAVs. If a shareholder does not affirmatively elect a cost basis method, the Fund will use the average cost method, which averages the basis of all Fund shares in an account regardless of holding period, and shares sold, exchanged, or redeemed are deemed to be those with the longest holding period first. Each shareholder may elect in writing (and not over the telephone) any alternate IRS-approved cost basis method to calculate the cost basis in its covered shares. The default cost basis method applied by the Fund or the alternate method elected by a shareholder may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares.

If you hold Fund shares through a financial intermediary (or another nominee), please contact that broker or nominee with respect to the reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

You are encouraged to consult your tax adviser regarding the application of these cost basis reporting rules and, in particular, which cost basis calculation method you should elect.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund may from time to time quote or otherwise use yield and total return information in advertisements, shareholder reports or sales literature. Average annual total return and yield are computed pursuant to formulas specified by the SEC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund has adopted the financial statements of the Predecessor Fund. The financial statements of the Predecessor Fund and the Predecessor Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm’s report appearing in the Predecessor Fund’s [Annual Report](#) for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2021 and [Semi-Annual Report](#) for the fiscal period ended April 30, 2022, are hereby incorporated by reference.

APPENDIX A

PROXY VOTING POLICIES



PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

General Principals

Mar Vista Investment Partners, LLC (“Mar Vista”) recognizes its responsibility to vote proxies with respect to securities owned by a client in the economic best interests of its client and without regard to the interests of Mar Vista or any other client of Mar Vista as outlined in these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Policies”).

These Policies apply to securities held in client accounts in which Mar Vista has direct voting authority. Unless specifically addressed in the investment advisory agreement, Mar Vista will vote proxies consistent with its fiduciary obligation. In some cases, the client has requested that Mar Vista not vote proxies for a particular account.

Mar Vista’s policy is to exercise its proxy voting discretion absent special circumstances and in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Proxy Voting Guidelines (“Guidelines”) unless a client has requested the use of their own proxy voting guideline or direction and such guideline or direction is prudent under the circumstances. Any changes to the Guidelines must be pre-approved in writing by the Proxy Voting Committee (“The Committee”). The Committee includes the Operations Manager, the COO, the CCO and at least one Mar Vista portfolio manager. In addition, Mar Vista utilizes the services of a third-party proxy advisory firm, which provides the Firm with research, data and recommendations on management and shareholder proxy proposals. Mar Vista does not use automated voting by the third-party proxy advisory firm.

Voting Process

Mar Vista votes all proxies on behalf of a client’s portfolio in fundamentally driven strategies unless Mar Vista determines it would be in its clients' overall best interests not to vote. Such determination may apply with respect to all client holdings of the securities or only certain specified clients, as Mar Vista deems appropriate under the circumstances including:

- a) the client requests in writing that Mar Vista not vote;
- b) the proxies are associated with unsupervised securities;
- c) the proxies are associated with securities transferred to Mar Vista’s management then liquidated;
- d) the costs of voting the proxies outweigh the benefits; or
- e) the proxy ballot is not received.

In addition, Mar Vista does not vote proxies for some accounts that it manages under agreements it has with certain brokerage consultant firms whereby clients pay a single fee based on a percentage of assets under management for brokerage, custody and Mar Vista’s investment management services (“wrap agreement”). If Mar Vista does not vote the proxies, it may make proxy-voting recommendations to the brokerage consultant firm with whom it has a wrap agreement and that firm votes the proxies.

The Operations Department (“Operations”) is responsible for coordinating the voting of proxies received by Mar Vista. To help facilitate the proxy voting process, The Committee provides centralized management of the proxy voting process and makes all proxy voting decisions except under special circumstances as noted below. The Committee:

- a) Supervises the proxy voting process, including the identification and review of potential material conflicts of interest involving Mar Vista and the proxy voting process with respect to securities owned by a client;
- b) Determines how to vote proxies relating to issues not covered by these Policies; and
- c) Determines when Mar Vista may deviate from these Policies.

The Committee will review the analyst or portfolio manager’s recommendation if it differs from the proxy advisory firm’s recommendation per the Guidelines. Following the review of the recommendation, the proxy will be voted according to the majority vote of the Committee. If a Committee member disagrees with the recommendation of the analyst or portfolio manager, the reasons for the disagreement will be documented. The Operations Department will keep documents of proxy decisions made by the Committee. Since Mar Vista generally considers the quality of a company’s management in making investment decisions, Mar Vista regularly votes proxies in accordance with the recommendations of a company’s management if there is no conflict with shareholder value.

When Mar Vista has proxy voting authority on an account, it adds up the shares owned by those accounts (“Eligible Shares”) and reconciles them to the shares reported by its proxy-voting agent. For those accounts where clients participate in securities lending, shares on loan will not be included in the Eligible Shares total. Generally, Mar Vista aims for less than a 10% difference in shares voted versus Eligible Shares. The difference of shares voted and Eligible Shares is usually due to and may include the timing of new and terminated accounts.

Mar Vista uses a proxy-voting agent to ensure that, as much as possible, Eligible Shares are voted and timely reporting is provided to Mar Vista and its clients. If Mar Vista receives ballots from a source other than the proxy-voting agent, Mar Vista will try to vote them using other means.

Conflicts of Interest

Potential or actual conflicts of interest relating to a particular proxy proposal may be handled in various ways depending on the type and materiality. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each situation and the requirements of applicable law, options include:

- a) Voting the proxy in accordance with the voting recommendation of an unaffiliated, third- party proxy advisory firm; or
- b) Voting the proxy pursuant to client direction.

Voting the securities of an issuer in which the following relationships or circumstances exist is deemed to give rise to a material conflict of interest for purposes of these Policies:

- a) The issuer is a client of Mar Vista and Mar Vista manages its portfolio or its retirement plan. In such a case, Mar Vista will obtain an independent, third-party opinion and will follow the recommendation of the third-party;
- b) The issuer is an entity in which the Mar Vista industry analyst or portfolio manager assigned to review the proxy has a relative¹ in management of the issuer or an acquiring company. In such a case, the analyst or portfolio manager will not make any vote recommendations and another analyst or portfolio manager will review the proxy. Although the proxy will be re-assigned, the

¹ For the purposes of these Policies, "relative" includes the following family members: spouse, minor children, stepchildren, or children or stepchildren sharing the person's home.

industry analyst or portfolio manager will still be available to answer questions about the issuer from other Committee members;

- c) The issuer is an entity in which a Committee member has a relative in management of the issuer or an acquiring company. In such a case, the Committee member with the conflict will not vote on the proxy and the alternate member of the Committee will vote instead;
- d) The issuer is an entity in which an officer or director of Mar Vista or a relative of any such person is or was an officer, director or employee, or such person or relative otherwise has received more than \$500 annually during Mar Vista's last three fiscal years. In such a case, Mar Vista will obtain an independent, third-party opinion and will follow the recommendation of the third-party;
- e) Another client or prospective client of Mar Vista, directly or indirectly, conditions future engagement of Mar Vista on voting proxies with respect to any client's securities on a particular matter in a particular way;
- f) Conflict exists between the interests of an employee benefit plan's portfolio and the plan sponsor's interests. In such a case, Mar Vista will resolve in favor of the plan's portfolio; or
- g) Any other circumstance in which Mar Vista's duty to serve its clients' interests, typically referred to as its "duty of loyalty," could be compromised.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a conflict of interest described above shall not be considered material for the purposes of these Policies with respect to a specific vote or circumstance if:

- a) The securities with respect to which Mar Vista has the power to vote account for less than 1% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities, but only if: (i) such securities do not represent one of the 10 largest holdings of such issuer's outstanding voting securities; and (ii) such securities do not represent more than 2% of the client's holdings with Mar Vista; and /or
- b) The matter to be voted on relates to a restructuring of the terms of existing securities or the issuance of new securities or a similar matter arising out of the holding of securities, other than common equity, in the context of a bankruptcy or threatened bankruptcy of the issuer.

For clients that are registered investment companies ("Funds"), in which a material conflict of interest has been identified and the matter is not covered by the Policies, Mar Vista will disclose the conflict and the Proxy Voting Committee's determination of the manner in which to vote to the Fund's Board or committee of the Board. The Committee's determination will take into account only the interests of the Fund, and the Committee will document the basis for the decision and furnish the documentation to the Fund's Board or committee of the Board.

For clients other than Funds, in which a material conflict of interest has been identified and the matter is not covered by the Policies, the Committee will disclose the conflict to the client and advise the client that its securities will be voted only upon the recommendations of an independent third-party.