

**Collaborative Investment Series Trust**

**PREFERRED-PLUS**

Class I Shares  
**TICKER: IPPPX**

**DIVIDEND PERFORMERS**

Class I Shares  
**TICKER: IPDPX**

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**February 1, 2021**

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses for each of the Preferred-Plus and Dividend Performers (each a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds") dated February 1, 2021. Each Fund's financial statements are included in the Annual Report, and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of each Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained at no charge by writing the transfer agent, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147-4003, or by calling 1-800-869-1679. Each Fund's Prospectus is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUNDS

The Preferred-Plus and Dividend Performers are both diversified series of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust (the "Trust"). The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Delaware by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated July 26, 2017 (the "Trust Agreement"). The Trust Agreement permits the Board of Trustees (the "Board" or the "Trustees") to authorize and issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. Each Fund is one of multiple series currently authorized by the Trustees. The investment adviser to the Funds is Innovative Portfolios, LLC (the "Adviser").

Each Fund offers one class of shares: Class I shares. Each Fund does not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificated form registered on the books of a Fund and the transfer agent for the account of the shareholder. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he owns. All shares of a Fund have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust can be amended by the Trustees, except that any amendment that adversely affects the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected. All shares of a Fund are subject to involuntary redemption if the Trustees determine to liquidate a Fund. An involuntary redemption will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax adviser.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of a Fund, see "How to Buy Shares" and "How to Redeem Shares" in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of a Fund's assets, see "How to Purchase Shares" and "How Shares are Priced" in each Fund's Prospectus and "Determination of Share Price" in this Statement of Additional Information.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUND'S INVESTMENTS

### Investment Strategies and Risks

All principal investment strategies and risks are discussed in each Fund's Prospectus. This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments the Fund may make and some of the techniques they may use, as described in the Risk/Return Summary in the Prospectus. Additional non-principal strategies and risks also are discussed here.

### Certificates of Deposit and Bankers' Acceptances

Each Fund may invest in certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, which are considered to be short-term money market instruments.

Certificates of deposit are receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Bankers' acceptances typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less.

## **Closed-End Investment Companies**

Each Fund may invest assets in closed-end investment companies (or "closed-end funds"), subject to the investment restrictions set forth below. Shares of closed-end funds are typically offered to the public in a one-time initial public offering by a group of underwriters who retain a spread or underwriting commission of between 4% or 6% of the initial public offering price. Such securities are then listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE MKT LLC, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as "NASDAQ") and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open-end investment company (such as a Fund), investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market.

Each Fund generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds only in the secondary market. Each Fund will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses a Fund would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. Each Fund may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Adviser, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund's proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if a Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market.

The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined net asset value, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their net asset value.

Each Fund may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to net asset value or at a premium to net asset value. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by a Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and a Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the net asset value of a Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by a Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by a Fund.

Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. Each Fund's investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and net asset value than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

## **Commercial Paper**

Each Fund may purchase commercial paper. Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes, including Master Notes, issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than nine months and fixed rates of return. Master Notes, however, are obligations that provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid and permit daily changes in the amount borrowed.

Master Notes are governed by agreements between the issuer and the advisor acting as agent, for no additional fee, in its capacity as advisor to a Fund and as fiduciary for other clients for whom it exercises investment discretion. The monies loaned to the borrower come from accounts maintained with or managed by the advisor or its affiliates pursuant to arrangements with such accounts. Interest and principal payments are credited to such accounts. The advisor, acting as a fiduciary on behalf of its clients, has the right to increase or decrease the amount provided to the borrower under an obligation. The borrower has the right to pay without penalty all or any part of the principal amount then outstanding on an obligation together with interest to the date of payment. Since these obligations typically provide that the interest rate is tied to the Treasury bill auction rate, the rate on Master Notes is subject to change. Repayment of Master Notes to participating accounts depends on the ability of the borrower to pay the accrued interest and principal of the obligation on demand which is continuously monitored by the advisor. Master Notes typically are not rated by credit rating agencies.

Each Fund may purchase commercial paper consisting of issues rated at the time of purchase within the three highest rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (the "NRSRO"). Each Fund may also invest in commercial paper that is not rated but is determined by the advisor, under guidelines established by the Board, to be of comparable quality.

### **Convertible Securities**

Each Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include fixed income securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of shares of the issuer's underlying common stock at the option of the holder during a specified period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, units consisting of "usable" bonds and warrants or a combination of the features of several of these securities. Convertible securities are senior to common stocks in an issuer's capital structure but are usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. While providing a fixed-income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar nonconvertible security), a convertible security also gives an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the issuing company depending upon a market price advance in the convertible security's underlying common stock. Corporate Debt

Corporate debt securities are long and short-term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Adviser considers corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than in higher rated categories. Each Fund may invest in both secured and unsecured corporate bonds. A secured bond is backed by collateral and an unsecured bond is not. Therefore, an unsecured bond may have a lower recovery value than a secured bond in the event of a default by its issuer. The Adviser may incorrectly analyze the risks inherent in corporate bonds, such as the issuer's ability to meet interest and principal payments, resulting in a loss to a Fund.

### **Depository Receipts**

Each Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), which are receipts issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in sponsored form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. A sponsoring company provides financial information to the bank and may subsidize administration of the ADR. Unsponsored ADRs may be created by a broker-dealer or depository bank without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of these ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility, whereas foreign issuers typically bear certain costs in a sponsored ADR. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights. Unsponsored ADRs may carry more risk than sponsored ADRs because of the absence of financial information provided by the underlying company. Many of the risks described below regarding foreign securities apply to investments in ADRs.

### **Emerging Markets Securities**

Each Fund may purchase exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other closed end funds that invest in emerging market securities. Investing in emerging market securities imposes risks different from, or greater than, risks of investing in foreign developed countries. These risks include (i) the smaller market capitalization of securities markets, which may suffer periods of relative illiquidity, (ii) significant price volatility, (iii) restrictions on foreign investment, and (iv) possible repatriation of investment income and capital. In addition, foreign investors may be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization, or the creation of government monopolies. The currencies of emerging market countries may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar, and devaluation may occur subsequent to investments in these currencies by a Fund. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

Additional risks of emerging markets securities may include (i) greater social, economic and political uncertainty and instability, (ii) more substantial governmental involvement in the economy, (iii) less governmental supervision and regulation, (iv) the unavailability of currency hedging techniques, (v) companies that are newly organized and small, (vi) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers, and (vii) less developed legal systems. In addition, emerging securities markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures, which may be unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions or otherwise make it difficult to engage in such transactions. Settlement problems may cause a Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities, hold a portion of its assets in cash pending investment, or be delayed in disposing of a portfolio security. Such a delay could result in possible liability to a purchaser of the security.

### **Equity Securities**

Equity securities consist of common stock, convertible preferred stock, rights and warrants. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Although equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Investments in equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. As a result, the return and net asset value of a Fund will fluctuate. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may not increase as much as the market as a whole and some undervalued securities may continue to be undervalued for long periods of time. Although profits in some Fund holdings may be realized quickly, it is not expected that most investments will appreciate rapidly.

### **Exchange-Traded Funds**

Each Fund may invest in a range of ETFs. Because many ETFs are considered to be investment companies, see "Investments in Other Investment Companies" below for additional information.

When a Fund invests in sector ETFs, there is a risk that securities within the same group of industries will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If a Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be especially sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, a Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors. Therefore, changes in regulatory policies for those sectors may have a material effect on the value of securities issued by companies in those sectors. The sectors in which a Fund may be more heavily invested will vary.

The shares of an ETF may be assembled in a block (typically 50,000 shares) known as a creation unit and redeemed in-kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a creation unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF's underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. Each Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Adviser believes it is in a Fund's interest to do so. Each Fund's ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which provides that the ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by a Fund in an amount exceeding one percent of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

There is a risk that the underlying ETFs in which a Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because the ETFs in which a Fund intends to invest may be granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although a Fund believes that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF they will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time.

**Fixed Income Securities**

Fixed income securities include bonds and securities offered on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. Fixed income securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that a Fund could lose money if an issuer of a fixed income security cannot meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. Interest rate risk is the risk that a Fund's investments in fixed income securities may fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in high-yield bonds (aka junk bonds) are considered to be more speculative than higher quality fixed income securities. They are more susceptible to credit risk than investment-grade securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or economic downturns. The value of lower quality securities are subject to greater volatility and are generally more dependent on the ability of the issuer to meet interest and principal payments than higher quality securities. Issuers of high-yield securities may not be as strong financially as those issuing bonds with higher credit ratings.

**Foreign Securities**

Each Fund may gain exposure to foreign securities both directly and indirectly through underlying investment companies that invest in foreign securities or by trading in domestic markets through an ADR. Purchases of foreign equity securities entail certain risks. For example, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchange, changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

**High Yield Securities**

Each Fund may invest in high yield securities as a non-principal investment strategy. High yield, high risk bonds are securities that are generally rated below investment grade by the primary rating agencies (BB+ or lower by S&P and Ba1 or lower by Moody's). Other terms used to describe such securities include "lower rated bonds," "non-investment grade bonds," "below investment grade bonds," and "junk bonds." These securities are considered to be high-risk investments.

**Illiquid and Restricted Securities**

Each Fund may invest in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale (e.g., because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) and securities that are otherwise not readily marketable (e.g., because trading in the security is suspended or because market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers). Securities that have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Foreign securities that are freely tradable in their principal markets are not considered to be illiquid. Each Fund may gain exposure to foreign securities through its investment in ADRs. Certain ADRs are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid.

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

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

Under guidelines adopted by the Board, the Adviser may determine that particular Rule 144A securities, and commercial paper issued in reliance on the private placement exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, are liquid even though they are not registered. A determination of whether such a security is liquid or not is a question of fact. In making this determination, the Adviser will consider, as it deems appropriate under the circumstances and among other factors:

(i) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (ii) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security; (iii) the number of other potential purchasers of the security; (iv) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; (v) the nature of the security (e.g., debt or equity, date of maturity, terms of dividend or interest payments, and other material terms) and the nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer); and (vi) the rating of the security and the financial condition and prospects of the issuer. In the case of commercial paper, the Adviser will also determine that the paper (i) is not traded flat or in default as to principal and interest, and (ii) is rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two NRSRO or, if only one NRSRO rates the security, by that NRSRO, or, if the security is unrated, the Adviser determines that it is of equivalent quality.

Rule 144A securities and Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper that have been deemed liquid as described above will continue to be monitored by the Adviser to determine if the security is no longer liquid as the result of changed conditions. Investing in Rule 144A securities or Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

#### **Indexed Securities**

Each Fund may purchase indexed securities consistent with their investment objectives. Indexed securities are those, the value of which varies positively or negatively in relation to the value of other securities, securities indices or other financial indicators. Indexed securities may be debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations and certain U.S. Government agencies.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security or other instrument to which they are indexed and also may be influenced by interest rate changes in the United States and abroad. Indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments. Certain indexed securities that are not traded on an established market may be deemed illiquid.

#### **Insured Bank Obligations**

Each Fund may invest in insured bank obligations. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures the deposits of federally insured banks and savings and loan associations (collectively referred to as "banks") up to \$250,000. A Fund may purchase bank obligations which are fully insured as to principal by the FDIC. Currently, to remain fully insured as to principal, these investments must be limited to \$250,000 per bank; if the principal amount and accrued interest together exceed \$250,000, the excess principal and accrued interest will not be insured. Insured bank obligations may have limited marketability.

#### **Investment Company Securities**

Each Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and a Fund's investment objectives. Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, the Fund's shareholders indirectly will bear a Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses a Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with a Fund's own operations.

Under Section 12(d)(1) of the of the 1940 Act, each Fund may invest only up to 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one investment company (ETF or other mutual funds), but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (the "3% Limitation") or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the of 1940 Act, as amended provides that the provisions of paragraph 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by a Fund if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by a Fund and all affiliated persons of a Fund; and (ii) a Fund has not offered or sold after January 1, 1971, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2% percent. An investment company that issues shares to a Fund pursuant to paragraph 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. Each Fund (or the Adviser acting on behalf of a Fund) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when a Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by a Fund, a Fund will either seek instruction from a Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by a Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. Because other investment companies employ an investment adviser, such investments by a Fund may cause shareholders to bear duplicate fees.

In addition, each Fund is subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or a Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% limitation from the SEC that is applicable to a Fund; and (ii) the ETF and a Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order.

### **Options**

Each Fund may purchase and write (i.e., sell) put and call options. Such options may relate to particular securities or stock indices, and may or may not be listed on a domestic or foreign securities exchange and may or may not be issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risk. Options may be more volatile than the underlying instruments, and therefore, on a percentage basis, an investment in options may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying instruments themselves.

A call option for a particular security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer (seller) the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. The premium paid to the writer is in consideration for undertaking the obligation under the option contract. A put option for a particular security gives the purchaser the right to sell the security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option, regardless of the market price of the security.

Stock index options are put options and call options on various stock indices. In most respects, they are identical to listed options on common stocks. The primary difference between stock options and index options occurs when index options are exercised. In the case of stock options, the underlying security, common stock, is delivered. However, upon the exercise of an index option, settlement does not occur by delivery of the securities comprising the index. The option holder who exercises the index option receives an amount of cash if the closing level of the stock index upon which the option is based is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the stock index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market value of the stocks included in the index. For example, some stock index options are based on a broad market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 500® Index or the Value Line Composite Index or a narrower market index, such as the Standard & Poor's 100®. Indices may also be based on an industry or market segment, such as the AMEX Oil and Gas Index or the Computer and Business Equipment Index. Options on stock indices are currently traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange, the Pacific Stock Exchange and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Each Fund's obligation to sell an instrument subject to a call option written by it, or to purchase an instrument subject to a put option written by it, may be terminated prior to the expiration date of the option by a Fund's execution of a closing purchase transaction, which is effected by purchasing on an exchange an option of the same series (i.e., same underlying instrument, exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously written. A closing purchase transaction will ordinarily be effected to realize a profit on an outstanding option, to prevent an underlying instrument from being called, to permit the sale of the underlying instrument or to permit the writing of a new option containing different terms on such underlying instrument. The cost of such a liquidation purchase plus transactions costs may be greater than the premium received upon the original option, in which event a Fund will have paid a loss in the transaction. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option. An option writer unable to effect a closing purchase transaction will not be able to sell the underlying instrument or liquidate the assets held in a segregated account, as described below, until the option expires or the optioned instrument is delivered upon exercise. In such circumstances, the writer will be subject to the risk of market decline or appreciation in the instrument during such period.

If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, a Fund realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. If a Fund enters into a closing sale transaction on an option purchased by it, a Fund will realize a gain if the premium received by a Fund on the closing transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, or a loss if it is less. If an option written by a Fund expires on the stipulated expiration date or if a Fund enters into a closing purchase transaction, it will realize a gain (or loss if the cost of a closing purchase transaction exceeds the net premium received when the option is sold). If an option written by a Fund is exercised, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received and a Fund will realize a gain or loss.

### **Preferred Stock**

Preferred stocks are securities that have characteristics of both common stocks and corporate bonds. Preferred stocks may receive dividends, but payment is not guaranteed as with a bond. These securities may be undervalued because of a lack of analyst coverage resulting in a high dividend yield or yield to maturity. The risks of preferred stocks are a lack of voting rights and the Adviser may incorrectly analyze the security, resulting in a loss to a Fund. Furthermore, preferred stock dividends are not guaranteed, and management can elect to forego the preferred dividend, resulting in a loss to a Fund.

### **Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")**

REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interest. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling property that has appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. The real property and mortgages serving as investment vehicles for REITs may be either residential or commercial in nature and may include healthcare facilities. Similar to investment companies, REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Code. Such tax requirements limit a REIT's ability to respond to changes in the commercial real estate market.

Investments in REITs are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. Real estate values rise and fall in response to many factors, including local, regional and national economic conditions, the demand for rental property, and interest rates. In addition, REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be more volatile than other securities.

### **Repurchase Agreements**

Each Fund may invest in fully collateralized repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., a Fund) acquires ownership of a security and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than 7 days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, a Fund intends to enter into repurchase agreements only with its custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Adviser to be creditworthy. The Adviser monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which a Fund engages in repurchase transactions. Each Fund may not enter into a repurchase agreement with a term of more than seven days if, as a result, more than 15% of the value of its net assets would then be invested in such repurchase agreements and other illiquid investments.

### **Reverse Repurchase Transactions**

Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase transactions. In a reverse repurchase transaction, a Fund concurrently agrees to sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers, and to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a mutually agreed upon price. The repurchase price generally is equal to the original sales price plus interest. Each Fund retains record ownership of the securities and the right to receive interest and principal payments. Each Fund will enter into a reverse repurchase transaction in order to obtain funds to pursue additional investment opportunities with a return in excess of the cost of the reverse repurchase transaction. Such transactions may increase fluctuations in the market value of Fund assets and may be viewed as a form of leverage. Reverse purchase transactions also involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which a Fund is obligated to repurchase the securities. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the purchaser, a Fund could experience both delays in repurchasing the portfolio securities and losses. Each Fund will enter into reverse purchase transactions only with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Adviser.

Reverse purchase transactions are considered by the SEC to be borrowings by a Fund under the 1940 Act. At the time a Fund enters into a reverse purchase transaction, it will direct its custodian to place in a segregated account assets (such as cash or liquid securities consistent with a Fund's investment restrictions) having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Each Fund will monitor the account to ensure that the market value of the account equals the amount of a Fund's commitments to repurchase securities.

### **Rights**

Rights are usually granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued to the public. The right entitles its holder to buy common stock at a specified price. Rights have similar features to warrants, except that the life of a right is typically much shorter, usually a few weeks. The Adviser believes rights may become underpriced if they are sold without regard to value and if analysts do not include them in their research. The risk in investing in rights is that the Adviser might miscalculate their value resulting in a loss to a Fund. Another risk is the underlying common stock may not reach the Adviser's anticipated price within the life of the right.

### **Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities**

The Federal Reserve creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the coupon payments and the principal payment from an outstanding Treasury security and selling them as individual securities. To the extent a Fund purchases the principal portion of the STRIP, a Fund will not receive regular interest payments. Instead they are sold at a deep discount from their face value. Each Fund will accrue income on such STRIPS for tax and accounting purposes, in accordance with applicable law, which income is distributable to shareholders. Because no cash is received at the time such income is accrued, a Fund may be required to liquidate other Fund securities to satisfy its distribution obligations. Because the principal portion of the STRIP does not pay current income, its price can be very volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its dividend, a Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between the principal portion of the STRIP's purchase price and its face value.

### **U.S. Government Securities**

Each Fund may invest in U.S. government securities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities. Other securities issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities issued by the Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), are supported only by the credit of the agency that issued them, and not by the U.S. government. Securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Land Banks, and the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) are supported by the agency's right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Each Fund's investments in U.S. Government securities may include agency step-up obligations. These obligations are structured with a coupon rate that "steps-up" periodically over the life of the obligation. Step-up obligations typically contain a call option, permitting the issuer to buy back the obligation upon exercise of the option. Step-up obligations are designed for investors who are unwilling to invest in a long-term security in a low interest rate environment. Step-up obligations are used in an attempt to reduce the risk of a price decline should interest rates rise significantly at any time during the life of the obligation. However, step-up obligations also carry the risk that market interest rates may be significantly below the new, stepped-up coupon rate. If this occurs, the issuer of the obligation likely will exercise the call option, leaving investors with cash to reinvest. As a result, these obligations may expose a Fund to the risk that proceeds from a called security may be reinvested in another security paying a lower rate of interest.

### **Warrants**

Warrants are securities that are usually issued with a bond or preferred stock but may trade separately in the market. A warrant allows its holder to purchase a specified amount of common stock at a specified price for a specified time. The risk in investing in warrants is the Adviser might miscalculate their value, resulting in a loss to a Fund. Another risk is the warrants will not realize their value because the underlying common stock does not reach the Adviser's anticipated price within the life of the warrant.

### **Investment Restrictions**

Fundamental Investment Limitations. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of each Fund. As used in each Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of a Fund means the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund. Other investment practices, which may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy, are considered non-fundamental ("Non-Fundamental").

1. Borrowing Money. Each Fund will not borrow money, except: (i) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of a Fund; or (ii) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of a Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that a Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of a Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.

2. Senior Securities. Each Fund will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by a Fund, provided that a Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. Underwriting. Each Fund will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), a Fund may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. Real Estate. Each Fund will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities that are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

5. Commodities. Each Fund will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts, from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities or from investing in companies, which are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. Each Fund will not make loans to other persons, except: (i) by loaning portfolio securities; (ii) by engaging in repurchase agreements; or (iii) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. Each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries, except that the Preferred Plus will invest at least 25% of the value of its total assets in securities of companies engaged in the financials sector. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

8. Diversification. Each Fund will invest in the securities of any issuer only if, immediately after such investment, at least 75% of the value of the total assets of a Fund will be invested in cash and cash items (including receivables), government securities, securities of other investment companies, and other securities for the purposes of this calculation limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount (determined immediately after the latest acquisition of securities of the issuer) not greater in value than 5% of the value of the total assets of a Fund and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

The 1940 Act limits a Fund's ability to borrow money, prohibiting a Fund from issuing senior securities, except a Fund may borrow from any bank provided that immediately after any such borrowing there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings by a Fund and provided further, that in the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300%, a Fund shall, within three days thereafter or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulations, reduce the amount of its borrowings to such an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowing shall be at least 300%. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

Non-Fundamental. The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are Non-Fundamental (see "Investment Limitations - Fundamental" above).

1. Pledging. Each Fund will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of a Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in limitation (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.

2. Borrowing. Each Fund will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than one third of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. Each Fund will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on "margin." This limitation is not applicable to short-term credit obtained by a Fund for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, or futures contracts.

4. Illiquid Investments. Each Fund will not invest 15% or more of its net assets in securities for which there are legal or contractual restrictions on resale and other illiquid securities.

5. Preferred Securities. Preferred-Plus will invest at least 80% of its net assets in a portfolio of preferred securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies.

With respect to Fundamental Investment Restriction #7, each Fund will examine its other investment company holdings to ensure that a Fund is not indirectly concentrating its investments in a particular industry.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust and appoints the officers. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until the termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires or is removed. As of the date of this SAI, each Fund is one of sixteen series in the "Fund Complex". The Board generally meets four times a year to review the progress and status of the Trust.

### Board Leadership Structure

The Trust is led by Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq., who has served as the Chairman of the Board since inception. The Board is comprised of Mr. Lacoff, Mr. Skidmore and four other Trustees, none of whom are an interested person ("Independent Trustees"). The Independent Trustees have not selected a Lead Independent Trustee. Additionally, under certain 1940 Act governance guidelines that apply to the Trust, the Independent Trustees will meet in executive session, at least quarterly. Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust and By-Laws, the Chairman of the Board is responsible for (a) presiding at board meetings, (b) calling special meetings on an as-needed basis, and, more generally, in-practice (c) execution and administration of Trust policies including (i) setting the agendas for board meetings and (ii) providing information to board members in advance of each board meeting and between board meetings. Generally, the Trust believes it best to have a single leader who is seen by shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders as providing strong leadership. The Trust believes that its Chairman together with the Audit Committee and the full Board, provide effective leadership that is in the best interests of the Trust and a Fund's shareholders because of the Board's collective business acumen and understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate.

### Board Risk Oversight

The Board is comprised of Mr. Lacoff and Mr. Skidmore and four Independent Trustees with a standing independent Audit Committee with a separate chair. The Board is responsible for overseeing risk management, and the full Board regularly engages in discussions of risk management and receives compliance reports that inform its oversight of risk management from its Chief Compliance Officer at quarterly meetings and on an ad hoc basis, when and if necessary. The Audit Committee considers financial and reporting risk within its area of responsibilities. Generally, the Board believes that its oversight of material risks is adequately maintained through the compliance-reporting chain where the Chief Compliance Officer is the primary recipient and communicator of such risk-related information, and the Audit Committee's communications with the independent registered public accounting firm.

### Trustee Qualifications.

Generally, the Trust believes that each Trustee is competent to serve because of their individual overall merits including: (i) experience, (ii) qualifications, (iii) attributes and (iv) skills.

Brandon E. Lacoff, Esq. – **Interested Trustee** – Mr. Lacoff has over twenty years of business experience in the financial industry. He holds a Juris Doctorate degree from the Hofstra University Maurice A. Deane School of Law and a Masters of Business Administration from the Hofstra University Frank G. Zarb School of Business, as well as a Bachelor of Arts degree in Finance from the Syracuse University Whitman School of Management.

Gregory Skidmore – **Interested Trustee** – Mr. Skidmore has fifteen years of financial industry experience, holds a series 65 license, and possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies operate. He graduated from Connecticut College in 1999 with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and History.

Dean Drulias Esq. – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Dean W. Drulias has been a practicing attorney for over thirty years. He has extensive experience and possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which financial entities must operate. Additionally, he is well versed in corporate and transactional law.

Shawn Orser – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Orser has over ten years' experience in the financial services industry, spanning from Merrill Lynch to the hedge fund industry. Mr. Orser holds a FINRA Series 7, Series 63, Series 55, and Series 66 licenses. He has a Bachelor of Science in Finance from Syracuse University.

Fredrick Stoleru – **Independent Trustee** – Mr. Fredrick M. Stoleru has over two decades of financial industry experience, holds both FINRA Series 7 and Series 63 licenses, and has a Master's degree in Business Administration from Georgetown University. Like other trustees, his experience has given him a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies operate.

**Ronald Young Jr. – Independent Trustee** - Mr. Young currently serves as the President of Young Consulting, LLC, a corporation that provides business consulting. He also, currently serves as President of Tri-State LED, a corporation that provides comprehensive LED lighting solutions. Previously, he co-founded and served as the managing partner for a diversified private equity capital firm and real estate development company. The Board believes Mr. Young’s experience and expertise as a business consultant, including his expertise in private equity and real estate, adds depth and understanding to its consideration of the Trustee's obligations to the Trust and shareholders.

Each of the Independent Trustees possesses a strong understanding of the regulatory framework under which investment companies must operate. The Trust does not believe any one factor is determinative in assessing a Trustee's qualifications, but that the collective experience of each Trustee makes the Board highly effective.

The following tables provide information about Board and the senior officers of the Trust. Information about each Trustee is provided below and includes each person's: name, address, age (as of the date of the Funds' most recent fiscal year end), present position(s) held with the Trust, principal occupations for the past five years. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each person listed below is c/o Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147-4003. Unless otherwise noted, each officer is elected annually by the Board.

The following table provides information regarding each Trustee who is not an "interested person" of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act.

<b>Name Address<sup>2</sup> and Year of Birth</b>	<b>Position(s) Held with the Trust</b>	<b>Term of Office/Length of Time Served</b>	<b>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex<sup>1</sup> Overseen by Trustee</b>	<b>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years</b>
Dean Drulias, Esq. Birth Year: 1947	Trustee	Indefinite/November 2017 – present	Attorney (self-employed), since 2012.	17	None
Shawn Orser Birth Year: 1975	Trustee	Indefinite/November 2017 – present	CEO, Seaside Advisory (2016-Present); Executive Vice President, Seaside Advisory (2009-2016)	17	None
Frederick Stoleru Birth Year: 1971	Trustee	Indefinite/November 2017 - present	Chief Executive Officer and President of Atlas Resources LLC since February 2017, Senior Vice President, Atlas Energy, 2015-2017, Vice President of the General Partner of Atlas Growth Partners, L.P. since 2013	17	None
Ronald Young Jr. Year of Birth: 1974	Trustee	Indefinite/March 2020 – present	President - Young Consulting, Inc. (2008-Present); President – Tri State LED, Inc. (2010-Present).	17	None

<sup>1</sup> The "Fund Complex" consists of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

<sup>2</sup> The address for each Trustee listed is 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147

The following table provides information regarding each Trustee who is an "interested person" of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, and each officer of the Trust.

<b>Name Address<sup>3</sup> and Year of Birth</b>	<b>Position(s) Held with the Trust</b>	<b>Term of Office/Length of Time Served</b>	<b>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex<sup>1</sup> Overseen by Trustee</b>	<b>Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years</b>
Brandon E. Lacroff <sup>2</sup> Year of Birth: 1974	Trustee	Indefinite/ November 2017 – present	Managing Director of Belpointe Group of Companies since 2004 and Member of Board of Belpointe Asset Management, LLC	17	None
Gregory Skidmore <sup>2</sup> Year of Birth: 1976	Trustee and President	Indefinite/ November 2017 – present	President, Belpointe Asset Management, LLC since 2007.	17	None
Brandon Pokersnik Year of Birth: 1978	Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer	Since November 2017	Accountant, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, since 2008; Attorney Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC, since June 2016; Owner/President, Empirical Administration, LLC, since September 2012.	N/A	N/A
Adam Snitkoff Year of Birth: 1965	Treasurer	Since November 2017	Tax Attorney (self-employed), since 2012	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> The "Fund Complex" consists of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

<sup>2</sup> Brandon E. Lacroff and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an "Interested" Trustee as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership interest in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

<sup>3</sup> The address for each Trustee and Officer listed is 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147.

The Trust's audit committee consists of the Independent Trustees. The audit committee is responsible for (i) overseeing the accounting and financial reporting policies and practices of the Funds, their internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; (ii) overseeing the quality and objectivity of a Fund's financial statements and the independent audit of the financial statements; and (iii) acting as a liaison between the Funds' independent auditors and the full Board.

As of December 31, 2020, the Trustees beneficially owned the following amounts in the Funds:

<b>Name of Trustee or Officer</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Securities in the Funds</b>	<b>Aggregate Dollar Range of Securities in Trust</b>
Brandon Lacroff <sup>1</sup>	None	None
Gregory Skidmore <sup>1</sup>	None	None
Dean Drulias	None	None
Shawn Orser	None	None
Fredrick Stoleru	None	None
Ronald Young Jr.	None	None

<sup>1</sup> Brandon E. Lacroff and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an "Interested" Trustee as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership interest in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

The following table describes the compensation estimated to be paid to the Trustees for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. Trustees who are deemed "interested persons" of the Trust receive no compensation from a Fund.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Preferred Plus	Aggregate Compensation from the Dividend Performers	Total Compensation from Trust <sup>(1)</sup>
Brandon Lacoff <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gregory Skidmore <sup>2</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dean Drulias	\$454.21	\$454.21	\$5,096
Shawn Orser	\$454.21	\$454.21	\$5,096
Fredrick Stoleru	\$454.21	\$454.21	\$5,096
Ronald Young Jr.	\$168.91	\$168.91	\$4,096

<sup>1</sup> The Trust is comprised of the Collaborative Investment Series Trust.

<sup>2</sup> Brandon E. Lacoff and Gregory Skidmore are each considered an "Interested" Trustees as defined in the 1940 Act, because of their ownership interest in Collaborative Fund Services, LLC.

#### CODE OF ETHICS

Pursuant to the requirements of rule 17j-1 under 1940 Act, and in order to protect against certain unlawful acts, practices and courses of business by certain individuals or entities related to a Fund, each Fund, the Adviser, and the Distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics and procedures for implementing the provisions of the Code. The personnel of a Fund, the Adviser, and the Distributor are subject to the code of ethics when investing in securities that may be purchased, sold or held by a Fund.

#### DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Each Fund has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, (the "Plan"). The Plan permits a Fund to pay Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor") for certain distribution and promotion expenses related to marketing shares of a Fund. The Plan is a compensation style plan which means each Fund accrues expenses and pays the Distributor based upon the percentage described above rather than on actual expenses incurred by the Distributor.

Under the Plan, the Trust may engage in any activities related to the distribution of Fund shares, including without limitation the following: (i) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisers and others that are engaged in the sale of shares of a Fund, or that may be advising shareholders of the Trust regarding the purchase, sale or retention of shares of a Fund; (ii) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Trust has entered into agreements related to this Plan) who engage in or support distribution of shares of a Fund; (iii) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of a Fund for recipients other than existing shareholders of a Fund; (iv) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (v) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (vi) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Trust may, from time to time, deem advisable; and (vii) costs of implementing and operating this Plan.

The Trustees expect that the Plan could significantly enhance a Fund's ability to expand distribution of shares of a Fund. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of each Fund will produce economies of scale that benefit the shareholders, facilitate more efficient portfolio management, and assist each Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The Plan has been approved by the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement, by a vote cast in person. Continuation of the Plan and the related agreements must be approved by the Trustees annually, in the same manner, and the Plan or any related agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a majority of such independent Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund. Any amendment increasing the maximum percentage payable under the Plan or other material change must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, and all other material amendments to the Plan or any related agreement must be approved by a majority of the independent Trustees.

## CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

### Control Persons

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. As of January 5, 2021, the following shareholders owned more than 5% of each Fund:

#### Preferred-Plus

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
TD Ameritrade 200 South 108th Avenue Omaha, NE 68154	962,805	99%

#### Dividend Performers

Name & Address	Shares	Percentage of Fund
<i>Class I Shares</i>		
TD Ameritrade 200 South 108th Avenue Omaha, NE 68154	720,001	97%

### Management Ownership

As of January 5, 2021, the Trustees and officers, as a group, owned less than 1.00% of each Fund's outstanding shares and less than 1.00% of the Fund Complex's outstanding shares.

## INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

### Investment Adviser

The Trustees selected Innovative Portfolios, LLC, located at 8801 River Crossing Blvd, Suite 100 Indianapolis, Indiana, as the investment adviser to the Funds. Under the terms of the management agreement (the "Agreement"), the Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, provides or arranges to be provided to a Fund such investment advice as its deems advisable and will furnish or arrange to be furnished a continuous investment program for each Fund consistent with each Fund's investment objective and policies. As compensation for its management services, each Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of each Fund.

The Agreement continued for an initial term of two years, is renewed on a year-to-year basis thereafter, provided that continuance is approved at least annually by specific approval of the Board or by vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund. In either event, it must also be approved by a majority of the Trustees who are neither parties to the agreement nor interested persons as defined in the 1940 Act, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Agreement may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund on not more than 60 days written notice to the Adviser. In the event of its assignment, the Agreement will terminate automatically.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and to reimburse expenses, at least through January 31, 2022 to ensure that total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and reimbursement (exclusive of any acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expenses, dividend expenses on short sales, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.50% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class I shares. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from a Fund within three years of the date on which the waiver or reimbursement occurs, if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limits or the expense limits in place at the time of recoupment. This agreement may be terminated only by the Trustees, on 60 days written notice to the Adviser. For the year September 30, 2020, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus paid the Adviser \$104,696 and \$99,771 in advisory fees, respectively. The Adviser waived or reimbursed expenses in the amount of \$102,552 and \$93,223 for Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus the year ended September 30, 2020.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Agreement will be available in the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended March 31, 2021.

David Gilreath and J.R. Humphreys are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Preferred-Plus and Mr. Gilreath and Mr. Ron Brock are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Dividend Performers. As of September 30, 2020, Mr. Gilreath, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Brock were also responsible for the management of the following other types of accounts:

**Mr. Gilreath**

<b>Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Account Type</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$9,596,796	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	954	\$767,774,076	0	0

**Mr. Humphreys**

<b>Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Account Type</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$10,595,175	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	201	\$63,205,366	0	0

**Mr. Brock**

<b>Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Account Type</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type</b>	<b>Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>	<b>Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee</b>
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$9,596,796	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	954	\$767,774,076	0	0

In general, when a portfolio manager has responsibility for managing more than one account, potential conflicts of interest may arise. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. For instance, the Adviser may receive fees from certain accounts that are higher than the fee it receives from a Fund, or it could receive a performance-based fee on certain accounts. The procedures to address conflicts of interest, if any, are described below.

The Adviser attempts to avoid conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of the management of multiple client accounts. From time to time, the Adviser may recommend or cause a client to invest in a security in which another client of the Adviser has an ownership position. The Adviser has each adopted certain procedures intended to treat all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that the Adviser seeks to purchase or sell the same security for multiple client accounts, the Adviser may aggregate, or bunch, these orders where it deems this to be appropriate and consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. When a bunched order is filled in its entirety, each participating client account will participate at the average share prices for the bunched order. When a bunched order is only partially filled, the securities purchased will be allocated on a pro-rata basis to each account participating in the bunched order based upon the initial amount requested for the account, subject to certain exceptions. Each participating account will receive the average share price for the bunched order on the same business day.

For services as a Portfolio Manager to a Fund, Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Gilreath each receives a share of the Adviser's profits, if any.

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the portfolio managers in each Fund as of September 30, 2020.

<b>Name of Portfolio Manager</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Preferred-Plus</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Dividend Performers</b>
Mr. Brock	0	0
Mr. Gilreath	50,000 - 75,000	50,000 - 75,000
Mr. Humphreys	10,000 - 25,000	10,000 - 25,000

**Distributor**

The Trust, on behalf of a Fund, selected Arbor Court Capital, LLC, located at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147 as the Funds' distributor. The Distributor serves as the principal underwriter and national distributor for the shares of the Funds pursuant to underwriting agreement with the Trust (the "Underwriting Agreement"). The Distributor is registered as broker-dealer under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and each state's securities laws and is a member of FINRA. The offering of the Funds' shares are continuous. The Underwriting Agreement provides that the Distributor, as agent in connection with the distribution of the Funds' shares, will use reasonable efforts to facilitate the sale of the Funds' shares.

The Underwriting Agreement provides that, unless sooner terminated, it will continue in effect for two years initially and thereafter shall continue year to year, subject to annual approval by (a) the Board or a vote of the majority of the outstanding shares, and (b) by a majority of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or of the Distributor by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

The Underwriting Agreement may be terminated by the Board at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by a vote of a majority of the entire Board or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund on 60 days' written notice to the Distributor, or by the Distributor at any time, without any payment of any penalty, on 60 days' written notice to a Fund. The Underwriting Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment.

**Custodian**

U.S. Bank, located at 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as the Fund's custodian ("Custodian"). The Custodian acts as a Fund's depository, provides safekeeping of its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Funds' request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

**Fund Services**

Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC. ("MSS"), located at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147, acts as the transfer agent for a Fund. MSS maintains the records of the shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of a Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. MSS receives an annual fee from the Trust of \$11.50 per shareholder (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$775.00 per Fund) for these transfer agency services. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus paid MSS \$32,706 and \$35,142 in transfer agent fees, respectively.

In addition, MSS provides each Fund with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. For its services as fund accountant, MSS receives an annual fee from the Trust based on the average value of each Fund. These fees are: from \$0 to \$25 million in assets the annual fee is \$21,000, from \$25 million to \$50 million in assets the annual fee is \$30,500, from \$50 million to \$75 million in assets the annual fee is \$36,250, from \$75 million to \$100 million in assets the annual fee is \$42,000, from \$100 million to \$125 million in assets the annual fee is \$47,750, from \$125 million to \$150 million in assets the annual fee is \$53,500, and for asset above \$150 million the annual fee is \$59,250. The Trust will receive a discount ranging from 10-60% depending on the net assets of each Fund until the Fund reaches \$10 million in assets. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus paid \$21,716 and \$21,375 in fund accounting services fees, respectively.

**Administrator and Compliance Services**

Collaborative Fund Services, LLC ("CFS"), located at 125 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830, serves as each Fund's administrator and provides compliance services to each Fund. CFS is paid an annual fee of 0.25% of each Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus paid CFS \$26,173 and \$24,940 in administrative fees.

**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the independent registered public accounting firm for a Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Cohen & Company, Ltd. performs an annual audit of each Fund's financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting services as requested.

**BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES**

The Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, is responsible for each Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of a Fund's portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution for a Fund, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

The Adviser is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to a Fund and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion, and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion. The Adviser may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Trust as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Adviser may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell a Fund's shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Board that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities, and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom a Fund effects securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to a Fund. Although research services and other information are useful to a Fund and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board and the Adviser that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser of performing its duties to a Fund under the Agreement.

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

When a Fund and another of the Adviser's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis.

Blocked transactions can produce better execution for a Fund because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, a Fund may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. The Adviser may adjust the allocation when, taking into account such factors as the size of the individual orders and transaction costs, the Adviser believes an adjustment is reasonable. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus paid \$9,316 and \$3,417 in brokerage commissions, respectively.

#### **Portfolio Turnover**

The portfolio turnover rate for a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of a Fund's purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities. The calculation excludes all securities whose remaining maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. The portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemptions of shares. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs, including brokerage commissions, to a Fund and may result in additional tax consequences to a Fund's Shareholders. For the fiscal period ended, September 30, 2019, the Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus had portfolio turnover rates of 14.83% and 5.67%, respectively. The Dividend Performers and Preferred-Plus portfolio turnover rates for the year ended September 30, 2020 was 128.71% and 69.91%, respectively. The Dividend Performers portfolio turnover rate increased because the Adviser's "downside risk" scoring system, which is used to rank stocks for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio was upgraded. This led to unusual scoring changes among the 260 Dividend Achiever stocks.

#### **DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

Each Fund is required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which is sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. Each Fund also is required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. Each Fund must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of a Fund, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of a Fund without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). Each Fund may enter into ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings to rating agencies, such as Morningstar or Lipper, in order for the agencies to assign a rating or ranking to a Fund. Portfolio holdings will be supplied to rating agencies no more frequently than quarterly and only after a Fund has filed a Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT with the SEC. Each Fund currently does not have any ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings information to rating agencies.

Pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Board, each Fund has ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis to the Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent and Custodian and on an as needed basis to other third parties providing services to a Fund. The Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent and Custodian receive portfolio holdings information daily in order to carry out the essential operations of a Fund. Each Fund discloses portfolio holdings to its auditors (Cohen & Company, Ltd.), legal counsel (Thompson Hine LLP), proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and their agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisers or sub-advisers. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel at any time.

Each Fund makes publicly available on a monthly basis an updated list of a Fund's top ten holdings, sector weightings and other Fund characteristics. This information is made available on the Funds' website. The same information may also be included in printed marketing materials. The information is updated monthly and is usually available within 5 days of the month end. The Funds' Form N-CSR and Form N-PORT will contain a Fund's entire list of portfolio holdings as of the applicable quarter end.

Each Fund, the Adviser, the Transfer Agent, the Fund Accounting Agent and the Custodian are prohibited from entering into any special or ad hoc arrangements with any person to make available information about a Fund's portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. Any party wishing to release portfolio holdings information on an ad hoc or special basis must submit any proposed arrangement to the Board, which will review the arrangement to determine (i) whether the arrangement is in the best interests of a Fund's shareholders, (ii) the information will be kept confidential (based on the factors discussed below), (iii) whether sufficient protections are in place to guard against personal trading based on the information, and (iv) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Adviser, or any affiliated person of a Fund or the Adviser. Additionally, the Adviser, and any affiliated persons of the Adviser are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of a Fund, as a result of disclosing a Fund's portfolio holdings.

Information disclosed to third parties, whether on an ongoing or ad hoc basis, is disclosed under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The agreements with the Funds' Adviser, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent and Custodian contain confidentiality clauses, which the Board and these parties have determined extend to the disclosure of nonpublic information about the Fund's portfolio holding and the duty not to trade on the non-public information. Each Fund believes, based upon its size and history, that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of a Fund's portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on the information.

#### **DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE**

The price (net asset value) of the shares of each Fund is determined at the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. For a description of the methods used to determine the net asset value, see "How to Buy Shares – Purchasing Shares" in the prospectus.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations, but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser, as applicable, believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, an equity security is generally valued by the pricing service at its last bid price. When market quotations are not readily available, when the Adviser determines that the market quotation or the price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the current market value, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, such securities are valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board.

Fixed income securities generally are valued by using market quotations, but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Adviser believes such prices accurately reflect the fair market value of such securities. A pricing service utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If the Adviser decides that a price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the fair market value of the securities, when prices are not readily available from a pricing service, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Adviser, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board. Short term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than 60 days when acquired, or which subsequently are within 60 days of maturity, are valued by using the amortized cost method of valuation, which the Board has determined will represent fair value.

## REDEMPTION IN-KIND

Each Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. Each Fund reserves the right to honor requests for redemption or repurchase orders made by a shareholder during any 90-day period by making payment in whole or in part in portfolio securities ("redemption in kind") if the amount of such a request is large enough to affect operations (if the request is greater than the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets at the beginning of the 90-day period) in order to protect the interests of remaining shareholders, or to accommodate a request by a particular shareholder. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from a Fund.

## TAX CONSEQUENCES

Each Fund intends to continue to qualify under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. Under provisions of Sub-Chapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "Code"), a Fund, by paying out substantially all of its investment income and realized capital gains, intends to be relieved of federal income tax on the amounts distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under Sub-Chapter M, at least 90% of a Fund's income must be derived from dividends, interest and gains from securities transactions, and no more than 50% of a Fund's total assets may be in two or more securities that exceed 5% of the total assets of a Fund at the time of each security's purchase. Not qualifying under Subchapter M of the Code would cause a Fund to be considered a personal holding company subject to normal corporate income taxes. Each Fund then would be liable for federal income tax on the capital gains and net investment income distributed to its shareholders, resulting in a second level of taxation that would substantially reduce net after-tax returns from a Fund. Any subsequent dividend distribution of a Fund's earnings after taxes would still be taxable as received by shareholders.

*Tax Distribution:* Each Fund's distributions (capital gains and dividend income), whether received by shareholders in cash or reinvested in additional shares of a Fund, may be subject to federal income tax payable by shareholders. All income realized by a Fund including short-term capital gains, will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. Dividends from net income will be made quarterly or more frequently at the discretion of the Board. Shareholders will receive a notice regarding quarterly distributions detailing the amount and sources of each distribution. The notice will disclose, among other things, estimated portions of a Fund's distribution consisting of net investment income, capital gains and return of capital. The notices are not intended for tax reporting purposes and will be provided only for information purposes to comply with the requirements of Section 19 of the 1940 Act. The information contained within each notice represents an estimate for only the period noted. After the end of the current calendar year, and after definitive information has been provided to a Fund, common shareholders will receive a Form 1099-DIV, which will reflect the actual amount of income dividends, capital gain distributions and return of capital, and the amounts that are taxable in the current calendar year and reportable on common shareholders' federal and other income tax returns for that year.

Dividends received shortly after purchase of Fund shares by an investor will have the effect of reducing the per share net asset value of his/her shares by the amount of such dividends or distributions. You should consult a tax adviser regarding the effect of federal, state, local, and foreign taxes on an investment in a Fund.

*Federal Withholding:* Each Fund is required by federal law to withhold 31% of reportable payments (which may include dividends, capital gains, distributions and redemptions) paid to shareholders who have not complied with IRS regulations. In order to avoid this withholding requirement, you must certify on a W-9 tax form supplied by a Fund that your Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number provided is correct and that you are not currently subject to back-up withholding, or that you are exempt from back-up withholding.

*Medicare Tax:* An additional 3.8% Medicare tax generally will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that any such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the application of federal, state, local and foreign tax law in light of their particular situation. Should additional series, or funds, be created by the Trustees, a Fund would be treated as a separate tax entity for federal tax purposes.

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

*Tax Loss Carryforward:* Under current tax law, net capital losses realized after October 31 and net ordinary losses incurred after December 31 may be deferred and treated as occurring on the first day of the following fiscal year. Each Fund's carryforward losses, post-October losses and post-December losses are determined only at the end of each fiscal year. Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, net capital losses recognized after December 31, 2010 may be carried forward indefinitely, and their character is retained as short-term and/or long-term. Although the Act provides several benefits, including the unlimited carryover of future capital losses, there may be a greater likelihood that all or a portion of a Fund's pre-enactment capital loss carryovers may expire without being utilized due to the fact that post-enactment capital losses get utilized before pre-enactment capital loss carryovers. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, neither Fund had any tax loss carryforwards.

The undistributed ordinary income and capital gains (losses) shown above differ from corresponding accumulated net investment income and accumulated net realized gain (loss) figures reported in the statement of assets and liabilities due to post-October capital loss deferrals on a Fund.

#### **PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

The Board has delegated responsibilities for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by each Fund to the Adviser. A copy of the proxy voting policies of the Adviser are attached hereto as Appendix A. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are available without charge, upon request, by calling toll free, 1-800-869-1679. The information also are available on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). In addition, a copy of the Trust's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-800-869-1679 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.

#### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements and report of the independent registered public accounting firm required to be included in this SAI are hereby incorporated by reference to the Annual Report for the Funds for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. You can obtain a copy of the Annual Report or Semi-Annual Report without charge by calling the Funds at 1-800-869-1679.

## Appendix A

### **Adviser Proxy Voting Policy**

#### **Background**

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised.

Investment advisers registered with the SEC, and which exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients; (b) to disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) to describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

#### **Policy**

The Adviser as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients, has responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. Our Firm maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our Firm's proxy policies and practices.

Our general policy is to refrain from voting proxies because we believe the time cost of voting a proxy typically outweighs the benefits to our clients in aggregate. From time-to-time we may elect to vote proxies when we believe the benefit outweighs these costs.

The Adviser's policy when managing accounts for investment companies is to determine how to vote proxies based on our reasonable judgment of that vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for the fund's shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management, and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders; proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, the Adviser will consider both sides of each proxy issue.

Our policy and practice includes the responsibility to receive and disclose any potential conflicts of interest and maintaining relevant and required records.

#### **Responsibility**

The Designated Supervisor is responsible for implementing and monitoring the Adviser's proxy voting policy, practices, disclosures and record keeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures.

#### **Procedure**

The Adviser has adopted procedures to implement the Firm's policy and reviews to monitor and ensure the Firm's policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate, which include the following:

#### **Procedures for Investment Company Clients**

##### *Voting Procedures*

Once proxy material has been received, it is then promptly reviewed by the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager is to evaluate the issues presented. The Portfolio Manager generally vote in a manner consistent with the following Voting Guidelines.

##### Voting Guidelines

A. From time to time, it is possible that one the Adviser's portfolio managers will decide (i) to vote shares held in client accounts he or she manages differently from the vote of another Adviser's portfolio manager whose client accounts hold the same security or (ii) to abstain from voting on behalf of client accounts he or she manages when another of the Adviser's portfolio manager is casting votes on behalf of other Adviser client accounts.

The CCO or CIO reviews all proxy votes collected from the Adviser's portfolio managers prior to such votes being cast. The CCO maintains a log of all votes. The CCO, or their designee, performs a quarterly review of all votes cast by the Adviser to confirm that any conflicting votes were properly handled.

B. There are many circumstances that might cause the Adviser to vote against an issuer's board of directors or "management" proposal. These would include, among others, excessive compensation, unusual management stock options, preferential voting and poison pills. The portfolio managers decide these issues on a case-by-case basis.

C. A portfolio manager may, determine to take no action on a proxy or a specific proxy item and not submit a vote when he or she concludes that the potential benefit of voting is outweighed by the cost, when it is not in the client account's best interest to vote.

#### *Conflicts of Interest*

The Adviser will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of the adviser and the client by reviewing the relationship of the Adviser with the issuer of each security to determine if the Adviser or any of its Supervised Persons has any financial, business or personal relationship with the issuer.

If a material conflict of interest exists, the CCO will determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to the affected clients, to give the clients an opportunity to vote the proxies themselves, or to address the voting issue through other objective means such as voting in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or receiving an independent third party voting recommendation. The Adviser will maintain a record of the voting resolution of any conflict of interest.

#### *Recordkeeping*

The Designated Supervisor shall retain the following proxy records in accordance with the SEC's five-year retention requirement.

- These policies and procedures and any amendments;
- A record of each vote that the Adviser casts;
- Any document the Adviser created that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision including periodic reports to CCO or proxy committee, if applicable.
- A copy of each written request from a client for information on how the Adviser voted such client's proxies, and a copy of any written response.