



ELDRIDGE

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

January 1, 2025

Eldridge AAA CLO ETF

(formerly the Panagram AAA CLO ETF)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOX

Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF

(formerly the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.: CLOZ

c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services

P.O. Box 701

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

800-617-0004

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF and Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”), each a series of Series Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”), dated January 1, 2025 and as may be supplemented from time to time, which is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

You may obtain a copy of the Prospectus without charge by contacting the Funds c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above. The Funds’ audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, and the unqualified opinions of Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, on such financial statements are included in each Fund’s Annual Report ([Eldridge AAA CLO ETF Annual Report](#) and [Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF Annual Report](#)) to shareholders for the fiscal period ended August 31, 2024, and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the Funds’ Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed above, or by visiting a Fund’s website at www.cloxfund.com for the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF and www.clozfund.com for the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF.

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THE TRUST

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized on July 27, 2015, and is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Trust’s Declaration of Trust, as amended and/or restated to date (the “Declaration of Trust”) permits the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest, without par value, which may be issued in any number of series. The Board may from time to time issue other series, the assets and liabilities of which will be separate and distinct from any other series. This SAI relates only to the Funds. Prior to January 1, 2025, the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF was named the Panagram AAA CLO ETF and the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF was named the Panagram BBB-B CLO ETF.

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

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

The Declaration of Trust provides that by virtue of becoming a shareholder of the Trust, each shareholder is bound by the provisions of the Declaration of Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a written demand by the complaining shareholder must first be made on the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust details conditions that must be met with respect to the demand, including the requirement that 10% of the outstanding shares of a Fund who are eligible to bring such derivative action under the Delaware Statutory Trust Act join in the demand for the Trustees to commence such derivative action and that the shareholder making a pre-suit demand on the Board undertakes to reimburse the Fund for the expense of any advisers that the Board hires in its investigation of the demand, in the event the Board determines not to bring the action. The demand requirements set out in Delaware law and the Declaration of Trust, as described above, do not apply to shareholder actions alleging violations of the federal securities laws.

Additionally, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, to the extent there is subject matter jurisdiction in such court for the claims asserted or, if not, then in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware shall be the exclusive forum in which certain types of litigation may be brought, which may require shareholders to have to bring an action in an inconvenient or less favorable forum. This exclusive forum provision does not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws because the Securities Act of 1933, (the “Securities Act”), and the 1940 Act allow claims

to be brought in state and federal courts and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires claims to be brought exclusively in federal court. The Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders waive any and all right to trial by jury in any claim, suit, action, or proceeding.

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

The Funds offer and issue shares at their respective net asset value (“NAV”) only in aggregations of a specified number of shares (each, a “Creation Unit”). Each Fund generally offers and issues shares in exchange for a specified cash payment (“Deposit Cash”). Shares are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”) and trade on the Exchange at market prices that may differ from the shares’ NAV. Shares are also redeemable only in Creation Unit aggregations. A Creation Unit of a Fund generally consists of a minimum of 100,000 shares for the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF and 50,000 shares for Eldridge AAA CLO ETF, though this may change from time to time. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable securities. Each Fund is classified as a non-diversified fund.

Eldridge Structured Credit Advisers, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Funds as series of the Trust, do not hold themselves out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series of the Trust. Prior to January 1, 2025, the Adviser was named Panagram Structured Asset Management, LLC.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

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

Information Regarding the Funds’ Investment Strategies and Risks

General Market Risks

The value of a Fund’s portfolio securities may fluctuate with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions. An investor in the Fund could lose money over short or long periods of time.

There can be no guarantee that a liquid market for the securities held by a Fund will be maintained. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Fund's portfolio securities are limited or absent, or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

Cyber Security Risk. Investment companies, such as the Funds, and their service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks. Cyber attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber attacks affecting the Funds or the Adviser, Custodian (as defined below), Transfer Agent (as defined below), intermediaries, and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Funds. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Funds' ability to calculate their respective NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede trading, subject the Funds to regulatory fines or financial losses, or cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments in such portfolio companies to lose value.

Recent Events. Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, financial markets in the United States and around the world experienced extreme and in many cases unprecedented volatility and severe losses due to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, a novel coronavirus. The pandemic resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, supply chain disruptions, and so-called "stay-at-home" orders throughout much of the United States and many other countries. The fall-out from these disruptions has included the rapid closure of businesses deemed "non-essential" by federal, state, or local governments and rapidly increasing unemployment, as well as greatly reduced liquidity for certain instruments at times. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers experienced particularly large losses. Such disruptions may reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. In response, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve took extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets, resulting in very low interest rates and in some cases negative yields. In 2022, the Federal Reserve increased the Federal Funds Target Rate, which, among other effects, resulted in higher debt costs for corporate borrowers. In addition, the U.S. economy experienced a high rate of inflation relative to recent historical periods. The Federal Reserve lowered the Federal Funds Target Rate three times in 2024 and may announce additional rate cuts in 2025. The impact of these events could adversely affect Fund performance.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The following are descriptions of the Funds' permitted investments and investment practices and the associated risk factors. A Fund will only invest in any of the following instruments or engage in any of the following investment practices if such investment or activity is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and permitted by the Fund's stated investment policies.

Borrowing

Although each Fund does not currently intend to borrow money, a Fund may do so to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, a Fund may borrow up to one-third (1/3) of its total assets. A Fund will borrow money only for short-term or emergency purposes. Such borrowing is not for investment purposes and will be repaid by the borrowing Fund promptly. Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the

effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the borrowing Fund's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs that may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased. The Fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Collateralized Loan Obligations

Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") are special purpose vehicles collateralized by pools of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans. Generally, all the underlying collateral in a CLO is rated below investment grade. The CLO structure is split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Senior tranches pay the lowest interest rates but are generally safer investments than more junior tranches because, upon principal repayment in the collateral pool, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches would attract the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying loan default. If the cash collected by the CLO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. Despite the protection from the junior tranches, senior CLO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and impairment of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and aversion to CLO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CLO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CLO in which the Funds invest. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CLOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that interest received from underlying obligors will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the underlying collateral may decline in value or default; and (iii) the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF may also invest in CLO tranches that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities (*i.e.*, rated AA-A), while the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF will invest in CLO tranches that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities (*i.e.*, rated B).

Loan Accumulation Facilities. The Funds may invest in loan accumulation facilities, which are short to medium term facilities that will serve as the placement agent or arranger on a CLO transaction and which acquire loans on an interim basis that are expected to form part of such CLO. Investments in loan accumulation facilities may have risks similar to those applicable to investments in CLOs, including market, credit, and leverage risks. In addition, if a planned CLO is not consummated, or the loans held in a loan accumulation facility are not eligible for purchase by the CLO, the Funds may be responsible for either holding or disposing of the loans. This could expose the Funds to credit and/or mark-to-market losses, and other risks.

Investments in Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). A Fund's investments in other ETFs may be limited by applicable law.

Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Funds could result in losses on investments in ETFs. ETFs also carry the risk that the price the Fund pays or receives may be higher or lower than the ETF's NAV. ETFs are also subject to certain additional risks, including the risks of illiquidity and of possible trading halts due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies

of the relevant exchange. ETFs and other investment companies in which a Fund may invest may be leveraged, which would increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Each Fund may also invest in ETFs and other investment companies that seek to return the inverse of the performance of an underlying index on a daily, monthly, or other basis, including inverse leveraged ETFs.

Inverse and leveraged ETFs are subject to additional risks not generally associated with traditional ETFs. To the extent that a Fund invests in inverse ETFs, the value of the Fund's investments will decrease when the index underlying the ETF's benchmark rises, a result that is the opposite from traditional equity or bond funds. The NAV and market price of leveraged or inverse ETFs are usually more volatile than the value of the tracked index or of other ETFs that do not use leverage. This is because inverse and leveraged ETFs use investment techniques and financial instruments that may be considered aggressive, including the use of derivative transactions and short selling techniques. The use of these techniques may cause the inverse or leveraged ETFs to lose more money in market environments that are adverse to their investment strategies than other funds that do not use such techniques.

The Funds' investments in ETFs are subject to applicable limitations under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. Investing in another pooled vehicle exposes the Funds to all the risks of that pooled vehicle. Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1), each Fund may invest in the securities of another investment company (the "acquired company") provided that the Fund, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, does not own in the aggregate: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired company; (ii) securities issued by the acquired company having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund; or (iii) securities issued by the acquired company and all other investment companies (other than treasury stock of the Fund) having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund. To the extent allowed by law or regulation, each Fund may invest its assets in securities of investment companies that are money market funds in excess of the limits discussed above.

If a fund invests in and, thus, is a shareholder of, another investment company, the fund's shareholders will indirectly bear the fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by such other investment company, including advisory fees, in addition to both the management fees payable directly by the fund to the fund's own investment adviser and the other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with the fund's own operations. However, the Adviser has agreed to be responsible under its unified management fee for the amount of any acquired fund fees and expenses incurred by each Fund. Accordingly, these costs are borne by the Adviser, not the Funds.

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in securities of other registered investment companies, including the Funds. The acquisition of a Fund's shares by registered investment companies is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as may be permitted by exemptive rules under the 1940 Act.

Each Fund may rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) and Rule 12d1-3 of the 1940 Act, which provide an exemption from Section 12(d)(1) that allows a Fund to invest all of its assets in other registered funds, including ETFs, if, among other conditions: (a) the Fund, together with its affiliates, acquires no more than three percent of the outstanding voting stock of any acquired fund, and (b) the sales load charged on the Fund's shares is no greater than the limits set forth in Rule 2341 of the Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). Additionally, a Fund may rely on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act to invest in such other funds in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1) if the Fund complies with the terms and conditions of such rule.

Illiquid Investments

Each Fund may not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment means any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. If illiquid investments exceed 15% of a Fund's net assets, certain remedial actions will be taken as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act and the Funds' policies and procedures.

A Fund may not be able to sell illiquid investments when the Adviser considers it desirable to do so or may have to sell such investments at a price that is lower than the price that could be obtained if the securities were more liquid. In addition, the sale of illiquid investments also may require more time and may result in higher dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of investments that are not illiquid. Illiquid investments also may be more difficult to value due to the unavailability of reliable market quotations for such securities, and investment in illiquid investments may have an adverse impact on NAV.

Floating Rate Securities

Yields on floating-rate securities are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the money market and other fixed income securities markets, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. An investment in a Fund will be subject to risk even if all fixed income securities in the Fund's portfolio are paid in full at maturity. All fixed income securities, including U.S. Government securities, can change in value when there is a change in interest rates or the issuer's actual or perceived creditworthiness or ability to meet its obligations.

Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating-rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by a Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. Benchmark interest rates, such as Secured Overnight Financing Rate, may not accurately track market interest rates.

Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the markets' perception of an issuer's creditworthiness will also affect the market value of the debt securities of that issuer. Obligations of issuers of fixed income securities (including municipal securities) are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978. In addition, the obligations of municipal issuers may become subject to laws enacted in the future by Congress, state legislatures, or referenda extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness will also affect the market value of the debt securities of that issuer. The possibility exists, therefore, that the ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

Each Fund may invest in debt securities, including non-investment grade debt securities. The following describes some of the risks associated with fixed income debt securities:

Interest Rate Risk. As interest rates decrease, issuers of the underlying loan obligations may refinance their loans, which may require the CLO to reinvest cash at what may be an inopportune time. Conversely, as interest rates rise, borrowers with floating rate loans may experience difficulty servicing their loans, resulting in delinquencies and defaults, which will result in a reduction in cash flow to the CLO and the CLO investors, including the Funds. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Funds to decline. The Funds may be subject to a greater risk related to interest rates due to the effect of potential government fiscal and monetary policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives.

Credit Risk. Fixed income securities of issuers with lower credit quality have speculative characteristics and changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of those issuers to make principal or interest payments, as compared to issuers of more highly rated securities of issuers with higher credit quality.

Call Risk. CLOs generally have a non-call period at inception during which CLO tranches cannot be redeemed, refinanced, or repaid. After the non-call period expires, the CLO may choose to redeem outstanding debt tranches. If certain tranches are repaid, a Fund may be unable to reinvest prepaid amounts in a new investment with an expected rate of return at least equal to that of the investment repaid, or investment performance will be adversely impacted, and the Fund may not be able to reinvest its proceeds in another CLO tranche of similar quality or spread.

In a period of declining interest rates, corporate loan borrowers may refinance their loans at lower rates, leading to principal repayments to CLO tranche holders. In this scenario, reinvestments of this principal may result in investments of lower quality or yield.

High Yield Securities (Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF only)

The Fund may invest in high yield securities. 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. The risks include the following:

Greater Risk of Loss. These securities are regarded as predominately speculative. There is a greater risk that issuers of lower rated securities will default than issuers of higher rated securities. Issuers of lower rated securities generally are less creditworthy and may be highly indebted, financially distressed, in default, or bankrupt. These issuers are more vulnerable to real or perceived economic changes, political changes, or adverse industry developments. In addition, high yield securities are frequently subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. If an issuer fails to pay principal or interest, the Fund would experience a decrease in income and a decline in the market value of its investments.

Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Changes. The income and market value of lower-rated securities may fluctuate more than higher rated securities. Although non-investment grade securities tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than investment grade securities, non-investment grade securities are more sensitive to short-term corporate, economic, and market developments. During periods of economic uncertainty and change, the market price of the investments in lower-rated securities may be volatile. The default rate for high yield bonds tends to be cyclical, with defaults rising in periods of economic downturn.

Valuation Difficulties. It is often more difficult to value lower rated securities than higher rated securities. If an issuer's financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information may be limited or unavailable. In addition, the lower rated investments may be thinly traded and there may be no established secondary market. Because of the lack of market pricing and current information for investments in lower rated securities, valuation of such investments is much more dependent on judgment than is the case with higher rated securities.

Liquidity. There may be no established secondary or public market for investments in lower rated securities. Such securities are frequently traded in markets that may be relatively less liquid than the market for higher rated securities. In addition, relatively few institutional purchasers may hold a major portion of an issue of lower-rated securities at times. As a result, the Fund may be required to sell investments at substantial losses or retain them indefinitely when an issuer's financial condition is deteriorating.

Credit Quality. Credit quality of non-investment grade securities can change suddenly and unexpectedly, and even recently-issued credit ratings may not fully reflect the actual risks posed by a particular high-yield security.

New Legislation. Future legislation may have a possible negative impact on the market for high yield, high risk investments. As an example, in the late 1980's, legislation required federally-insured savings and loan associations to divest their investments in high yield, high risk bonds. New legislation, if enacted, could have a material negative effect on the Fund's investments in lower rated securities.

U.S. Government Securities

Each Fund may invest in U.S. government securities. Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities include U.S. Treasury securities, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury and which differ only in their interest rates, maturities, and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one-year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Certain U.S. government securities are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government including, but not limited to, obligations of U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Small Business Administration, the Federal Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Home Loan Banks, Banks for Cooperatives (including the Central Bank for Cooperatives), the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Financing Bank, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac).

Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, including, for example, Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those securities issued by Fannie Mae, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the federal agency, while other obligations issued by or guaranteed by federal agencies, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored federal agencies, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so, since

the U.S. government is not so obligated by law. U.S. Treasury notes and bonds typically pay coupon interest semi-annually and repay the principal at maturity.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality (the “Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement” or “Agreement”). Under the Agreement, the U.S. Treasury pledged to provide up to \$200 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. This was intended to ensure that the instrumentalities maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was amending the Agreement to allow the \$200 billion cap on the U.S. Treasury’s funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in net worth over the next three years. As a result of this Agreement, the investments of holders, including the Funds, of mortgage-backed securities and other obligations issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are protected.

The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008-2009 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt limit to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade at that time, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt limit and growth in public spending. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected.

Securities Lending

Each Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to one-third of its total assets to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions. In a portfolio securities lending transaction, a Fund receives from the borrower an amount equal to the interest paid or the dividends declared on the loaned securities during the term of the loan as well as the interest on the collateral securities, less any fees (such as finders or administrative fees) the Fund pays in arranging the loan. Each Fund may share the interest it receives on the collateral securities with the borrower. The terms of a Fund’s loans permit it to reacquire loaned securities on five business days’ notice or in time to vote on any important matter. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or borrower at any time, and the borrowed securities must be returned when the loan is terminated. The Funds may pay fees to arrange for securities loans.

The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever a Fund’s portfolio securities are loaned: (1) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the loaned

securities, and any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees approved by the Board in connection with the loan; (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Board must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs; and (7) the Fund may not loan its portfolio securities so that the value of the loaned securities is more than one-third of its total asset value, including collateral received from such loans. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon specified notice. A Fund might experience the risk of loss if the institution with which it has engaged in a portfolio loan transaction breaches its agreement with the Fund. In addition, each Fund will not enter into any portfolio security lending arrangement having a duration of longer than one year. The principal risk of portfolio lending is potential default or insolvency of the borrower. In either of these cases, a Fund could experience delays in recovering securities or collateral or could lose all or part of the value of the loaned securities. As part of participating in a lending program, a Fund may be required to invest in collateralized debt or other securities that bear the risk of loss of principal. In addition, all investments made with the collateral received are subject to the risks associated with such investments. If such investments lose value, the Fund will have to cover the loss when repaying the collateral.

Any loans of portfolio securities are fully collateralized based on values that are marked-to-market daily. Any securities that a Fund may receive as collateral will not become part of the Fund's investment portfolio at the time of the loan and, in the event of a default by the borrower, the Fund will, if permitted by law, dispose of such collateral except for such part thereof that is a security in which the Fund is permitted to invest. During the time securities are on loan, the borrower will pay the Fund any accrued income on those securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn income or receive an agreed-upon fee from a borrower that has delivered cash-equivalent collateral.

Temporary Defensive Positions

In order to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions, each Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategies and invest, without limitation, in cash or prime quality cash equivalents.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions applicable to each Fund are set forth below and are either fundamental or non-fundamental. Fundamental restrictions may not be changed without a majority vote of shareholders as required by the 1940 Act. Non-fundamental policies or restrictions may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. A Fund may not change a policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets in investments suggested by the Fund's name without first changing its name, upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

As a matter of fundamental policy:

1. A Fund may not lend money or other assets except to the extent permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority.
2. A Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority.
3. A Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority.
4. A Fund may not concentrate its investments in a particular industry, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time, except that the Fund may invest without limitation in: (i) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, (ii) tax-exempt obligations of state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions, (iii) securities of other investment companies, and (iv) repurchase agreements.
5. A Fund may not purchase or sell real estate, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority (although the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate, such as REITs).
6. A Fund may not buy or sell commodities or commodity (futures) contracts, except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority.
7. A Fund may not engage in the business of underwriting the securities of other issuers except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act, or interpretations or modifications by the SEC, SEC staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff, or other authority, and except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.
8. A Fund may not make investments for the purpose of exercising control or acquiring management of a company.

Percentage and Rating Restrictions

Except with respect to borrowing, all percentage or rating restrictions on an investment or use of assets set forth herein or in the Prospectus are adhered to at the time of investment. Later changes in the percentage or rating resulting from any cause other than actions by a Fund will not be considered a violation of the

Fund's investment restrictions. If the value of a Fund's holdings of illiquid investments at any time exceeds the percentage limitation applicable due to subsequent fluctuations in value or other reasons, the Board will consider what actions are appropriate to maintain adequate liquidity.

Additional Information Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions

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

Lending. The 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from making loans (including lending its securities); however, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets (including lending its securities), except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements. In addition, collateral arrangements with respect to options, forward currency and futures transactions, and other derivative instruments (as applicable), as well as delays in the settlement of securities transactions, will not be considered loans.

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

Senior Securities and Borrowing. The 1940 Act prohibits each Fund from issuing any class of senior securities or selling any senior securities of which it is the issuer, except that a Fund is permitted to borrow from a bank so long as, immediately after such borrowings, there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all borrowings of the Fund (not including borrowings for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets). In the event that such asset coverage falls below this percentage, the Fund is required to reduce the amount of its borrowings within three days (not including Sundays and holidays) so that the asset coverage is restored to at least 300%. Asset coverage means the ratio that the value of a fund's total assets (including amounts borrowed), minus liabilities other than borrowings, bears to the aggregate amount of all borrowings. Borrowing money to increase portfolio holdings is known as "leveraging." In addition, Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits a fund to enter into derivatives transactions, notwithstanding the prohibitions and restrictions on the issuance of senior securities under the 1940 Act, provided that the fund complies with the conditions of Rule 18f-4.

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

Underwriting. The 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from engaging in the underwriting business or from underwriting the securities of other issuers; in fact, in the case of diversified funds, the 1940 Act permits a fund to have underwriting commitments of up to 25% of its assets under certain circumstances. Those circumstances currently are that the amount of a fund's underwriting commitments, when added to

the value of the fund’s investments in issuers where the fund owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of those issuers, cannot exceed the 25% cap.

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

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

However, since each Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the “Code”), the Funds will limit their investments, excluding cash, cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, and securities of other regulated investment companies, so that at the close of each quarter of the taxable year, (1) not more than 25% of the Fund’s total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer, and (2) with respect to 50% of its total assets, not more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets will be invested in the securities of a single issuer nor represent more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting securities.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The frequency of each Fund’s portfolio transactions (the portfolio turnover rate) will vary from year to year depending on many factors. Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Higher portfolio turnover rates may result in increased brokerage costs to a Fund and a possible increase in short-term capital gains or losses. The Funds’ portfolio turnover rates for the most recent fiscal period ended August 31 were as follows:

Funds	2024	2023
Eldridge AAA CLO ETF	19%	0% ⁽¹⁾
Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF	21%	0% ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ For the period July 18, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For the period January 23, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust’s Board has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Funds’ security holdings. Each Fund’s entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services including publicly available internet web sites. In addition, the composition of the in-kind creation basket and the in-kind redemption basket is publicly

disseminated daily prior to the opening of the Exchange (as defined below) via the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”).

Greater than daily access to information concerning a Fund’s portfolio holdings will be permitted (i) to certain personnel of service providers to the Funds involved in portfolio management and providing administrative, operational, risk management, or other support to portfolio management, and (ii) to other personnel of the Funds’ service providers who deal directly with, or assist in, functions related to investment management, administration, custody, and fund accounting, as may be necessary to conduct business in the ordinary course, agreements with the Funds, and the terms of the Trust’s current registration statement. From time to time, and in the ordinary course of business, such information may also be disclosed (i) to other entities that provide services to the Funds, including pricing information vendors, and third parties that deliver analytical, statistical or consulting services to the Funds and (ii) generally after it has been disseminated to the NSCC.

Each Fund will disclose its complete portfolio holdings in public filings with the SEC on a quarterly basis, based on the Fund’s fiscal year-end, within 60 days of the end of the quarter, and will provide that information to shareholders, as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder.

No person is authorized to disclose any of a Fund’s portfolio holdings or other investment positions (whether in writing, by fax, by e-mail, orally, or by other means) except in accordance with this policy. The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Board reviews the implementation of this policy on a periodic basis.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

A discussion of exchange listing and trading matters associated with an investment in a Fund is contained in the Prospectus. The discussion below supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The shares of each Fund are listed on the Exchange and trade on the Exchange at market prices. These prices may differ from a Fund’s NAV per share. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares of the Fund will continue to be met.

The Exchange will consider the suspension of trading in, and will initiate delisting procedures of, the shares of a Fund under any of the following circumstances: (1) if the Exchange becomes aware that the Fund is no longer eligible to operate in reliance on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act; (2) if the Fund no longer complies with the relevant requirements in the Exchange’s rules; (3) if, following the initial twelve-month period beginning upon the commencement of trading of the Fund on the Exchange, there are fewer than 50 record and/or beneficial holders of the shares; or (4) such other event occurs or condition exists that, in the opinion of the Exchange, makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the share price of a Fund in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

As in the case of other publicly traded securities, brokers’ commissions on transactions will be based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The base and trading currencies of the Funds is the U.S. dollar. The base currency is the currency in which each Fund’s NAV per share is calculated and the trading currency is the currency in which shares of the Fund are listed and traded on the Exchange.

TRUSTEES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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

Name and Year of Birth	Positions with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Independent Trustees of the Trust⁽¹⁾					
Koji Felton (born 1961)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired.	2	Independent Trustee, Listed Funds Trust (51 portfolios) (Since 2019).
Debra McGinty-Poteet (born 1956)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired.	2	Lead Independent Trustee, F/m Funds Trust (4 portfolios) (2015 - 2023).
Daniel B. Willey (born 1955)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since September 2015.	Retired.	2	None
Interested Trustee					
Elaine E. Richards ⁽³⁾ (born 1968)	Chair, Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since July 2021.	Senior Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2007).	2	None
Officers of the Trust					
Ryan L. Roell (born 1973)	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; Since July 2019.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2005).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Douglas Schafer (born 1970)	Vice President, Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2023	Assistant Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2002).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Name and Year of Birth	Positions with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽²⁾ Overseen by Trustees	Other Directorships Held During Past Five Years
Donna Barrette (born 1966)	Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2019.	Senior Vice President and Compliance Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2004).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Adam W. Smith (born 1981)	Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since June 2019.	Vice President, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2012).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Richard E. Grange (born 1982)	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since October 2022.	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2017).	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Leone Logan (born 1986)	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Since October 2023	Officer, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (since 2022); Senior Financial Reporting Analyst, BNY Mellon (2014 - 2022)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

⁽¹⁾ The Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustees”).

⁽²⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 13 portfolios (including the Funds) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series within the Trust.

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

Additional Information Concerning the Board of Trustees

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like all mutual funds, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of the various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, the Distributor, the Administrator, the Custodian, and the Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board has appointed various senior employees of the Administrator as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust’s operations. In conducting this oversight, the Board receives regular reports from these officers and

the service providers. For example, the Treasurer provides reports as to financial reporting matters and the President provides reports as to matters relating to the Trust's operations. In addition, the Adviser provides regular reports on the investment strategy and performance of the Fund. The Board has appointed a CCO who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. These reports are provided as part of formal "Board Meetings" which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of recent operations. In addition, various members of the Board also meet with management in less formal settings, between formal "Board Meetings," to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

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

Board Structure, Leadership

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

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

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

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

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

Debra McGinty-Poteet. Ms. McGinty-Poteet has served as a Trustee since the Trust's inception in 2015 and has significant mutual fund industry experience, including her current and prior experience on mutual fund boards. Ms. McGinty-Poteet most recently served as Lead Independent Trustee and Chair of the Audit Committee for F/m Funds Trust (2015 – 2023). Prior to becoming a Trustee of the Trust, Ms. McGinty-Poteet served as the President, Chairman of the Board, and Interested Trustee for Brandes Investment Trust where she also oversaw the proprietary and sub-advisory mutual fund business for Brandes Investment Advisors (1999 – 2012). Ms. McGinty-Poteet previously served as Chief Operating Officer of North American Trust Company (1997 – 1998); Global Managing Director of Mutual Funds at Bank of America (1992 – 1996); and in various capacities, and ultimately as Global Head of Mutual Funds, at Security Pacific Bank (1982 – 1992).

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

Elaine Richards. Ms. Richards has served as a Trustee since 2021 and has over 25 years of experience, knowledge, and understanding of the mutual fund industry. Ms. Richards currently serves as a Senior

Vice President of U.S. Bank Global Fund Services and has extensive experience in the 1940 Act, securities law in general and SEC compliance and regulatory matters. In addition, Ms. Richards has extensive experience in the oversight of regulatory examinations and providing support and assistance to mutual fund clients implementing new regulatory requirements. Prior to joining U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, Ms. Richards was Vice President and senior counsel at Wells Fargo Funds Management.

Trust Committees

The Trust has two standing committees: the Governance and Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee, which also serves as the QLCC.

The Governance and Nominating Committee, comprised of all the Independent Trustees, is responsible for making recommendations to the Board regarding various governance-related aspects of the Board's responsibilities and seeking and reviewing candidates for consideration as nominees for Trustees and meets only as necessary. The Governance and Nominating Committee will consider nominees nominated by shareholders. Recommendations by shareholders for consideration by the Governance and Nominating Committee should be sent to the President of the Trust in writing together with the appropriate biographical information concerning each such proposed nominee, and such recommendation must comply with the notice provisions set forth in the Trust Bylaws. In general, to comply with such procedures, such nominations, together with all required biographical information, must be delivered to and received by the President of the Trust at the principal executive offices of the Trust no less than 120 days and no more than 150 days prior to the shareholder meeting at which any such nominee would be voted on. During the Funds' fiscal period ended August 31, 2024, the Governance and Nominating Committee met two times.

The Audit Committee is comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee generally meets on a quarterly basis with respect to the various series of the Trust, and may meet more frequently. The function of the Audit Committee, with respect to each series of the Trust, is to review the scope and results of the audit of such series' financial statements and any matters bearing on the audit or the financial statements, and to ensure the integrity of the series' pricing and financial reporting. During the Funds' fiscal period ended August 31, 2024, the Audit Committee met four times with respect to the Funds.

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

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares and Other Interests

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each director in the Funds as of December 31, 2023, which is also the valuation date:

Name of Person/ Position	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the AAA CLO ETF	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the BBB-B CLO ETF	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Director in Family of Investment Companies ⁽¹⁾
Koji Felton, Independent Trustee	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
Debra McGinty Poteet, Independent Trustee	None	None	None
Daniel Willey, Independent Trustee	None	None	None
Elaine E. Richards, Interested Trustee	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 13 portfolios (including the Funds) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds. The Funds do not hold themselves out as related to any other series within the Trust for investment purposes, nor do they share the same investment adviser with any other series within the Trust.

Neither the Independent Trustees nor members of their immediate family, own securities beneficially or of record in the Adviser, the Funds’ principal underwriter, or any of their affiliates as of the same date.

Compensation

The Independent Trustees each receive an annual retainer of \$75,000 for their services on the Board. Trustees will also be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with each Board meeting attended. These reimbursements will be allocated among applicable portfolios of the Trust. Trustee compensation disclosed in the table does not include these reimbursements. The Trust has no pension or retirement plan. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement (as defined below), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund, except those specified in the Prospectus. As a result, Independent Trustees are compensated out of the unified management fee paid to the Adviser by the Funds. The Trust does not pay any fees to, or reimburse expenses of, the Interested Trustee.

Set forth below is the compensation received by the Independent Trustees for the fiscal period ending August 31, 2024:

Name of Person/ Position	Aggregate Compensation From the Funds ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex ⁽²⁾ Paid to Trustees
Koji Felton, Independent Trustee	\$4,387	None	None	\$4,387
Debra McGinty Poteet, Independent Trustee	\$4,387	None	None	\$4,387
Daniel Willey, Independent Trustee	\$4,387	None	None	\$4,387

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

(2) As of the date of this SAI, the Trust was comprised of 13 portfolios (including the Funds which are each managed by the Adviser) managed by unaffiliated investment advisers. The term “Fund Complex” applies only to the Funds, and not to other series of the Trust. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, aggregate Independent Trustees’ compensation amounted to \$206,250.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor have each adopted a separate code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These codes of ethics permit, subject to certain conditions, personnel of the Adviser and distributor to invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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

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

The Trust is required to file a Form N-PX, with each Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the 12 months ended June 30, no later than August 31 of each year. Form N-PX for the Funds is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free 800-617-0004, on a Fund’s website at www.cloxfund.com for the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF or www.clozfund.com for the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF, and on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP

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

As of December 1, 2024, the following shareholders owned 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund:

Eldridge AAA CLO ETF

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
State Street Bank and Trust Company 1 Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111	50.2%	Record
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	17.7%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Fl.5 Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	9.0%	Record

Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	27.2%	Record
National Financial Services, LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Fl.5 Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	24.8%	Record
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC/JPMC 383 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10179	8.2%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 New York Plaza, FL 39 New York, NY 10004-1901	7.7%	Record
State Street Bank and Trust Company 1 Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111	5.9%	Record

As of December 1, 2024, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group did not own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT ADVISER

As stated in the Prospectus, investment advisory services are provided to the Funds by the Adviser, pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement").

As compensation, each Fund will pay the Adviser a monthly unified management fee (accrued daily) based upon the average daily net assets of each Fund at the annual rate of 0.20% for the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF and 0.50% for the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of each Fund (including acquired fund fees and expenses) except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

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

The unified management fees paid by each Fund for the most recent fiscal period ended August 31 were as follows:

Funds	2024	2023
Eldridge AAA CLO ETE	\$103,816	\$8,309 ⁽¹⁾
Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF	\$1,241,517	\$198,747 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ For the period July 18, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For the period January 23, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

Portfolio Managers

Tony Minella, Tarek Barbar and Andrew Ward are the portfolio managers jointly responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. Information regarding other accounts managed by Mr. Minella, Mr. Barbar and Mr. Ward as of August 31, 2024, is set forth below.

Tony Minella

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$195 million	1	\$195 million
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$6 million	0	0
Other Accounts	6	\$11.7 billion	1	\$122 million

Tarek Barbar

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$195 million	1	\$195 million
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$6 million	0	0
Other Accounts	6	\$11.7 billion	1	\$122 million

Andrew Ward

Category of Account	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets in Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance	Assets in Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Based on Performance
Other Registered Investment Companies	1	\$195 million	1	\$195 million
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$6 million	0	0
Other Accounts	6	\$11.7 billion	1	\$122 million

Compensation

The Funds' portfolio managers are each paid out of the total revenues of the Adviser and certain of its affiliates, including the advisory fees earned with respect to providing advisory services to the Adviser. Professional compensation at the Adviser is structured so that key professionals benefit from strong investment performance generated on the accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage and from their longevity with the Adviser. Each member of the Adviser's investment team receives long-term incentives, a fixed base salary and an annual market and performance-based cash bonus. The bonus is based on both quantitative and qualitative analysis of several factors, including the profitability of the Adviser and the contribution of the individual employee. Many of the factors considered by management in reaching its compensation determinations will be impacted by the Adviser's long-term performance and the value of its assets as well as the portfolios managed for the Adviser's and its affiliates' other clients. Mr. Minella, through his equity ownership of Eldridge Industries, LLC, the ultimate parent

company of the Adviser, may also receive compensation that is tied to the overall performance of the Adviser.

Conflicts of Interest

Material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the portfolio managers' management of the Funds' investments and investments of other accounts managed by the portfolio managers include conflicts associated with the allocation of investment opportunities between the Funds and other accounts managed. The Adviser maintains investment, trade allocation, and account valuation (including fair valuation) policies and procedures to address and mitigate such conflicts of interest.

Additional information about potential conflicts of interest is set forth in Part 2A of the Adviser's Form ADV, which is available on the SEC's website (adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Ownership of Shares of the Funds

The following tables set forth the dollar range of securities of the Fund beneficially owned by the portfolio managers as of August 31, 2024.

Eldridge AAA CLO ETF

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Securities in the Fund Beneficially Owned
Tony Minella	over \$1,000,000
Tarek Barbar	None
Andrew Ward	None

Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Securities in the Fund Beneficially Owned
Tony Minella	None
Tarek Barbar	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Andrew Ward	\$50,001 - \$100,000

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Transfer Agent, and Fund Accountant

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

responsibility or authority for the management of the Funds, the determination of investment policy, or for any matter pertaining to the distribution of the Funds' shares.

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

Each Fund's administration fees for the most recent fiscal period ended August 31, which are paid by the Adviser, were as follows:

Funds	2024	2023
Eldridge AAA CLO ETF	\$102,067	\$12,494 ⁽¹⁾
Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF	\$223,996	\$72,187 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ For the period July 18, 2023 (the Fund's inception) to August 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For the period January 23, 2023 (the Fund's inception) to August 31, 2023.

Custodian

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Legal Counsel

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds and performs an annual audit of the Funds' financial statements.

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

EXECUTION OF PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Funds and which broker-dealers are eligible to execute each Fund's portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of securities on an exchange are affected through brokers that charge a commission while purchases and sales of securities in the over-the-counter market will generally be executed directly with the primary "market-maker" unless, in the opinion of the Adviser, a better price and execution can otherwise be obtained by using a broker for the transaction. Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are fixed income securities (for instance, money market instruments and bonds, notes, and bills) usually are principal transactions. In a principal transaction, the party from whom the Fund purchases or to whom the Fund sells is acting on its own behalf (and not as the agent of some other party, such as its customers).

These securities normally are purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. The price of securities purchased from underwriters includes a disclosed fixed commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and prices of securities purchased from dealers serving as market makers reflects the spread between the bid and asked price. The price of over-the-counter securities usually includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

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

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

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

For the fiscal period ended August 31, each Fund paid the following in aggregate brokerage commissions:

Funds	2024	2023
Eldridge AAA CLO ETF ⁽¹⁾	\$0	\$0
Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF ⁽²⁾	\$0	\$0

⁽¹⁾ For the period July 18, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ For the period January 23, 2023 (the Fund’s inception) to August 31, 2023.

As of August 31, 2024, the Funds did not own any securities of its regular broker-dealers.

BOOK ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) acts as securities depository for each Fund’s shares. Shares of the Funds are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC. Except in limited circumstances set forth below, certificates will not be issued for shares.

DTC is a limited-purpose trust company that was created to hold securities of its participants (the “DTC Participants”) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”).

Beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds are limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants, and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares of a Fund (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares of a Fund. The Trust recognizes DTC or its nominee as the record owner of all shares of the Funds for all purposes. Beneficial Owners of shares of a Fund are not entitled to have such shares registered in their names, and will not receive or be entitled to physical delivery of share certificates. Each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of DTC and any DTC Participant and/or Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests, to exercise any rights of a holder of shares of the Fund.

Conveyance of all notices, statements, and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. DTC will make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee a listing of shares of a Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall obtain from each such DTC Participant the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares of a Fund, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement, or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares of a Fund. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in a Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares of a Fund held through such DTC Participants will

be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a “street name,” and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a Fund’s shares, or for maintaining, supervising, or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to the Funds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Funds and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Funds shall take action either to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of shares of each Fund, unless the Trust makes other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the Exchange.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES IN CREATION UNITS

Each Fund offers and issues shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load (but subject to transaction fees, if applicable), at their NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order, on any Business Day, in proper form pursuant to the terms of the authorized participant agreement (“Participant Agreement”). The NAV of each Fund’s shares is calculated each Business Day as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. The Funds will not issue fractional Creation Units. A “Business Day” is any day on which the NYSE is open for business.

Deposit Cash Amount. Creation Units are sold at their NAV (the “Cash Purchase Amount”) plus a transaction fee, as described below. Each Fund may also designate an in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities (the “Deposit Securities”).

Procedures for Purchase of Creation Units. To be eligible to place orders with the Transfer Agent to purchase a Creation Unit of a Fund, an entity must be (i) a “Participating Party” (i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant (see “Book Entry Only System”). In addition, each Participating Party or DTC Participant (each, an “Authorized Participant”) must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Each Authorized Participant will agree, pursuant to the terms of a Participant Agreement, on behalf of itself or any investor on whose behalf it will act, to certain conditions.

All orders to purchase shares directly from the Funds must be placed for one or more Creation Units and in the manner and by the time set forth in the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. The order cut-off time for the Funds for orders to purchase Creation Units is expected to be 2:00 p.m. Eastern time, which time may be modified by a Fund from time-to-time by amendment to the Participant Agreement and/or applicable order form. The date on which an order to purchase Creation Units (or an order to redeem Creation Units, as set forth below) is received and accepted is referred to as the “Order Placement Date.”

An Authorized Participant may require an investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order (e.g., to provide for payments of cash, when required). Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and that, therefore, orders to purchase shares directly from a Fund in Creation Units have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants may have international capabilities.

On days when the Exchange closes earlier than normal, each Fund may require orders to create Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. In addition, if a market or markets on which a Fund's investments are primarily traded is closed, the Fund will also generally not accept orders on such day(s). Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Transfer Agent pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement and in accordance with the applicable order form. On behalf of the Funds, the Transfer Agent will notify the Custodian of such order. The Custodian will then provide such information to the appropriate local sub-custodian(s). Those placing orders through an Authorized Participant should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the purchase order to the Transfer Agent by the cut-off time on such Business Day. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the Transfer Agent or an Authorized Participant.

The Cash Purchase Amount transfer must be ordered by the Authorized Participant in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the Cash Purchase Amount to the account of a Fund or its agents by no later than 12:00 p.m. Eastern time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If a Fund or its agents do not receive all of the Cash Purchase Amount by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. The "Settlement Date" for the Funds is generally the second Business Day after the Order Placement Date. All questions as to the Cash Purchase Amount and the validity, form, and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities or cash, as applicable, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The Cash Purchase Amount must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than the Settlement Date. If the Cash Purchase Amount as applicable, are not received by the Custodian in a timely manner by the Settlement Date, the creation order may be cancelled. Upon written notice to the Transfer Agent, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using the new Cash Purchase Amount to reflect the then current NAV of the Fund.

The order shall be deemed to be received on the Business Day on which the order is placed provided that the order is placed in proper form prior to the applicable cut-off time and the federal funds in the appropriate amount are deposited with the Custodian on the Settlement Date. If the order is not placed in proper form as required, or federal funds in the appropriate amount are not received on the Settlement Date, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. A creation request is considered to be in "proper form" if all procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, order form, and this SAI are properly followed.

Issuance of a Creation Unit. Except as provided in this SAI, Creation Units will not be issued until the payment of the Cash Purchase Amount has been completed. When the sub-custodian has confirmed to the Custodian that the required Cash Purchase Amount has been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-

custodian or sub-custodians, the Transfer Agent, and the Adviser shall be notified of such delivery, and the Trust will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Units. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the second Business Day following the day on which the purchase order is deemed received by the Transfer Agent. The Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting from unsettled orders.

Creation Units may be purchased in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of Cash Purchase Amount as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since, in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) an additional amount of cash equal to a percentage of the value as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the "Additional Cash Deposit"), which shall be maintained in a separate non-interest bearing collateral account. The Authorized Participant must deposit with the Custodian the Additional Cash Deposit, as applicable, by 12:00 p.m. Eastern time (or such other time as specified by the Trust) on the Settlement Date. If a Fund or its agents do not receive the Additional Cash Deposit in the appropriate amount, by such time, then the order may be deemed rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Trust, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to the applicable percentage, as set forth in the Participant Agreement, of the daily market value of the missing Deposit Securities. The Participant Agreement will permit the Trust to buy the missing Deposit Securities at any time. Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the value of such Deposit Securities on the day the purchase order was deemed received by the Transfer Agent plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee, as described below under "Creation Transaction Fee," may be charged. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

Acceptance of Orders of Creation Units. The Trust reserves the right to reject an order for Creation Units transmitted to it by the Transfer Agent with respect to a Fund including, without limitation, if (a) the order is not in proper form; (b) the Cash Purchase Amount delivered by the Participant is not disseminated to the Custodian as described herein; (c) the investor(s), upon obtaining shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares; (d) the acceptance of the Cash Purchase Amount would, in the opinion of counsel to the Trust, be unlawful; (e) the acceptance or receipt of the order for a Creation Unit would, in the opinion of counsel to the Trust, be unlawful; or (f) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Transfer Agent, and/or the Adviser make it for all practical purposes not feasible to process orders for Creation Units, provided that such action does not result in the suspension of sales of creation units in contravention of Rule 6c-11 and the SEC's positions thereunder.

Examples of such circumstances include acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy, and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, the Distributor, the Custodian, a sub-custodian, the Transfer Agent, DTC, NSCC, Federal Reserve System, or any other participant in the creation process, and other extraordinary events. The Transfer Agent shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit

and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian, any sub-custodian, and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall either of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification. The Trust, the Transfer Agent, the Custodian, and the Distributor shall not be liable for the rejection of any purchase order for Creation Units.

Creation Transaction Fee. A fixed purchase (i.e., creation) transaction fee, payable to the Fund's Custodian, may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the purchase of Creation Units ("Creation Order Costs"). The standard fixed creation transaction fee for each Fund is \$300, regardless of the number of Creation Units created in the transaction. The Funds may adjust the standard fixed creation transaction fee from time to time. The fixed creation fee may be waived on certain orders if the Funds' Custodian has determined to waive some or all of the Creation Order Costs associated with the order or another party, such as the Adviser, has agreed to pay such fee.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to the Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction may be imposed for cash purchases, non-standard orders, or partial cash purchases of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs (e.g., brokerage, taxes) involved with buying the securities with cash. Each Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for creation orders that facilitate the rebalance of the Fund's portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order.

Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring the securities from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Risks of Purchasing Creation Units. There are certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from the Funds. Because shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, a "distribution" of shares could be occurring at any time. Certain activities that a shareholder performs as a dealer could, depending on the circumstances, result in the shareholder being deemed a participant in the distribution in a manner that could render the shareholder a statutory underwriter and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a shareholder could be deemed a statutory underwriter if it purchases Creation Units from a Fund, breaks them down into the constituent shares, and sells those shares directly to customers, or if a shareholder chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person's activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause you to be deemed an underwriter.

Dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary-market transactions), and thus dealing with shares as part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act.

Redemption. Shares of the Funds may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in proper form by a Fund through the Transfer Agent and only on a Business Day. EXCEPT UPON LIQUIDATION OF A FUND, THE TRUST WILL NOT REDEEM SHARES IN AMOUNTS LESS THAN CREATION UNITS. Investors must accumulate enough shares

of a Fund in the secondary market to constitute a Creation Unit to have such shares of the Fund redeemed by the Trust. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of shares of a Fund to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit.

Redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit are paid either in-kind or in cash, or combination thereof, as determined by the Trust. Each Fund generally redeems Creation Units for cash. With respect to in-kind redemptions of a Fund, redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit will consist of securities as announced by the Custodian on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of shares of the Fund being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the value of the securities (the “Cash Redemption Amount”), less a fixed redemption transaction fee, as applicable, as set forth below. In the event that the securities have a value greater than the NAV of shares of the Fund, a compensating cash payment equal to the differential is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder.

Redemption Transaction Fee. A fixed redemption transaction fee, payable to the Funds’ Custodian, may be imposed for the transfer and other transaction costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units (“Redemption Order Costs”). The standard fixed redemption transaction fee is \$300 for each Fund, regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. Each Fund may adjust the redemption transaction fee from time to time. The fixed redemption fee may be waived on certain orders if the Funds’ Custodian has determined to waive some or all of the Redemption Order Costs associated with the order or another party, such as the Adviser, has agreed to pay such fee.

In addition, a variable fee, payable to each Fund, of up to a maximum of 2% of the value of the Creation Units subject to the transaction may be imposed for cash redemptions, non-standard orders, or partial cash redemptions (when cash redemptions are available) of Creation Units. The variable charge is primarily designed to cover additional costs (e.g., brokerage, taxes) involved with selling portfolio securities to satisfy a cash redemption. Each Fund may determine to not charge a variable fee on certain orders when the Adviser has determined that doing so is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, e.g., for redemption orders that facilitate the rebalance of the Fund’s portfolio in a more tax efficient manner than could be achieved without such order.

Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services. Investors are responsible for the fixed costs of transferring the securities from the Trust to their account or on their order.

Procedures for Redemption of Creation Units. Orders to redeem Creation Units must be submitted in proper form to the Transfer Agent prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time. A redemption request is considered to be in “proper form” if (i) an Authorized Participant has transferred or caused to be transferred to the Trust’s Transfer Agent the Creation Unit(s) being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC so as to be effective by the time as set forth in the Participant Agreement, and (ii) a request in form satisfactory to the Trust is received by the Transfer Agent from the Authorized Participant on behalf of itself or another redeeming investor within the time periods specified in the Participant Agreement. If the Transfer Agent does not receive the investor’s shares through DTC’s facilities by the times and pursuant to the other terms and conditions set forth in the Participant Agreement, the redemption request shall be rejected.

The Authorized Participant must transmit the request for redemption, in the form required by the Trust, to the Transfer Agent in accordance with procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement, and that, therefore, requests to redeem Creation Units may have to be placed by the investor's broker through an Authorized Participant who has executed a Participant Agreement. Investors making a redemption request should be aware that such request must be in the form specified by such Authorized Participant. Investors making a request to redeem Creation Units should allow sufficient time to permit proper submission of the request by an Authorized Participant and transfer of shares of a Fund to the Trust's Transfer Agent; such investors should allow for the additional time that may be required to effect redemptions through their banks, brokers, or other financial intermediaries if such intermediaries are not Authorized Participants.

Additional Redemption Procedures. The Funds generally redeem shares in cash, and the redeeming investor will be required to receive its redemption proceeds in cash. The investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its shares based on the NAV of shares next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee, if applicable, and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund securities). Each Fund may also provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the securities in the Fund but does not differ in NAV.

In connection with taking delivery of securities upon redemption of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder or Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such shareholder must maintain appropriate custody arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank, or other custody providers in each jurisdiction in which any of the securities are customarily traded, to which account such securities will be delivered. Deliveries of redemption proceeds generally will be made within two business days of the trade date.

Redemptions of shares for securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and each Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the securities applicable to the redemption of Creation Units may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming investor of shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment. Further, an Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," ("QIB"), as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A. An Authorized Participant may be required by the Trust to provide a written confirmation with respect to QIB status to receive securities.

Because the portfolio securities of each Fund may trade on other exchanges on days that the Exchange is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for the Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their shares, or to purchase or sell shares on the Exchange, on days when the NAV of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant foreign markets.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to the Funds (1) for any period during which the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the Exchange is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of shares or determination of the NAV of shares is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

DETERMINATION OF SHARE PRICE

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

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

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

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Advisor performs the fair value determinations relating to any or all Fund investments, subject to Board oversight. The Advisor has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Funds' investments. These procedures address, among other things, determining when market quotations are not readily available or reliable and the methodologies to be used for determining the fair value of investments, as well as the use and oversight of third-party pricing services for fair valuation.

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

realize upon the sale of the security or the price at which the security would trade if a reliable market price were readily available.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAX INFORMATION

Distributions

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Dividends, Distributions and Their Taxation.”

General Policies

Each Fund intends to pay dividends from net investment income monthly. Distributions of remaining net realized capital gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Funds may make distributions on a more frequent basis for the Funds to comply with the distribution requirements of the code, in all events in a manner consistent with the provisions of the 1940 Act.

Dividends and other distributions on shares of the Funds are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Funds.

Each Fund may make additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute the entire annual taxable income of the Fund, plus any net capital gains, and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the Fund’s eligibility for treatment as a regulated investment company under the Code or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Financial intermediaries may make the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service available for use by beneficial owners of Fund shares for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their financial intermediary to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Financial intermediaries may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and net realized capital gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Tax Information

The following summary describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to United States Holders (as defined below) of shares in a Fund. This summary is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, administrative pronouncements, and judicial decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this SAI and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary addresses only shares that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code and does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances or to certain types of shareholders subject to special treatment under the Code, including, without limitation, certain financial institutions, dealers in securities or commodities, traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting, insurance companies, tax-

exempt organizations, partnerships or S-corporations (and persons who own their interest in shares through a partnership or S-corporation), expatriates of the United States, persons who are subject to alternative minimum tax, persons that have a “functional currency” other than the United States dollar, persons who hold shares as a position in a “straddle” or as a part of a “hedging,” “conversion,” or “constructive sale” transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or persons who received their shares as compensation. This summary also does not address the state, local, or foreign tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

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

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

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

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

Tax Treatment of the Funds

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

Each Fund’s policy is to distribute to its shareholders all of its taxable income, including any net realized capital gains (taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund), each year in a manner that complies with the distribution requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Code, and results in the Fund not being subject to any U.S. federal income or excise taxes. In particular, in order to avoid the non-deductible 4% excise tax, the Fund must also distribute (or be deemed to have distributed) by December 31 of each calendar year (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for such year, (2) at least 98.2% of the excess of its realized capital gains over its realized capital losses for the 12-

month period ending on October 31 during such year, and (3) any amounts from the prior calendar year that were not distributed and on which the Fund paid no federal income tax. However, the Fund can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all U.S. federal income taxes. The Fund is not required to consider tax consequences in making or disposing of investments.

In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, a Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership. The Fund must also satisfy the following two asset diversification tests. At the end of each quarter of each taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets must be represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, with such other securities being limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), the securities of any two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) that the Fund controls (by owning 20% or more of their outstanding voting stock) and which are determined under Treasury regulations to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The Fund must also distribute each taxable year sufficient dividends to its shareholders to claim a dividends paid deduction equal to at least the sum of 90% of the Fund's investment company taxable income (as adjusted under Section 852(b)(2) of the Code, but not taking into account the Fund's dividends paid deduction; in the case of the Fund generally consisting of interest and dividend income, less expenses) and 90% of the Fund's net tax-exempt interest, if any.

A Fund's ordinary income generally consists of interest and dividend income, less expenses. Net realized capital gains for a fiscal period are computed by taking into account any capital loss carry-forward of the Fund.

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

eliminated if the Fund shares held by a corporate investor are treated as debt-financed or are held for less than 46 days. Distributions will be taxable to you even if the share price of the Fund has declined.

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

Tax Treatment of United States Holders – Taxation of Distributions

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

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

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

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

A sale, redemption, or exchange of shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of shares will

generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss, rather than short-term capital loss, to the extent of any amounts treated as distributions to the shareholder of long-term capital gain (including any amounts credited to the shareholder as undistributed capital gains). All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares may be disallowed if substantially identical shares are acquired (through the reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly acquired shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

The cost basis of shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account. An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. The ability of Authorized Participants to receive a full or partial cash redemption of Creation Units of a Fund may limit the tax efficiency of the Fund. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot currently be deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for a person who does not mark-to-market its portfolio) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

The Trust, on behalf of each Fund, has the right to reject an order for Creation Units if the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the deposit securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require the provision of information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination. If a Fund does issue Creation Units to a purchaser (or a group of purchasers) that would, upon obtaining the Creation Units so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares, the purchaser (or a group of purchasers) will not recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of securities for Creation Units.

Authorized Participants purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction and whether the wash sales rule applies and when a loss may be deductible.

Taxation of Shareholders – Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) exceeding certain threshold amounts (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a "surviving spouse" for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases) are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes taxable interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gain distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of

shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Tax Treatment of United States Holders - Medicare Tax

A 3.8% Medicare tax is currently imposed on net investment income earned by certain individuals, estates, and trusts. “Net investment income,” for these purposes, means investment income, including ordinary and Capital Gain Dividends and net gains from taxable dispositions of Fund shares, reduced by the deductions properly allocable to such income. In the case of an individual, the tax will be imposed on the lesser of (1) the shareholder’s net investment income, or (2) the amount by which the shareholder’s modified adjusted gross income exceeds \$250,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing jointly or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 (if the shareholder is married and filing separately), or \$200,000 (in any other case). This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your U.S. federal income tax return.

Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Shareholders

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

Backup Withholding

Each Fund may be required to withhold 24% of certain payments to a shareholder unless the shareholder has completed and submitted to the Fund a Form W-9 providing the shareholder’s taxpayer identification number and certifying under penalties of perjury: (a)(i) that such number is correct, (ii) that (A) the shareholder is exempt from backup withholding, (B) the shareholder has not been notified by the IRS that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding as a result of an under-reporting of interest or dividends, or (C) the IRS has notified the shareholder that the shareholder is no longer subject to backup withholding, and (iii) the shareholder is a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (as defined in IRS Form W-9); or (b) an exception applies under applicable law and Treasury regulations. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s ultimate U.S. federal income tax liability if proper documentation is provided. The Funds reserve the right to refuse to open an account for any person failing to provide a certified taxpayer identification number.

FATCA and Similar Foreign Rules

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

withholding. If each Fund is required to withhold amounts from payments pursuant to FATCA, investors will receive distributions that are reduced by such withholding amounts.

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

THE FUND'S PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Quasar" or the "Distributor"), is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. Quasar serves as the Funds' principal underwriter and distributor in a continuous public offering of the Funds' shares pursuant to a distribution agreement between the Funds and Quasar (the "Distribution Agreement"). Shares of the Funds are continuously offered for sale by Quasar only in Creation Units. Quasar will not distribute shares of the Funds in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Quasar will deliver prospectuses and, upon request, Statements of Additional Information to persons purchasing Creation Units and will maintain records of orders placed with it. Quasar will also provide certain administrative services pursuant to the Distribution Agreement. Quasar is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA.

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with securities dealers ("Soliciting Dealers") who will solicit purchases of Creation Units of shares of the Funds. Such Soliciting Dealers may also be Authorized Participants (as discussed in "Procedures for Purchase of Creation Units" above) or DTC participants (as defined above).

The Distribution Agreement, with respect to each Fund, will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter. The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the Fund, and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on 60 days' written notice when authorized either by majority vote of its outstanding voting shares of the Fund or by a vote of a majority of its Board (including a majority of the Independent Trustees), or by the Distributor on 60 days' written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. The Distribution Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Distributor, or reckless disregard by it of its obligations thereunder, the Distributor shall not be liable for any action or failure to act in accordance with its duties thereunder.

Intermediary Compensation. The Adviser or its affiliates, out of their own resources and not out of Fund assets (i.e., without additional cost to the Funds or their shareholders), may pay certain broker dealers, banks, and other financial intermediaries ("Intermediaries") for certain activities related to the Funds, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Funds, or for other activities, such as marketing and educational training or support. These arrangements are not financed by the Funds and, thus, do not result in increased Fund expenses. They are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fees and expenses sections of the Funds' Prospectus and they do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of

shares of a Fund or the amount received by a shareholder as proceeds from the redemption of shares. Such compensation may be paid to Intermediaries that provide services to the Funds, including marketing and education support (such as through conferences, webinars, and printed communications). The Adviser periodically assesses the advisability of continuing to make these payments. Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to your adviser, broker, or other investment professional, if any, may also be significant to such adviser, broker, or investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about what investment options it will make available or recommend, and what services to provide in connection with various products, based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients. For example, these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend the Funds over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to your financial adviser, broker, or investment professional if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

Intermediary information is current only as of the date of this SAI. Please contact your adviser, broker, or other investment professional for more information regarding any payments his or her Intermediary firm may receive. Any payments made by the Adviser or its affiliates to an Intermediary may create the incentive for an Intermediary to encourage customers to buy shares of the Funds.

Distribution Plan

As noted in the Prospectus, each Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act under which the Fund pays the Distributor an amount which is accrued daily and paid quarterly.

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

The Plan provides that each Fund pays the Distributor an annual fee of up to a maximum of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the shares. Under the Plan, the Distributor may make payments pursuant to written agreements to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations, and insurance companies including, without limit, investment counselors, broker-dealers, and the Distributor’s affiliates and subsidiaries (collectively, “Agents”) as compensation for services and reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance. The Plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the distribution fee will be paid to the Distributor without regard to the distribution expenses incurred by the Distributor or the amount of payments made to other financial institutions and intermediaries. The Trust intends to operate the Plan in accordance with its terms and with the FINRA rules concerning sales charges.

Under the Plan, subject to the limitations of applicable law and regulations, each Fund is authorized to compensate the Distributor up to the maximum amount to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of Creation Units of the Fund or for providing or arranging for others to provide shareholder services and for the maintenance of shareholder accounts. Such activities may include, but are not limited to: (i) delivering copies of the Fund’s then current reports, prospectuses, notices, and similar materials, to

prospective purchasers of Creation Units; (ii) marketing and promotional services, including advertising; (iii) paying the costs of and compensating others, including Authorized Participants (as discussed in “Procedures for Purchase of Creation Units” above) with whom the Distributor has entered into written Authorized Participant Agreements, for performing shareholder servicing on behalf of the Fund; (iv) compensating certain Authorized Participants for providing assistance in distributing the Creation Units of the Fund, including the travel and communication expenses and salaries and/or commissions of sales personnel in connection with the distribution of the Creation Units of the Fund; (v) payments to financial institutions and intermediaries such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies and investment counselors, broker-dealers, mutual fund supermarkets, and the affiliates and subsidiaries of the Trust’s service providers as compensation for services or reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance; (vi) facilitating communications with beneficial owners of shares, including the cost of providing (or paying others to provide) services to beneficial owners of shares, including, but not limited to, assistance in answering inquiries related to shareholder accounts; and (vii) such other services and obligations as are set forth in the Distribution Agreement.

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

As of the date of this SAI, the Plan had not yet been implemented, and there are no current plans to impose these fees.

Securities Lending

The Trust, on behalf of the Funds, may enter into a securities lending agreement with U.S. Bank (the “Securities Lending Agent”) to provide certain services related to the Funds’ securities lending program. Pursuant to the securities lending agreement, the Securities Lending Agent, on behalf of the Funds, will be authorized to enter into securities loan agreements, negotiate loan fees and rebate payments, collect loan fees, deliver securities, manage and hold collateral, invest cash collateral, receive substitute payments, make interest and dividend payments (in cases where a borrower has provided non-cash collateral), and upon termination of a loan, liquidate collateral investments and return collateral to the borrower.

The Funds have not engaged in any securities lending activities and has not received any income related to securities lending activities.

As of the date of this SAI, the Securities Lending Agent has not provided any services to the Funds or received any fees or compensation from the Funds related to the securities lending program.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and financial highlights of the Funds for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2024, as set forth in the Funds’ Annual Reports ([Eldridge AAA CLO ETF Annual Report](#) and [Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF Annual Report](#)) to shareholders, including the notes thereto and the report of the registered public accounting firm, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. You can obtain a copy of the financial statements contained in the Funds’ Annual or Semi-Annual Reports without charge by calling the Funds toll-free 800-617-0004 or on a Fund’s website at www.cloxfund.com for the Eldridge AAA CLO ETF or www.cloxfund.com for the Eldridge BBB-B CLO ETF.

APPENDIX A

Eldridge Structured Credit Advisers, LLC

PROXY VOTING AND CLASS ACTIONS

Background and General Policy

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to Clients and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, Eldridge Structured Credit Advisers, LLC (“the Adviser”) has adopted and implemented these written policies and procedures governing the voting of proxies relating to securities held by its Clients. Each investment adviser registered under the Advisers Act has a fiduciary duty to act solely in the best interests of its Clients. Given the nature of the securities in which Adviser invests on behalf of its Clients, occasions for proxy voting are not regularly expected to arise. The Adviser may receive amendment or consent requests for securities held in a Client’s portfolio. It is Adviser’s general policy to exercise a Client’s voting or consent rights in a manner that is in accordance with the proxy voting instructions conveyed by the Client with respect to that Client’s securities, to the extent any such proxy voting instructions exist, and serves the best interests of the Client.

Procedures

Proxy Voting

The Adviser’s Investment Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving the voting instructions in accordance with each Client’s investment guidelines and/or proxy voting instructions (if any), and the Adviser’s fiduciary duty. All votes must be cast, including abstentions. The Adviser may occasionally be subject to material conflicts of interest in exercising these rights due to business or personal relationships that the Adviser maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain matters, i.e., the Adviser may advise or manage assets for an affiliated fund, as well as third-party Client, who both own securities in the same issuer, but in different tranches. A conflict of interest shall be deemed to occur when the Adviser, the Clients’ principal underwriters, or an affiliated person of the Adviser or a principal underwriter has a financial interest in a matter presented by a proxy to be voted on behalf of a Client, which may compromise the Adviser’s independence of judgment and action in voting the proxy.

Access Persons must notify the Adviser’s compliance team (“Compliance”), which is led by the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) at Compliance@eldridge.com if they are aware of any potential conflict of interest associated with a proxy. Compliance will review the issue(s) creating the conflict and determine what action should be taken to resolve the conflict in a way that will maximize the value of Clients’ assets and will not disadvantage any third- party Client over an affiliated Client or fund.

If there is a material conflict of interest affecting an Investment Company that the Adviser advises, that cannot be resolved pursuant to the Adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures and in consultation with the Adviser’s CCO and counsel, the CCO will notify the relevant Investment Company’s Board and request their consent in the Adviser exercising the vote.

To enable an Investment Company’s Board to make an informed decision regarding the vote, disclosure to the Board shall include sufficient detail regarding the matter and the nature of the conflict. If the Board

does not respond to the conflict disclosure request or denies the request, the Adviser shall abstain from voting the securities held by the Client.

Proxy Reporting

At least annually, the Adviser shall present its proxy voting policies and procedures to the Board of each Investment Company it advises for the Board's review, along with a record of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Client during the year. With respect to those proxies that the Adviser has identified as involving a conflict of interest, the Adviser shall submit a report indicating the nature of the conflict of interest and how that conflict was resolved with respect to the voting of the proxy. In addition, the Adviser shall notify the Board promptly of material changes to the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures.

Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act requires Eldridge Structured Credit Advisers, as the investment adviser to the exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), to file an annual report on Form N-PX no later than August 31 of each year that contains the ETF's proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30. The Adviser is required to ensure that voting records necessary for the completion and filing of Form N-PX are timely provided to the administrator of each ETF at least annually. Amendments to Form N-PX require the ETFs to vote on a matter if the portfolio securities are on loan as of the record date. The ETFs are required to post the most recent Form N-PX on the specific ETF website. The ETFs must also provide a toll-free number and, if any, a specified email address so a shareholder can request Form N-PX without charge. Forms must be filed in a custom XML-based language.

Recordkeeping

Compliance will maintain a proxy voting log and will ensure that the Adviser complies with all applicable recordkeeping requirements associated with proxy voting in accordance with Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act. The Adviser will retain copies of the proxy voting policies and procedures, a record of each vote cast and any documents used in determining how to vote and copies of each request for voting information and the response for at least six years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made, with the first two years in an easily accessible place.

Class Actions

The Adviser does not direct Clients' participation in class actions.

Disclosures to Clients and Investors

Compliance will maintain documentation relating to each proxy-related conflict of interest and its resolution and will ensure that the Adviser complies with all applicable recordkeeping requirements. As a matter of policy, the Adviser does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies and does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties without a legitimate need to know such information. The Adviser includes a description of its policies and procedures regarding proxy voting in Part 2A of Form ADV, along with a statement that Clients and Investors can contact the CCO to obtain a copy of these policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted with respect to the Client's securities.

Any request for information about proxy voting should be promptly forwarded to Compliance@eldridge.com, who will respond to any such requests.