



ADVISORS CAPITAL FUNDS

ADVISORS CAPITAL GROWTH FUND
Ticker ACGRX
ADVISORS CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND
Ticker ACIFX

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

November 1, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Advisors Capital Funds dated November 1, 2024. A free copy of the Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained by writing the Transfer Agent at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147 or by calling 1-888-247-3841.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Advisors Capital Funds (the “Funds”) are series of Neiman Funds (the “Trust”). The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated January 3, 2003 (the “Trust Agreement”) currently consisting of seven series. The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. The investment advisor to the Funds is AC Funds, LLC (the “Advisor”). The sub-advisor to the Funds is Advisors Capital Management, LLC (the “Sub-Advisor”). The Advisors Capital Growth Fund and the Advisors Capital International Fund are diversified funds.

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

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Funds, see "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" in the Funds’ Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of each Fund's assets, see "Pricing of Fund Shares" in the Funds’ Prospectus and "Pricing of Fund Shares" in this SAI.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

This section contains a discussion of some of the investments the Funds may make and some of the techniques they may use.

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

Equity securities also include exchange traded funds (“ETFs”). To the extent a Fund invests in a sector product, the Fund is subject to the risks associated with that sector. Additionally, a Fund may invest in new exchange traded shares as they become available. When a Fund invests in ETFs or other investment companies, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the investment company.

Many ETFs are organized as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Investments in the securities of other investment companies may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in another investment company, a Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company. As a result, a Fund's shareholders indirectly will bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the other investment company, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act provides that a fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire the securities of other investment companies if, as a result of such purchase or acquisition, it would own: (i) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the acquired investment company; (ii) securities issued by any one

investment company having a value in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets; or (iii) securities issued by all investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the fund's total assets. These limitations are subject to certain statutory and regulatory exemptions including recently adopted Rule 12d1-4. Rule 12d1-4, which became effective on January 19, 2021, permits the Fund to invest in other investment companies beyond the statutory limits, subject to certain conditions. Among other conditions, the rule prohibits a fund from acquiring control of another investment company (other than an investment company in the same group of investment companies), including by acquiring more than 25% of its voting securities. In addition, the rule imposes certain voting requirements when a fund's ownership of another investment company exceeds particular thresholds. If shares of a fund are acquired by another investment company, the "acquired" fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire the securities of an investment company or private fund if immediately after such purchase or acquisition, the securities of investment companies and private funds owned by that acquired fund have an aggregate value in excess of 10 percent of the value of the total assets of the fund, subject to certain exceptions. These restrictions may limit the Fund's ability to invest in other investment companies to the extent desired. In addition, other unaffiliated investment companies may impose other investment limitations or redemption restrictions which may also limit the Fund's flexibility with respect to making investments in those unaffiliated investment companies. The Fund has adopted policies and procedures designed to comply with the requirements of Rule 12d1-4 and the Fund intends to follow such policies and procedures when investing in other investment companies.

B. Foreign Securities. Each Fund may invest in foreign equity securities including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign-based issuer held in trust by a bank or similar financial institution. They are alternatives to the direct purchase of the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies. ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investment in foreign securities.

Foreign investments can involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments. The value of securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, and of dividends and interest from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices on some foreign markets can be highly volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding an issuer's financial condition and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions, and custodial costs, generally are higher than for U.S. investments.

Foreign markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets. Foreign issuers, brokers, and securities markets may be subject to less government supervision. Foreign security trading practices, including those involving the release of assets in advance of payment, may invoke increased risks in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a broker-dealer, and may involve substantial delays. It also may be difficult to enforce legal rights in foreign countries.

Investing abroad also involves different political and economic risks. Foreign investments may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment or on the ability to repatriate assets or convert currency into U.S. dollars, or other government intervention. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign government-sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments. There is no assurance that an Advisor will be able to anticipate or counter these potential events and their impact on a Fund's share price.

The considerations noted above generally are intensified for investments in developing countries. Developing countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

C. Short Sales. Each Fund may sell a security short in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. When a Fund engages in a short sale, it sells a security which it does not own. To complete the transaction, a Fund must borrow the security in order to deliver it to the buyer. A Fund must replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement, which may be more or less than the price at which the

Fund sold the security. A Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. A Fund will realize a profit if the security declines in price between those dates. Any potential gain is limited to the price at which a Fund sold the security short, and any potential loss is unlimited in size.

In connection with its short sales, a Fund will be required to maintain a segregated account with the Fund's custodian of cash or high grade liquid assets equal to (i) the current market value of the securities sold short, less (ii) any collateral deposited with its broker (not including the proceeds from the short sales). Depending on arrangements made with the broker or custodian, the Fund may not receive any payments (including interest) on collateral deposited with the broker or custodian.

D. Securities Lending. Each Fund may make long and short term loans of its portfolio securities to parties such as broker-dealers, banks, or institutional investors. Securities lending allows a Fund to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, to earn additional income. Since there may be delays in the recovery of loaned securities, or even a loss of rights in collateral supplied, should the borrower fail financially, loans will be made only to parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and deemed satisfactory by the Advisor or Sub-Advisor. Furthermore, they will only be made if, in the judgment of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, the consideration to be earned from such loans would justify the risk.

The Advisor and Sub-Advisor each understands that it is the current view of the staff of the SEC that a Fund may engage in loan transactions only under the following conditions: (1) a Fund must receive 100% collateral in the form of cash, U.S. Government securities, or letter of credit from the borrower; (2) the borrower must increase the collateral whenever the market value of the securities loaned (determined on a daily basis) rises above the value of the collateral; (3) after giving notice, the Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan or a flat fee from the borrower, as well as amounts equivalent to any dividends, interest, or other distributions on the securities loaned and to any increase in market value; (5) the Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (6) the Board of Trustees must be able to vote proxies on the securities loaned, either by terminating the loan or by entering into an alternative arrangement with the borrower.

Cash received through loan transactions may be invested in any security in which a Fund is authorized to invest. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the security loaned, to market forces (i.e., capital appreciation or depreciation).

E. In accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Liquidity Rule"), the Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in "illiquid investments." For these purposes, "illiquid investments" are investments that cannot reasonably be expected to 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.

The Fund must classify each portfolio investment at least monthly into one of four liquidity categories (highly liquid, moderately liquid, less liquid and illiquid), which are defined pursuant to the Liquidity Rule. Such classification is to be made using information obtained after reasonable inquiry and taking into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations. Moreover, in making such classification determinations, the Fund determines whether trading varying portions of a position in a particular portfolio investment or asset class, in sizes that the Fund would reasonably anticipate trading, is reasonably expected to significantly affect its liquidity, and if so, the Fund takes this determination into account when classifying the liquidity of that investment. The Fund may be assisted in classification determinations by one or more third-party service providers. Investments classified according to this process as "illiquid investments" are those subject to the 15% limit on illiquid investments.

F. U.S. Government Securities. U.S. government securities are high-quality debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government. Not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. For example, securities issued by the Farm Credit Banks or by the Federal National Mortgage Association are supported by the instrumentality's right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances. However, securities issued by other agencies or instrumentalities are supported only by the credit of the entity that issued them.

G. Corporate Debt Securities. Corporate debt securities are long and short term debt obligations issued by companies (such as publicly issued and privately placed bonds, notes and commercial paper). The Advisor and Sub-Advisor consider corporate debt securities to be of investment grade quality if they are rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or if unrated, determined by the Advisor or Sub-Advisor to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal than in higher rated categories.

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

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

I. Financial Services Industry Obligations. Each Fund may invest in each of the following obligations of the financial services industry:

(1) Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank or a savings and loan association to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate.

(2) Time Deposits. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution or a savings and loan association for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate.

(3) Bankers' Acceptances. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn on it by a customer, which instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity.

J. Repurchase Agreements. Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements fully collateralized by obligations issued by the U.S. government or agencies of the U.S. government ("U.S. Government Obligations"). A repurchase agreement is a short term investment in which the purchaser (i.e., a Fund) acquires ownership of a U.S. Government Obligation (which may be of any maturity) and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period (usually not more than 7 days from the date of purchase). Any repurchase transaction in which a Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of the seller, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses in value. However, the Funds intend to enter into repurchase agreements only with the custodian, other banks with assets of \$1 billion or more and registered securities dealers determined by the Advisor to be creditworthy. The Advisor and/or Sub-Advisor monitors the creditworthiness of the banks and securities dealers with which a Fund engages in repurchase transactions.

K. Borrowing. Each Fund is permitted to borrow money up to one-third of the value of its total assets for the purpose of investment as well as for temporary or emergency purposes. Borrowing for the purpose of investment is a speculative technique that increases both investment opportunity and a Fund's ability to achieve greater diversification. However, it also increases investment risk. Because a Fund's investments will fluctuate in value, whereas the interest obligations on borrowed funds may be fixed, during times of borrowing, the Fund's net asset value may tend to increase more when its investments increase in value, and decrease more when its investments decrease in value. In addition, interest costs on borrowings may fluctuate with changing market interest rates and may partially offset or exceed the return earned on the borrowed funds. Also, during times of borrowing under adverse

market conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

L. Options Transactions. Each Fund may engage in option transactions involving individual securities and stock indexes. An option involves either: (a) the right or the obligation to buy or sell a specific instrument at a specific price until the expiration date of the option; or (b) the right to receive payments or the obligation to make payments representing the difference between the closing price of a stock index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple until the expiration date of the option. Options are sold (written) on securities and stock indexes. The purchaser of an option on a security pays the seller (the writer) a premium for the right granted but is not obligated to buy or sell the underlying security. The purchaser of an option on a stock index pays the seller a premium for the right granted, and in return the seller of such an option is obligated to make the payment. A writer of an option may terminate the obligation prior to expiration of the option by making an offsetting purchase of an identical option. Options are traded on organized exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. To cover the potential obligations involved in writing options, a Fund will either: (a) own the underlying security, or in the case of an option on a market index, may hold a portfolio of stocks substantially replicating the movement of the index; or (b) the Fund may segregate with the custodian liquid assets sufficient to purchase the underlying security or equal to the market value of the stock index option, marked to market daily.

The purchase and writing of options requires additional skills and techniques beyond normal portfolio management, and involves certain risks. The purchase of options limits a Fund's potential loss to the amount of the premium paid and can afford the Fund the opportunity to profit from favorable movements in the price of an underlying security to a greater extent than if transactions were effected in the security directly. However, the purchase of an option could result in the Fund losing a greater percentage of its investment than if the transaction were effected directly. When a Fund writes a call option, it will receive a premium, but it will give up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price as long as its obligation as a writer continues, and it will retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. When a Fund writes a put option, it will assume the risk that the price of the underlying security or instrument will fall below the exercise price, in which case the Fund may be required to purchase the security or instrument at a higher price than the market price of the security or instrument. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Fund can effect a closing transaction on a particular option it has written. Further, the total premium paid for any option may be lost if the Fund does not exercise the option or, in the case of over-the-counter options, the writer does not perform its obligations.

M. Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Funds may invest in the securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs offer investors greater liquidity and diversification than direct ownership of properties. A REIT is a corporation or business trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those which purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs are those that invest in real estate mortgages and generate income primarily from interest payments on mortgage loans. Hybrid REITs generally invest in both real property and mortgages. Unlike corporations, REITs do not pay income taxes if they meet certain IRS requirements. Real estate related equity securities also include those insured by real estate developers, companies with substantial real estate holdings (for investment or as part of their operations), as well as companies whose products and services are directly related to the real estate industry, such as building supply manufacturers, mortgage lenders or mortgage servicing companies. Like any investment in real estate, though, a REIT's performance depends on several factors, such as its ability to find tenants, renew leases and finance property purchases and renovations. Other risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, a shareholder bears not only a proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also may indirectly bear similar expenses of some of the REITs in which it invests.

N. Master Limited Partnerships. The Funds may invest in Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs") which are publicly traded partnerships engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, and mining of minerals and natural resources. Their interests, or units, trade on public securities exchanges

exactly like the shares of a corporation, without entity level taxation. MLPs generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the MLP through an equity interest in the MLP plus, in many cases, ownership of common units and subordinated units, and have a limited role in the partnership's operations and management.

MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

O. Publicly Traded Partnerships. The Funds may invest in publicly traded partnerships ("PTPs"). PTPs are limited partnerships the interests in which (known as "units") are traded on public exchanges, just like corporate stock. PTPs are limited partnerships that provide an investor with a direct interest in a group of assets (generally, oil and gas properties). Publicly traded partnership units typically trade publicly, like stock, and thus may provide the investor more liquidity than ordinary limited partnerships. Publicly traded partnerships are also called master limited partnerships and public limited partnerships. A limited partnership has one or more general partners (they may be individuals, corporations, partnerships or another entity) which manage the partnership, and limited partners, which provide capital to the partnership but have no role in its management. When an investor buys units in a PTP, he or she becomes a limited partner. PTPs are formed in several ways. A non-traded partnership may decide to go public. Several non-traded partnerships may "roll up" into a single PTP. A corporation may spin off a group of assets or part of its business into a PTP of which it is the general partner, either to realize what it believes to be the assets' full value or as an alternative to issuing debt. A corporation may fully convert to a PTP, although since 1986 the tax consequences have made this an unappealing for a newly formed company may operate as a PTP from its inception.

There are different types of risks to investing in PTPs including regulatory risks and interest rate risks. Currently most partnerships enjoy pass through taxation of their income to partners, which avoids double taxation of earnings. If the government were to change PTP business tax structure, unitholders would not be able to enjoy the relatively high yields in the sector for long. In addition, PTPs which charge government-regulated fees for transportation of oil and gas products through their pipelines are subject to unfavorable changes in government-approved rates and fees, which would affect a PTP's revenue stream negatively. PTPs also carry some interest rate risks. During increases in interest rates, PTPs or MLPs may not produce desired returns to shareholders.

P. Income Trusts. The Funds may invest in income trusts which are investment trusts that hold assets that are income producing. The income is passed on to the "unitholders." Each income trust has an operating risk based on its underlying business. The term may also be used to designate a legal entity, capital structure and ownership vehicle for certain assets or businesses. Shares or "trust units" are traded on securities exchanges just like stocks. Income is passed on to the investors, called unitholders, through monthly or quarterly distributions. Historically, distributions have typically been higher than dividends on common stocks. The unitholders are the beneficiaries of a trust, and their units represent their right to participate in the income and capital of the trust. Income trusts generally invest funds in assets that provide a return to the trust and its beneficiaries based on the cash flows of an underlying business. This return is often achieved through the acquisition by the trust of equity and debt instruments, royalty interests or real properties. The trust can receive interest, royalty or lease payments from an operating entity carrying on a business, as well as dividends and a return of capital.

Each income trust has an operating risk based on its underlying business; and, typically, the higher the yield, the higher the risk. They also have additional risk factors, including, but not limited to, poorer access to debt markets. Similar to a dividend paying stock, income trusts do not guarantee minimum distributions or even return of capital. If the business starts to lose money, the trust can reduce or even eliminate distributions; this is usually accompanied by sharp losses in a unit's market value. Since the yield is one of the main attractions of income trusts, there is the risk that trust units will decline in value if interest rates offering in competing markets, such as in the cash/treasury market, increase. Interest rate risk is also present within the trusts themselves because they hold very long term capital assets (e.g. pipelines, power plants, etc.), and much of the excess distributable income is derived from a maturity (or duration) mismatch between the life of the asset, and the life of the financing associated with it. In an increasing interest rate environment, not only does the attractiveness of trust distributions decrease, but quite

possibly, the distributions may themselves decrease, leading to a double whammy of both declining yield and substantial loss of unitholder value. Because most income is passed on to unitholders, rather than reinvested in the business, in some cases, a trust can become a wasting asset unless more equity is issued. Because many income trusts pay out more than their net income, the unitholder equity (capital) may decline over time. To the extent that the value of the trust is driven by the deferral or reduction of tax, any change in government tax regulations to remove the benefit will reduce the value of the trusts. Generally, income trusts also carry the same risks as dividend paying stocks that are traded on stock markets.

Q. Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent participation interests in pools of one-to-four family residential mortgage loans originated by private mortgage originators. Traditionally, residential mortgage-backed securities have been issued by governmental agencies such as the Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Non-governmental entities that have issued or sponsored residential mortgage-backed securities offerings include savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, insurance companies, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. While residential loans do not typically have prepayment penalties or restrictions, they are often structured so that subordinated classes may be locked out of prepayments for a period of time. However, in a period of extremely rapid prepayments, during which senior classes may be retired faster than expected, the subordinated classes may receive unscheduled payments of principal and would have average lives that, while longer than the average lives of the senior classes, would be shorter than originally expected. The types of residential mortgage-backed securities in which the Funds may invest may include the following:

Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. The Funds may invest in mortgage pass-through securities representing participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans originated by the U.S. government and guaranteed, to the extent provided in such securities, by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Such securities, which are ownership interests in the underlying mortgage loans, differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts (usually semi-annually) and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a "pass-through" of the monthly interest and principal payments (including any prepayments) made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the guarantor of such securities and the servicer of the underlying mortgage loans. The guaranteed mortgage pass-through securities in which the Funds will invest are those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

Private Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Private mortgage pass-through securities ("Private Pass-Throughs") are structured similarly to the Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage pass-through securities described above and are issued by originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Private Pass-Throughs are usually backed by a pool of conventional fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans. Since Private Pass-Throughs typically are not guaranteed by an entity having the credit status of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, such securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. CMOs are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. Typically, CMOs are collateralized by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Certificates, but also may be collateralized by whole loans or Private Pass-Throughs (such collateral collectively hereinafter referred to as "Mortgage Assets").

Multi-class pass-through securities are equity interests in a pool of Mortgage Assets. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to CMOs include multi-class pass-through securities. Payments of principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, debt service on the CMOs or make scheduled distributions on the multi-class pass-through securities. CMOs may be sponsored by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Under current law, every newly created CMO issuer must elect to be treated for federal income tax purposes as a Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit. In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates is issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a "tranche," is issued at a specific fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrues

on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in innumerable ways. In one structure, payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets are applied to the classes of a CMO in the order of their respective stated maturities or final distribution dates, so that no payment of principal will be made on any class of CMOs until all other classes having an earlier stated maturity or final distribution date have been paid in full. The Funds may also invest in, among others, parallel pay CMOs and Planned Amortization Class CMOs (PAC Bonds). Parallel pay CMOs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO structures, must be retired by its payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date.

Ginnie Mae Certificates. Ginnie Mae is a wholly-owned corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The National Housing Act of 1934, as amended (the "Housing Act"), authorizes Ginnie Mae to guarantee the timely payment of the principal of and interest on certificates that are based on and backed by a pool of mortgage loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration under the Housing Act, or Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 ("FHA Loans"), or guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended ("VA Loans"), or by pools of other eligible mortgage loans. The Housing Act provides that the full faith and credit of the U.S. government is pledged to the payment of all amounts that may be required to be paid under any guarantee. The Ginnie Mae Certificates will represent a pro rata interest in one or more pools of the following types of mortgage loans: (i) fixed rate level payment mortgage loans; (ii) fixed rate graduated payment mortgage loans; (iii) fixed rate growing equity mortgage loans; (iv) fixed rate mortgage loans secured by manufactured (mobile) homes; (v) mortgage loans on multifamily residential properties under construction; (vi) mortgage loans on completed multifamily projects; (vii) fixed rate mortgage loans as to which escrowed funds are used to reduce the borrower's monthly payments during the early years of the mortgage loans ("buydown" mortgage loans); (viii) mortgage loans that provide for adjustments in payments based on periodic changes in interest rates or in other payment terms of the mortgage loans; and (ix) mortgage-backed serial notes. All of these mortgage loans will be FHA Loans or VA Loans and, except as otherwise specified above, will be fully-amortizing loans secured by first liens on one-to-four family housing units.

Fannie Mae Certificates. Fannie Mae is a federally-chartered and privately-owned corporation organized and existing under the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act. Fannie Mae was originally established in 1938 as a U.S. government agency to provide supplemental liquidity to the mortgage market and was transformed into a stockholder-owned and privately-managed corporation by legislation enacted in 1968. Fannie Mae provides funds to the mortgage market primarily by purchasing home mortgage loans from local lenders, thereby replenishing their funds for additional lending. Fannie Mae acquires funds to purchase home mortgage loans from many capital market investors that may not ordinarily invest in mortgage loans directly, thereby expanding the total amount of funds available for housing.

Each Fannie Mae Certificate entitles the registered holder thereof to receive amounts representing such holder's pro rata interest in scheduled principal payments and interest payments (at such Fannie Mae Certificate's pass-through rate, which is net of any servicing and guarantee fees on the underlying mortgage loans), and any principal prepayments on the mortgage loans in the pool represented by such Fannie Mae Certificate and such holder's proportionate interest in the full principal amount of any foreclosed or otherwise finally liquidated mortgage loan. The full and timely payment of principal of and interest on each Fannie Mae Certificate will be guaranteed by Fannie Mae, which guarantee is not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. In order to meet its obligations under such guarantee, Ginnie Mae is authorized to borrow from the U.S. Treasury with no limitations as to amount.

Each Fannie Mae Certificate will represent a pro rata interest in one or more pools of FHA Loans, VA Loans or conventional mortgage loans (i.e., mortgage loans that are not insured or guaranteed by any governmental agency) of the following types: (i) fixed rate level payment mortgage loans; (ii) fixed rate growing equity mortgage loans; (iii) fixed rate graduated payment mortgage loans; (iv) variable rate California mortgage loans; (v) other adjustable rate mortgage loans; and (vi) fixed rate mortgage loans secured by multifamily projects. On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Authority (the "FHFA") announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had been placed into conservatorship, a statutory process designed to stabilize a troubled institution with the objective of returning the entity to normal business operations. The U.S. Treasury Department and the FHFA at the same time established a secured lending facility and a Secured Stock Purchase Agreement with both

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to ensure that each entity had the ability to fulfill its financial obligations. The FHFA announced that it does not anticipate any disruption in pattern of payments or ongoing business operations of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Freddie Mac Certificates. Freddie Mac is a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. government created pursuant to the Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, as amended (the "FHLMC Act"). Freddie Mac was established primarily for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for the financing of needed housing. The principal activity of Freddie Mac currently consists of the purchase of first lien, conventional, residential mortgage loans and participation interests in such mortgage loans and the resale of the mortgage loans so purchased in the form of mortgage securities, primarily Freddie Mac Certificates.

Freddie Mac guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate the timely payment of interest at the rate provided for by such Freddie Mac Certificate, whether or not received. Freddie Mac also guarantees to each registered holder of a Freddie Mac Certificate ultimate collection of all principal of the related mortgage loans, without any offset or deduction, but does not generally guarantee the timely payment of scheduled principal. Freddie Mac may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of collection of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage loan, but not later than 30 days following (i) foreclosure sale, (ii) payment of a claim by any mortgage insurer, or (iii) the expiration of any right of redemption, whichever occurs later, but in any event no later than one year after demand has been made upon the mortgagor for acceleration of payment of principal. The obligations of Freddie Mac under its guarantee are obligations solely of Freddie Mac and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Freddie Mac Certificates represent a pro rata interest in a group of mortgage loans (a "Freddie Mac Certificate group") purchased by Freddie Mac. The mortgage loans underlying the Freddie Mac Certificates will consist of fixed rate or adjustable rate mortgage loans with original terms to maturity of between ten and thirty years, substantially all of which are secured by first liens on one-to-four family residential properties or multifamily projects. Each mortgage loan must meet the applicable standards set forth in the FHLMC Act. A Freddie Mac Certificate group may include whole loans, participation interests in whole loans and undivided interests in whole loans and participations comprising another Freddie Mac Certificate group.

Federal Home Loan Bank Securities. The Federal Home Loan Bank system ("FHLB") was created in 1932 pursuant to the Federal Home Loan Bank Act. The FHLB was created to support residential mortgage lending and community investment. The FHLB consists of 12 member banks which are owned by over 8,000 member community financial institutions. The FHLB provides liquidity for housing finance and community development by making direct loans to these community financial institutions, and through two FHLB mortgage programs, which help expand home ownership by giving lenders an alternative option for mortgage funding. Each member financial institution (typically a bank or savings and loan) is a shareholder in one or more of 12 regional FHLB banks, which are privately capitalized, separate corporate entities. Federal oversight, in conjunction with normal bank regulation and shareholder vigilance, assures that the 12 regional Banks will remain conservatively managed and well capitalized. The FHLB banks are among the largest providers of mortgage credit in the U.S. The FHLB is also one of the world's largest private issuers of fixed-income debt securities, and the Office of Finance serves as the FHLB's central debt issuance facility. Debt is issued in the global capital markets and the Fund is channeled to member financial institutions to fund mortgages, community development, and affordable housing. Securities issued by the FHLB are not obligations of the U.S. government and are not guaranteed by the U. S. government. The FHLB may issue either bonds or discount notes. The securities, issued pursuant to the Act, are joint and several unsecured general obligations of the FHLB banks. The bonds or discount notes will not limit other indebtedness that the FHLB banks may incur and they will not contain any financial or similar restrictions on the FHLB banks or any restrictions on their ability to secure other indebtedness. Under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the FHLB banks may incur other indebtedness such as secured joint and several obligations of the FHLB banks and unsecured joint and several obligations of the FHL Banks, as well as obligations of individual FHLB banks (although current Federal Housing Finance Board rules prohibit their issuance).

R. Municipal Securities. The Funds may invest in securities issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. Although the interest earned on many municipal securities is exempt from federal income tax, the Funds may invest in taxable municipal securities. Municipal securities share the attributes of a debt/fixed income securities in general, but are generally issued by states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities of states and multi-state agencies or authorities. The municipal securities which the Funds may purchase include general obligation bonds and limited obligation bonds (or revenue bonds), including industrial

development bonds issued pursuant to former federal tax law. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Tax-exempt private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally are also revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of private activity bonds and industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor). Under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), certain limited obligation bonds are considered "private activity bonds" and interest paid on such bonds is treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating federal alternative minimum tax liability.

S. Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into swap agreements for purposes of attempting to gain exposure to equity, debt, commodities or other asset markets without actually purchasing those assets, or to hedge a position. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The Funds may enter into credit default swaps. In a credit default swap, one party makes a stream of payments to another party in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of a default by a third party, typically an emerging country, on its obligation. The Funds may use credit default swaps to provide a measure of protection against defaults of issuers (i.e., to reduce risk where a Fund owns or has exposure to the issuer or group of issuers) and may use credit default swaps to take an active long or short position with respect to the likelihood of a particular issuer's or group of issuers default.

Most swap agreements entered into by the Fund calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, a Fund's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). Payments may be made at the conclusion of a swap agreement or periodically during its term. Swap agreements do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, if a swap is entered into on a net basis, if the other party to a swap agreement defaults, a Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to a swap agreement entered into on a net basis will be accrued daily and an amount of cash or liquid asset having an aggregate net asset value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the Custodian. The Funds will also establish and maintain such accounts with respect to total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis. Obligations under swap agreements so covered will not be construed to be "senior securities" for purposes of the Fund's investment restriction concerning senior securities. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be considered to be illiquid for a Fund's illiquid investment limitations. The Funds will not enter into any swap agreement unless the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes that the other party to the transaction is creditworthy. The Funds bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counter-party.

The Funds may enter into a swap agreement in circumstances where the Advisor or Sub-Advisor believes that it may be more cost effective or practical than buying the securities represented by such index or a futures contract or an option on such index. The counter-party to any swap agreement will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. The counter-party will generally agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap agreement would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks represented in the index, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. The Funds will agree to pay to the counter-party a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the swap agreement plus the amount, if any, by which the notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to a Fund on any swap agreement should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized

swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments that are traded in the OTC market.

T. Futures Contracts. Futures contracts provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security, class of securities, or an index at a specified future time and at a specified price. Futures contracts may be issued with respect to fixed-income securities, foreign currencies, single stocks or financial indices, including indices of U.S. government securities, foreign government securities, and equity or fixed-income securities. U.S. futures contracts are traded on exchanges that have been designated "contract markets" by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and must be executed through a futures commission merchant ("FCM"), or brokerage firm, which is a member of the relevant contract market. Through their clearing corporations, the exchanges guarantee performance of the contracts between the clearing members of the exchange. The Fund and Underlying Funds (as defined below) may invest in futures contracts only to the extent it could invest in the underlying instrument directly. Generally, the Funds may use futures as a substitute for an underlying or reference asset or index or as a hedge. This means that a purpose in entering into futures contracts is to protect a Fund from fluctuations in the value of securities or interest rates without actually buying or selling the underlying debt or equity security or reference asset or index. For example, if a Fund anticipates an increase in the price of stocks, and it intends to purchase stocks at a later time, the Fund could enter into a futures contract to purchase a stock index as a temporary substitute for stock purchases. If an increase in the market occurs that influences the stock index as anticipated, the value of the futures contracts will increase, thereby serving as a hedge against a Fund not participating in a market advance. This technique is sometimes known as an anticipatory hedge. Conversely, if a Fund holds stocks and seeks to protect itself from a decrease in stock prices, the Fund might sell stock index futures contracts, thereby hoping to offset the potential decline in the value of its portfolio securities by a corresponding increase in the value of the futures contract position. A Fund could protect against a decline in stock prices by selling portfolio securities and investing in money market instruments, but the use of futures contracts enables it to maintain a defensive position without having to sell portfolio securities.

If a Fund owns Treasury bonds and the portfolio managers expect interest rates to increase, the Fund may take a short position in interest rate futures contracts. Taking such a position would have much the same effect as a Fund selling Treasury bonds in its portfolio. If interest rates increase as anticipated, the value of the Treasury bonds would decline, but the value of a Fund's interest rate futures contract will increase, thereby keeping the net asset value of the Fund from declining as much as it may have otherwise. If, on the other hand, a portfolio manager expects interest rates to decline, a Fund may take a long position in interest rate futures contracts in anticipation of later closing out the futures position and purchasing the bonds. Although a Fund can accomplish similar results by buying securities with long maturities and selling securities with short maturities, given the greater liquidity of the futures market than the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish the same result more easily and more quickly by using futures contracts as an investment tool to reduce risk.

Risk Factors in Futures Transactions.

Liquidity Risk. Because futures contracts are generally settled within a day from the date they are closed out, compared with a settlement period of three days for some types of securities, the futures markets can provide superior liquidity to the securities markets. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. In addition, futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract's price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days when the price fluctuation limit is reached, it may be impossible for a Fund to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the secondary market for a futures contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or otherwise, a Fund may not be able to promptly liquidate unfavorable futures positions and potentially could be required to continue to hold a futures position until the delivery date, regardless of changes in its value. As a result, a Fund's access to other assets held to cover its futures positions also could be impaired.

Risk of Loss. Although a Fund may believe that the use of such contracts will benefit the Fund, the Fund's overall performance could be worse than if the Fund had not entered into futures contracts if the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's investment judgment proves incorrect. For example, if a Fund has hedged against the effects of a possible decrease in prices of securities held in its portfolio and prices increase instead, the Fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of these securities because of offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, if a

Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements. Those sales may be, but will not necessarily be, at increased prices that reflect the rising market and may occur at a time when the sales are disadvantageous to a Fund. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts in some strategies can be substantial, due both to the low margin deposits required, and the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. Because the deposit requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market, there may be increased participation by speculators in the futures market that may also cause temporary price distortions. A relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the contract. The Funds will only engage in futures transactions when it is believed these risks are justified and will engage in futures transactions primarily for risk management purposes.

Correlation Risk. The prices of futures contracts depend primarily on the value of their underlying instruments. Because there are a limited number of types of futures contracts, it is possible that the standardized futures contracts available to a Fund will not match exactly the Fund's current or potential investments. A Fund may buy and sell futures contracts based on underlying instruments with different characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests for example, by hedging investments in portfolio securities with a futures contract based on a broad index of securities, which involves a risk that the futures position will not correlate precisely with the performance of the Fund's investments. Futures prices can also diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments closely correlate with a Fund's investments. Futures prices are affected by factors such as current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instruments and the time remaining until expiration of the contract. Those factors may affect securities prices differently from futures prices. Imperfect correlations between a Fund's investments and its futures positions also may result from differing levels of demand in the futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how futures and securities are traded, and from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts. A Fund may buy or sell futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or is considering purchasing in order to attempt to compensate for differences in historical volatility between the futures contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a Fund's futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, its futures positions may fail to produce desired gains or result in losses that are not offset by the gains in the Fund's other investments.

Margin Requirements. The buyer or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying instrument unless the contract is held until the delivery date. However, both the buyer and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" for the benefit of the FCM when the contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits: Are equal to a percentage of the contract's value, as set by the exchange on which the contract is traded; and are similar to good faith deposits or performance bonds. Unlike margin extended by a securities broker, initial margin payments do not constitute purchasing securities on margin for purposes of a Fund's investment limitations. If the value of either party's position declines, that party will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments for the benefit of the FCM to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The party that has a gain may be entitled to receive all or a portion of this amount. In the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM that holds margin on behalf of a Fund, the Fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to the Fund only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers. The Trust will attempt to minimize this risk by careful monitoring of the creditworthiness of the FCMs with which it does business and by depositing margin payments in a segregated account with the Trust's custodian.

Liquidity Impact of Margin and Segregation Requirements. Although a Fund may segregate cash and liquid assets in an amount sufficient to cover its open futures obligations, the segregated assets will be available to the Fund immediately upon closing out the futures position, while settlement of securities transactions could take several days. However, because a Fund's cash that may otherwise be invested would be held uninvested or invested in other liquid assets so long as the futures position remains open, the Fund's return could be diminished due to the opportunity losses of foregoing other potential investments.

Cover for Futures Contracts. Transactions involving futures contracts expose a Fund to an obligation to another party. A Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless it owns either: (1) an offsetting ("covered") position in other futures contracts; or (2) cash and liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to

cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above. The Fund may enter into agreements with broker-dealers, which require the broker-dealers to accept physical settlement for certain futures contracts.

U. Forward Contracts. The Fund may use forward contracts to achieve substantially similar strategies as those executed using futures contracts. A forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell an asset at a future date at a price agreed upon by the parties. A Fund may either accept or make delivery of the asset at the maturity of the contract or, prior to maturity, enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. A Fund may engage in forward contracts for hedging or investment purposes. Forward contracts are not traded on regulated exchanges and incur the risk of default by the counter party to the transaction.

V. Closed-End Investment Companies. The Funds may invest in closed-end investment companies. Shares of closed-end funds are typically offered to the public in a one-time initial public offering by a group of underwriters who retain a spread or underwriting commission of between 4% or 6% of the initial public offering price. Such securities are then listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System (commonly known as "NASDAQ") and, in some cases, may be traded in other over-the-counter markets. Because the shares of closed-end funds cannot be redeemed upon demand to the issuer like the shares of an open-end investment company (such as the Fund), investors seek to buy and sell shares of closed-end funds in the secondary market. The Funds generally will purchase shares of closed-end funds only in the secondary market. The Funds will incur normal brokerage costs on such purchases similar to the expenses the Funds would incur for the purchase of securities of any other type of issuer in the secondary market. The Funds may, however, also purchase securities of a closed-end fund in an initial public offering when, in the opinion of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, based on a consideration of the nature of the closed-end fund's proposed investments, the prevailing market conditions and the level of demand for such securities, they represent an attractive opportunity for growth of capital. The initial offering price typically will include a dealer spread, which may be higher than the applicable brokerage cost if the Fund purchased such securities in the secondary market.

The shares of many closed-end funds, after their initial public offering, frequently trade at a price per share that is less than the net asset value per share, the difference representing the "market discount" of such shares. This market discount may be due in part to the investment objective of long-term appreciation, which is sought by many closed-end funds, as well as to the fact that the shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the holder upon demand to the issuer at the next determined net asset value, but rather, are subject to supply and demand in the secondary market. A relative lack of secondary market purchasers of closed-end fund shares also may contribute to such shares trading at a discount to their net asset value. The Funds may invest in shares of closed-end funds that are trading at a discount to net asset value or at a premium to net asset value. There can be no assurance that the market discount on shares of any closed-end fund purchased by a Fund will ever decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and a Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the net asset value of a Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by a Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. Closed-end funds may issue senior securities (including preferred stock and debt obligations) for the purpose of leveraging the closed-end fund's common shares in an attempt to enhance the current return to such closed-end fund's common shareholders. The Funds investment in the common shares of closed-end funds that are financially leveraged may create an opportunity for greater total return on its investment, but at the same time may be expected to exhibit more volatility in market price and net asset value than an investment in shares of investment companies without a leveraged capital structure.

W. Asset-Backed Securities and Collateralized Debt Obligations. The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). Asset-backed securities and CDOs are created by the grouping of certain governmental, government related and private loans, receivables and other non-mortgage lender assets/collateral into pools. A sponsoring organization establishes a special purpose vehicle to hold the assets/collateral and issue securities. Interests in these pools are sold as individual securities. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to investors and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guaranty or senior/subordination. Payments from the asset pools may be divided into several different tranches of debt securities, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Some tranches are entitled to receive regular installments of principal and interest, other tranches are entitled to receive regular installments of interest, with principal payable at maturity or upon specified call dates, and other tranches are only

entitled to receive payments of principal and accrued interest at maturity or upon specified call dates. Different tranches of securities will bear different interest rates, which may be fixed or floating.

Investors in asset-backed securities and CDOs bear the credit risk of the assets/collateral. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine, and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), with the former receiving ratings of A- to AAA and the latter receiving ratings of B- to BBB+. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it. Because the loans held in the pool often may be prepaid without penalty or premium, asset-backed securities and CDOs can be subject to higher prepayment risks than most other types of debt instruments. Prepayments may result in a capital loss to a Fund to the extent that the prepaid securities purchased at a market discount from their stated principal amount will accelerate the recognition of interest income by the Fund, which would be taxed as ordinary income when distributed to the shareholders. The credit characteristics of asset-backed securities and CDOs also differ in a number of respects from those of traditional debt securities. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities and CDOs depends primarily upon the credit quality of the assets/collateral underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the securities is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement to such securities.

X. Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities ("CMBS"). CMBS are a type of mortgage-backed security that is secured by a single commercial mortgage loan or a pool of commercial real estate loans. Like all mortgage-backed securities, CMBS are subject to all of the risks of the underlying mortgage loans. Because they are not standardized, CMBS can be difficult to value. Commercial real estate loans are secured by multifamily or commercial property and are subject to risks of delinquency and foreclosure. Commercial Loans backed by income producing properties including multifamily, retail, office, hotel, industrial, self-storage and mixed-use properties. Loans typically have loan-to-value ratios ("LTVs") less than 70% and debt service coverage ratios ("DSCRs") in excess of 1.25x and are first lien mortgages. B-Notes are junior portions of first mortgages that typically have LTVs in excess of 70% and DSCRs less than 1.25x. Mezzanine loans are secured by the borrower's interest and typically have LTV's in excess of 70% and DSCRs less than 1.25x. Non-performing Loans are loans where the borrower has failed to make mortgage payments typically in excess of 90 days and are in special servicing. Investment grade CMBS carry investment grade ratings, i.e. in excess of BBB-, and have greater credit support or protection against losses relative to below investment grade CMBS that have ratings of BB+ and below. To the extent the loans backing CMBS deals become delinquent the ability for the special servicer to mitigate loss severity in concert with the amount of credit support afforded the bonds will govern bond credit performance. The ability of a borrower to repay a loan secured by an income-producing property typically is dependent primarily upon the successful operation of such property rather than upon the existence of independent income or assets of the borrower. Commercial loan risks include failure of the borrower to be able to make debt service payments due to a decline in net operating income or the inability for the property to refinance at its maturity date, typically due to rising capitalization rates and / or a combination of declining net operating income and increasing capitalization rates. Whole loans have the most conservative underwriting parameters and therefore typically exhibit lower risk relative to B-Notes, Mezzanine loans and Non-performing loans which carry higher leverage, lower debt service coverage and may not be the most senior outstanding debt. If the net operating income of the property is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired. Net operating income of an income-producing property can be affected by, among other things: tenant mix, success of tenant businesses, property management decisions, property location and condition, competition from comparable types of properties, changes in laws that increase operating expenses or limit rents that may be charged, any need to address environmental contamination at the property, the occurrence of any uninsured casualty at the property, changes in national, regional or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in regional or local real estate values, declines in regional or local rental or occupancy rates, increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, and changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including environmental legislation, natural disasters, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances.

The Funds may have investments in below-investment grade CMBS securities. Below-investment grade securities involve a higher degree of credit risk than investment grade debt securities. In the event of an unanticipated default, a Fund would experience a reduction in its income, a decline in the market value of the securities affected and a decline in the NAV of its shares. During an economic downturn or period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged

and other below-investment grade issuers frequently experience financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to service principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals and to obtain additional financing. The market prices of below-investment grade debt securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments but are more sensitive to adverse economic or political changes or individual developments specific to the issuer than higher-rated investments. Periods of economic or political uncertainty and change can be expected to result in significant volatility of prices for these securities. Rating services consider these securities to be speculative in nature.

Below-investment grade securities may be subject to market conditions, events of default or other circumstances which cause them to be considered “distressed securities.” Distressed securities frequently do not produce income while they are outstanding. The Funds may be required to bear certain extraordinary expenses in order to protect and recover its investments in certain distressed securities. Therefore, to the extent a Fund seeks investment returns through such securities, the Fund’s ability to achieve current income for its stockholders may be diminished. A Fund also is subject to significant uncertainty as to when and in what manner and for what value the obligations evidenced by distressed securities will eventually be satisfied (e.g., through a liquidation of the obligor’s assets, an exchange offer or plan of reorganization involving the securities or a payment of some amount in satisfaction of the obligation).

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are fundamental ("Fundamental"), i.e, they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund. As used in the Prospectus and the SAI, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of the Fund means the lesser of: (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Other investment practices which may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy are considered non-fundamental ("Non-Fundamental").

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

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

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

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

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

6. Loans. The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except: (a) by loaning portfolio securities; (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements; (c) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities or loan participations, or (d) enter into transactions where each loan is represented by a note executed by the borrower. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. No Fund will invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto. The Funds will look through underlying funds (e.g. ETFs) to measure industry concentration.

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

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by said paragraphs, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

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

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

2. Borrowing. No Fund will purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than one third of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. No Fund will purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on "margin." This limitation is not applicable to short term credit obtained by a Fund for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques.

THE INVESTMENT ADVISOR

The Advisor is AC Funds, LLC located at 10 Wilsey Square, Suite 200, Ridgewood, NJ 07450. The Advisor is recently formed and has no clients other than the Funds. The Sub-Advisor (as defined below) is deemed to be an affiliate of the Advisor because it owns at least five percent of the Advisor's voting interests.

Under the Management Agreement, the Advisor, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Trust, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel necessary for managing the Funds. The Advisor, directly or through a sub-adviser, determines securities to be purchased for the respective Fund, the portfolio securities to be held or sold by the respective Fund and the portion of the respective Fund's assets to be held uninvested, subject always to the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The investment advisor also pays all operating expenses of the Funds, with the exception of Rule 12b-1 fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, brokerage fees and commissions, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividends on securities sold short, if any), taxes and extraordinary expenses. Under the Management Agreement, the investment advisor is paid a per-Fund fee equal to an annual fee of 1.62% of each Fund's average daily net assets. The Management Agreement

remains in force for an initial two-year period, and from year to year thereafter, subject to annual approval by: (i) the Board of Trustees; or (ii) a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund, provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of you or the Trust, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting such approval. The Management Agreement may, on sixty (60) days written notice, be terminated with respect to a Fund, at any time without the payment of any penalty, by the Board of Trustees, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund. The Management Agreement shall automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. Under the Management Agreement the Advisor (and its directors, officers, employees, shareholders, agents, control persons or affiliates) shall not be liable for damages, expenses or losses of the Funds unless caused by willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reason of reckless disregard on the part of any such persons in the performance duties under this Management Agreement.

The Advisor retains the right to use the names “Advisors Capital Growth Fund” and “Advisors Capital International Fund” or any derivative thereof in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Advisor is or may become associated. The Trust's right to use the names “Advisors Capital Growth Fund” and “Advisors Capital International Fund” or any derivative thereof automatically ceases ninety days after termination of the Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Advisor on ninety days written notice.

The Advisor may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or their shareholders. Financial institutions may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the financial institution’s services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Fund may from time to time purchase securities issued by financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the Management Agreement between the Trust and AC Funds, LLC will be available in the Fund’s first semi-annual or annual report to shareholders.

THE INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISOR

Advisors Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Advisor") serves as the Sub-Advisor of the Funds pursuant to an Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement (“S-A Agreement”). Advisors Capital Management, LLC makes the day-to-day investment decisions and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Funds’ investment program. The Sub-Advisor was organized in Delaware and its address is 10 Wilsey Square, Suite 200, Ridgewood, NJ 07450. As full compensation for all services rendered, AC Funds, LLC pays the Sub-Advisor compensation at a rate equal to [to be provided]. The Sub-Advisor is deemed to be controlled by Charles Lieberman, Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Advisor, because he indirectly owns a majority of its voting interests. The S-A Agreement remains in force for an initial two-year period, and from year to year thereafter, subject to annual approval by: (i) the Board of Trustees; or (ii) a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund, provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of you or the Trust, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting such approval. The S-A Agreement may, on sixty (60) days written notice, be terminated with respect to a Fund, at any time without the payment of any penalty, by the Advisor, Board of Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund. The S-A Agreement shall automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. Under the S-A Agreement, the Sub-Advisor shall not be liable to the Advisor or respective Fund for losses of the Fund unless caused by willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reason of reckless disregard on the part of the Sub-Advisor in the performance duties under the S-A Agreement.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the S-A Agreement between the Advisor and Sub-Advisor will be available in the Fund’s first semi-annual or annual report.

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

David Lieberman, M.B.A, Kevin Strauss, CFA®, Paul Broughton, CFA®, David L. Ruff, CFA®, and Randall T. Coleman, CFA® (the “Portfolio Managers”) are the portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds. The Advisors Capital Growth Fund’s investment portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by David Lieberman, M.B.A. Kevin Strauss, CFA®, and Paul Broughton, CFA®. The Advisors Capital International Fund’s investment portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by David L. Ruff, CFA®, and Randall T. Coleman, CFA®.

The following table lists the number and types of accounts (other than the Advisors Capital Funds) managed by each of the Portfolio Managers. The Portfolio Managers also manage separate accounts for individuals, trusts, corporations, partnerships and retirement plans. The following provides information regarding other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers as of September 30, 2024:

David Lieberman, M.B.A.

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	2,629	\$1,937.5 Million	0	0

Paul Broughton, CFA®

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	967	\$442.3 Million	0	0

Randall T. Coleman, CFA®

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	512	\$398.5 Million	0	0

David L. Ruff, CFA®

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	512	\$398.5 Million	0	0

Kevin Strauss, CFA®

Account Type	Number of Accounts by Account Type	Total Assets By Account Type	Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee	Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	7,223	\$6,598.2 Million	0	0

As indicated in the table above, each of the Portfolio Managers manage multiple client accounts. Each of the Portfolio Managers provide services to private clients (separately managed accounts) and institutional accounts. These accounts may include portfolios of investments substantially identical to the Advisors Capital Funds, which could create a certain conflict of interest. As the Advisors Capital Funds and any separate accounts managed similarly to the Advisors Capital Funds will be managed concurrently, all portfolio transactions are implemented according to the Sub-Advisor's trade allocation procedures and side-by-side policies. These procedures, among other things, insure that all trades allocated to advisory clients (including the Funds) fulfill the Sub-Advisor's fiduciary duty to each client and otherwise allocate securities on a basis that is fair and nondiscriminatory. Such procedures are generally applied in numerous instances, including, among other things, block and bunched trades. In determining a fair allocation, the Sub-Advisor may take into account a number of factors, including among other things, the Sub-Advisor's fiduciary duty to each client, any potential conflicts of interest, the size of the transaction, the relative size of a client's portfolio, cash available for investment suitability, as well as each client's investment objectives.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER COMPENSATION

The Portfolio Managers receive a base salary as well as a discretionary bonus. Bonuses are based on a discretionary evaluation of performance over 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years. Performance is not directly linked to the returns of a Fund versus an index. The majority of the bonus compensation is weighted towards 3 and 5 years to incentivize the Portfolio Managers to think longer-term. Bonuses are performance-based; based on both the Sub-Advisor's and individual performance. The Portfolio Managers may also receive equity of the Sub-Advisor at a discount if they have been with the Sub-Advisor for 5-10 years and demonstrate strong performance. David Lieberman, David Ruff, and Kevin Strauss are also partners of the Sub-Advisor and therefore receive a share of the Sub-Advisor's profits based upon their percentage of ownership of the Sub-Advisor. The Portfolio Managers receive health insurance and retirement plan compensation that is more favorable than some other employees of the Sub-Advisor.

Because the Funds are newly organized, the Portfolio Managers had no beneficial ownership of Fund shares as of the date of this SAI.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The Board of Trustees supervises the business activities of the Trust. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until the termination of the Trust, unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires or is removed. The Board has engaged Neiman Funds Management LLC as “Administrative Service Consultant” to manage and/or administer the Trust and is responsible for overseeing the service providers to the Trust and the Funds. The Board is currently composed of five Trustees, including two Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an “Independent Trustee”). In addition to four regularly scheduled meetings per year, the Board holds special meetings or informal conference calls to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Board of Trustees has established an Audit Committee comprised entirely of Trustees who are Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for (i) overseeing and monitoring the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process, (ii) selecting and recommending to the full Board of Trustees the appointment of auditors for the Trust, (iii) reviewing audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed; (iv) reviewing the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and (v) monitoring the auditor's independence.

The Trust does not have a “lead” independent trustee. The use of an interested Chairman balanced by an independent Audit Committee allows the Board to access the expertise necessary to oversee the Trust, identify risks, recognize shareholder concerns and needs and highlight opportunities. The Audit Committee is able to focus Board time and attention to matters of interest to shareholders and, through its private sessions with the Trust's auditor, Chief Compliance Officer and legal counsel, stay fully informed regarding management decisions. Considering the size of the Trust and its shareholder base, the Trustees have determined that an interested Chairman balanced by an independent Audit Committee Lead Independent Trustee is the appropriate leadership structure for the Board of Trustees.

Mutual funds face a number of risks, including investment risk, compliance risk and valuation risk. The Board oversees management of the Fund's risks directly and through its officers. While day-to-day risk management responsibilities rest with the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, investment advisor and other service providers, the Board monitors and tracks risk by: (1) receiving and reviewing quarterly reports related to the performance and operations of the Funds; (2) reviewing and approving, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust, including the Trust's valuation policies and transaction procedures; (3) periodically meeting with the portfolio management team to review investment strategies, techniques and related risks; (4) meeting with representatives of key service providers, including the Fund's investment adviser, administrator, transfer agent, the custodian and the independent registered public accounting firm, to discuss the activities of the Fund; (5) engaging the services of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund to test the compliance procedures of the Trust and its service providers; (6) receiving and reviewing reports from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm regarding the Funds' financial condition and the Trust's internal controls; and (7) receiving and reviewing an annual written report prepared by the Chief Compliance Officer reviewing the adequacy of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation. The Board has concluded that its general oversight of the investment adviser and other service providers as implemented through the reporting and monitoring process outlined above allows the Board to effectively administer its risk oversight function.

Each Trustee was nominated to serve on the Board of Trustees based on their particular experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills. The characteristics that have led the Board to conclude that each of the Trustees should continue to serve as a Trustee of the Trust are discussed below.

Michael Lomas. Mr. Lomas has worked in the investment management industry since 1997 as, among other things, the founder and president of an investment advisory firm and the registered representative of a broker-dealer. Like Mr. Neiman, Mr. Lomas brings operational and investment management knowledge to the Board of Trustees, as well as marketing, strategic planning and budgeting skills.

Robert Boerner. Mr. Boerner has served as a Trustee since November 14, 2023. He has been a licensed real estate broker for over 20 years and also has experience as a licensed mortgage lender. Mr. Boerner has extensive experience representing residential buyers and sellers and strong ability to understand complex financial and financing aspects of

transactions. The Board of Trustees believes his experience with the complexities of the highly-regulated aspects of real estate, mortgage lending and sales translate well to the highly-regulated environment under which mutual funds must operate. He also has experience as a board member of two other mutual fund families. Consequently, he has experience overseeing layers of regulatory conditions under which mutual funds and an entity must operate which parallels the operations of mutual funds.

Darla Clark. Ms. Clark has served as a Trustee since the Trust’s inception in 2003. Ms. Clark’s business and banking background provides the Audit Committee with the skills to analyze financial reports and the Board with the knowledge and expertise to determine the strategic direction of the Fund.

Suzanne Cowan Dimeff. Ms. Dimeff has served as a Trustee since the Trust’s inception in 2003. Ms. Dimeff is an attorney with a litigation practice. Her strategic planning, organizational and leadership skills help the Board and Audit Committee set long-term goals for the Fund and establish processes for overseeing Trust policies and procedures.

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

Interested Trustees and Officers

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ , and Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past 5 Years
Daniel Neiman ⁽²⁾ , Year of birth: 1977	President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term Since 2003 (Chief Compliance Officer Since 2004, President Since 2019)	Neiman Funds Management LLC, Portfolio Manager (2009-Present). Independent Solutions Wealth Management, LLC, Chief Investment Officer (2015-Present); Chief Financial Officer (2012-Present).	NA	NA
Michael Lomas ⁽²⁾ Year of Birth: 1974	Trustee	Indefinite Term Since 2009	Peak Brokerage Services, LLC, Division Manager and Registered Representative (2015-current) NEXT Financial Group, Division Manager and Registered Representative (2000-2015); Financials Guys LLC, Co-owner/Co-founder (2000-Present); Independent Solutions Wealth Management, LLC, President (2007-Present). Neiman Funds Management LLC, Business Development (2009-Present).	7	None

⁽¹⁾ The address of each trustee and officer is c/o Neiman Funds, 305 Spindrift Drive, Williamsville, NY 14221.

⁽²⁾ Michael Lomas, and Daniel Neiman are considered to be “interested persons” as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 by virtue of their affiliation with an investment adviser to one of the Funds in the Trust.

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

Independent Trustees

Name, Address ⁽³⁾ , and Age	Position with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past 5 Years
Robert Boerner Year of Birth: 1969	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term Since 2023	Owner/Broker of Gecko Realty (2008 to current)	7	PFS Funds, Blue Chip Investor Funds
Darla Clark, Year of Birth: 1950	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term Since 2003	Bank Officer, Senior Vice President of Pacific Premier Bank Inc. (2001-2020).	7	None
Suzanne Cowan Dimeff, Year of Birth: 1953	Independent Trustee	Indefinite Term Since 2003	Attorney at Dimeff Law Offices, Tax & Estate Planning Attorney (2000-Present).	7	None

⁽³⁾ The address of each trustee is c/o Neiman Funds, 305 Spindrift Drive, Williamsville, NY 14221.

BOARD INTEREST IN THE FUNDS

As of December 31, 2023, the Trustees owned the following amounts in the Funds:

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Securities in the Advisors Capital Growth Fund Advisors Capital International Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities In All Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustee In Family of Investment Companies ⁽¹⁾
Michael Lomas	None	over \$100,000
Darla Clark	None	None
Suzanne Cowan Dimeff	None	None
Robert Boerner	None	None

⁽¹⁾The “Family of Investment Companies” and “Fund Complex” includes the Funds of the Trust.

COMPENSATION

Trustee fees are Trust expenses and each series of the Trust pays a portion of the Trustee fees. Officers and Trustees of the Trust who are deemed “interested persons” of the Trust receive no compensation from the Funds. The following table provides information regarding Trustee compensation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Advisors Capital Growth Fund Advisors Capital International Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Funds Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾
Michael Lomas	None	None	None	\$10,000
Darla Clark	None	None	None	\$10,000
Suzanne Cowan Dimeff	None	None	None	\$10,000
Robert Boerner	None	None	None	\$10,000

⁽¹⁾ The “Family of Investment Companies” and “Fund Complex” includes the funds of the Trust.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the Management Agreement with the Advisor. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund had no principal shareholders or control persons.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board of Trustees has an Audit Committee, which is comprised of the independent members of the Board of Trustees, Robert Boerner, Darla Clark and Suzanne Cowan Dimeff. The Audit Committee oversees and monitors the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and financial reporting process. The Audit Committee selects and recommends to the full Board of Trustees the appointment of auditors for the Trust. The Audit Committee also reviews audit plans, fees, and other material arrangements with respect to the engagement of auditors, including permissible non-audit services performed. It reviews the qualifications of the auditor's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and monitors the auditor's independence. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the Audit Committee met four times.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to policies established by the Board of Trustees, the Sub-Advisor is responsible for the Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund's portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Sub-Advisor seeks the best qualitative execution for the Fund, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Sub-Advisor generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received. The Sub-Advisor may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Trust as a factor in the selection of brokers and dealers to execute portfolio transactions. However, the Sub-Advisor may place portfolio transactions with brokers or dealers that promote or sell the Funds' shares so long as such placements are made pursuant to policies approved by the Funds' Board of Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker's execution and not on its sales efforts.

The Sub-Advisor is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Funds and/or the other accounts over which the Sub-Advisor exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Sub-Advisor determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage

and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Sub-Advisor's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

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

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

When the Funds and another of the Sub-Advisor's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Sub-Advisor may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Fund because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. The allocation may be adjusted by the Sub-Advisor, taking into account such factors as the size of the individual orders and transaction costs, when the Sub-Advisor believes an adjustment is reasonable.

The Trust, the Distributor, and the Advisor, and the Sub-Advisor have each adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The personnel subject to the Code are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. You may obtain a copy of the Code from the SEC.

The portfolio turnover rate for the Funds is calculated by dividing the lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities, whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements which enables the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making portfolio decisions, and the Funds may engage in short-term trading to achieve it respective investment objectives.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

Each Fund has qualified and intends to qualify as a regulated investment company, or "RIC", under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Qualification generally will relieve a Fund of liability for federal income taxes. Each Fund will distribute substantially all of its net investment income and its net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. Below is a summary of some important tax issues that affect the Funds and their shareholders. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change. The dividends and distributions that shareholders receive may be subject to federal, state and local taxation, depending upon your tax situation. Distributions received from a Fund may be taxable whether or not shareholders reinvest them.

Income and short-term capital gains that are distributed to you are taxable as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares. To the extent that underlying income

of a Fund consists of qualified dividend income, income distributions received by individual shareholders of the Fund may be subject to federal income tax at the individual shareholder's applicable tax rate for long-term capital gains. To the extent that income distributions received by corporate shareholders of a Fund consist of dividends, the corporate shareholders may qualify for a dividends received deduction. Each Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses incurred after December 31, 2010 may now be carried forward indefinitely, and retain the character of the original loss. Under pre-enacted laws, capital losses could be carried forward for eight years, and carried forward as short-term capital, irrespective of the character of the original loss. Capital loss carry forwards are available to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent that these carry forwards are used to offset future capital gains it is probable that the amount, which is offset, will not be distributed to shareholders. Long-term capital gains distributed to you are taxable as long-term capital gains for federal income tax purposes regardless of how long you have held your Fund shares.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, an additional 3.8% Medicare tax generally will be imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that any such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. Shareholders with tax-advantaged or other retirement accounts generally will not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gain distributions until distributions from the retirement account are received. Shareholders should consult their tax adviser regarding the rules governing their own retirement plan.

Payments to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution ("FFI") or a non-financial foreign entity ("NFFE") within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on: (a) income dividends paid by a Fund after June 30, 2014 and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares paid by the Fund after December 31, 2016. FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify for the special tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). In such event, dividend distributions would be taxable to shareholders to the extent of a Fund's earnings and profits, and would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations.

PRICING OF FUND SHARES

The price (net asset value) of the shares of each Fund is normally determined as of 4:00 p.m., Eastern time on each day the Trust is open for business and on any other day on which there is trading in the Fund's securities that materially affects the net asset value. The Trust is normally open for business on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Securities generally are valued by using market quotations, but may be valued on the basis of prices furnished by a pricing service when the Fund believes such prices accurately reflect the fair value of such securities. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange or on the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. If market prices are not available or, in the opinion of Fund management including as informed by the Adviser's opinion, market prices do not reflect fair value, or if an event occurs after the close of trading (but prior to the time the NAV is calculated) that materially affects fair value, the Fund through the Adviser may value the Fund's assets at their fair value according to policies approved by the Fund's Board.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Funds have adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Plan”) that allows each Fund to pay distribution and other fees (“Rule 12b-1 Fees”) for the sale and distribution of the Fund’s shares and for services provided to shareholders by the Distributor or other service providers. The Plan permits the Funds to pay the Rule 12b-1 Fees as compensation for services and expenses in connection with the distribution each Fund shares. The Distributor must authorize all payments made under the plan and may pay any or all amounts received under the Plan to other persons for any distribution, promotional or shareholder support services. Up to 0.25% of the Rule 12b-1 Fee may be characterized as a shareholder servicing fee. Each Fund pays an annual Rule 12b-1 Fee equal to 0.25% of its average daily net assets. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Under the Plan, the Funds may engage in any activities related to the distribution of each Fund shares, including without limitation the following: (a) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisors and others that are engaged in the sale of shares of the Funds, or that may be advising shareholders of the Funds regarding the purchase, sale or retention of shares of the Funds or that hold Fund shares in omnibus accounts or as shareholder of record, or provides shareholder or administrative services to the Funds and its shareholders; (b) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Funds have entered into agreements related to the Plan) who engage in or support distribution of shares of the Funds; (c) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of the Funds for recipients other than existing shareholders of the Funds; (d) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (e) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (f) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Funds may, from time to time, deem advisable; (g) costs of implementing and operating the Plan; (h) payments made to intermediaries that that render shareholder support services not otherwise provided by the Funds’ transfer agent, including, but not limited to, expenses related processing new account applications, transmitting customer transaction information to the Funds’ transfer agent, answering routine shareholder inquiries, providing office space, equipment and telephone facilities, and providing such other shareholder services as the Funds may reasonably request.

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

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

The Trust understands that service organizations may charge fees to their customers who are the beneficial owners of the Funds, in connection with their accounts with such service organizations. Any such fees are not within and would be in addition to any amounts which may be received by an institution under the applicable 12b-1 Plan. Under the terms of each servicing agreement entered into with the Trust, service organizations are required to provide to their customers a schedule of any fees that they may charge in connection with customer investments in the Fund.

Payment of Additional Cash Compensation

The Advisor or Sub-Advisor may make payments out of its resources including its legitimate profits, which may include profits derived from investment advisory fees paid by the Fund, to financial intermediaries as incentives

to market the Funds, to cooperate with the Advisor's or Sub-Advisor's promotional efforts, or in recognition of the provision of administrative services and marketing and/or processing support. These payments are often referred to as "additional cash compensation" and are in addition to the sales charges, Rule 12b-1 fees, and payments to financial intermediaries as discussed above. The payments are made pursuant to agreements between financial intermediaries and the Advisor or Sub-Advisor and do not affect the price investors pay to purchase shares of the Funds, the amount the Funds will receive as proceeds from such sales, or the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees and other the expenses paid by the Funds.

Additional cash compensation payments may be used to pay financial intermediaries for: (1) transaction support, including any one-time charges for establishing access to Funds shares on particular trading systems (known as "platform access fees"); (2) program support, such as expenses related to including the Funds in retirement programs, fee-based advisory or wrap fee programs, fund supermarkets, bank or trust company products, and/or insurance programs (e.g., individual or group annuity contracts); (3) marketing support, such as providing representatives of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives; (4) firm support, such as business planning assistance, advertising, and assistance with educating sales personnel about the Funds and shareholder financial planning needs; (5) providing shareholder and administrative services; and (6) providing other distribution-related or asset retention services.

Additional cash compensation payments generally are structured as basis point payments on gross or net sales or, in the case of platform access fees, fixed dollar amounts.

In addition to member firms of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"), the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, or Distributor also reserves the ability to make payments, as described above, to other financial intermediaries that sell or provide services to the Funds and shareholders, such as banks, insurance companies, and plan administrators. These firms may include affiliates of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor. You should ask your financial intermediary whether it receives additional cash compensation payments, as described above, from the Advisor, Sub-Advisor or Distributor or their respective affiliates.

The Advisor, Sub-Advisor, the Distributor and their affiliates also may pay non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries and their representatives in the form of (1) occasional gifts; (2) occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; and/or (3) sponsorship support of regional or national conferences or seminars. Such non-cash compensation will be made subject to applicable law.

PURCHASES AND SALES THROUGH BROKER DEALERS

The Funds may be purchased through broker dealers and other intermediaries. The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Funds' behalf. The Funds will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, received the order. Customer orders will be priced at the respective Fund's net asset value next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM

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

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Funds' transfer agent has established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all new account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or entity whose identity cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

CUSTODIAN

Huntington National Bank, 41 South High Street, Columbus, OH 43287, is custodian of the Fund's investments. The custodian acts as the Fund's depository, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Fund's request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

FUND SERVICES

Neiman Funds Management LLC located at 305 Spindrift Drive, Williamsville, New York 14221, acts as Administrative Service Consultant to the Trust and monitors the performance of the Funds' outside service providers (other than the Sub-Advisor which is monitored by the Advisor), assist in the review of regulatory filings, financial statement preparation, and board meeting materials pursuant to a supervisory agreement. For its services Neiman Funds Management LLC receives a monthly fee from the Advisor equal to an annual rate of 0.05% of each Fund's assets under \$100 million, 0.03% of the next \$100 million of each Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.02% of the average daily net assets of each Fund thereafter (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$1,000 for each Fund).

Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC ("MSS"), 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, OH 44147, acts as the Funds' transfer agent. MSS maintains the records of the shareholders' accounts, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Funds' shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. MSS receives an annual fee of \$11.50 per shareholder (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$775 per Fund) for these transfer agency services from the Advisor.

In addition, MSS provides the Funds with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. For its services as fund accountant, MSS receives an annual fee, from the Advisor, based on the average value of each Fund. These fees are: from \$0 to \$25 million in assets the annual fee is \$22,200, from \$25 million to \$50 million in assets the annual fee is \$31,700, from \$50 million to \$75 million in assets the annual fee is \$37,450, from \$75 million to \$100 million in assets the annual fee is \$43,200, from \$100 million to \$125 million in assets the annual fee is \$48,950, from \$125 million to \$150 million in assets the annual fee is \$54,700, from \$150 million to \$200 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450, from \$200 million to \$300 million in assets the annual fee is \$60,450 plus .01% on assets greater than \$200 million and above \$300 in assets the annual fee is \$70,450 plus .005% on assets greater than \$300 million.

Premier Fund Solutions, Inc. ("PFS") provides the Funds with administrative services, including regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. PFS receives a monthly fee from the Advisor equal to an annual rate of 0.07% of each Fund's assets under \$200 million, 0.05% of the next \$500 million of each Fund's average daily net assets, and 0.03% of the average daily net assets of each Fund thereafter (subject to a minimum monthly fee of \$2,500 for the first class and an additional \$500 for each additional class).

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water St., Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, has been selected as independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025. Cohen & Company, Ltd. performs an annual audit of each Fund's financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting consulting services as requested..

DISTRIBUTOR

Arbor Court Capital, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 8000 Towne Center Drive, Broadview Heights, Suite 400, Ohio 44147, serves as the principal underwriter of the Funds' shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer and acts as the Funds' principal underwriter in a continuous public offering of the Funds' shares. The Distributor also reviews and files all proposed advertisements and sales literature with appropriate regulators. Compensation for the services performed by the Distributor are paid by the Advisor from its own resources and/or from available distribution fees.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Each Fund is required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which are sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which are filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. Each Fund also is required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. Each Fund must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Fund, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Funds without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor). Information contained in annual and semi-annual reports mailed to shareholders, as well as information filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT and information posted on the Funds' website, is public information. All other information is non-public information.

The Funds have an ongoing relationship with third party servicing agents to release portfolio holdings information on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Funds. These third-party servicing agents are the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, Administrator and Custodian. The Funds also may disclose portfolio holdings, as needed, to auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), pricing services, printers, parties to merger and reorganization agreements and their agents, and prospective or newly hired investment advisors or sub-advisors. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel or prospective sub-advisors at any time. This information is disclosed to all such third parties under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. The Funds also release information to Morningstar on a delayed basis after the information has been filed with the SEC or otherwise made public. The Funds believes, based upon its size and history, that these are reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality of each Fund's portfolio holdings and will provide sufficient protection against personal trading based on the information.

Except as provided above, each Fund is prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about the Fund's portfolio holdings without the specific approval of the Board. The Advisor and Sub-Advisor must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which it intends to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings to the Board, which will review such arrangement to determine (i) whether it is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, (ii) whether the information will be kept confidential and (iii) whether the disclosure presents a conflict of interest between the interests of Fund shareholders and those of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, or any affiliated person of the Fund, or the Advisor or Sub-Advisor. Additionally, the Fund, the Advisor, Sub-Advisor, and any affiliated persons of the Advisor or Sub-Advisor, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of a Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund's portfolio holdings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds recently commenced operations and, as a result, has no financial statements. You can receive free copies of reports (once available), request other information and discuss your questions about the Funds by contacting the Trust directly at:

Advisors Capital Funds
c/o Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC
8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400
Broadview Heights, OH 44147

PROXY VOTING STATEMENT

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has delegated responsibilities for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Funds to the Sub-Advisor. The Sub-Advisor will vote such proxies in accordance with its proxy

policies and procedure. In some instances, the Sub-Advisor may be asked to cast a proxy vote that presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund's shareholders, and those of the Sub-Advisor or an affiliated person of the Sub-Advisor. In such a case, the Trust's policy requires that the Sub-Advisor abstain from making a voting decision and to forward all necessary proxy voting materials to the Trust to enable the Board of Trustees to make a voting decision. When the Board of Trustees of the Trust is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how a Fund's vote will be cast.

The Sub-Advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures are attached as Appendix A to this Statement of Additional Information.

MORE INFORMATION. The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-Month period ended June 30 will be available after August 31 without charge, upon request by calling toll-free, 1-888-247-3841 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, a copy of the Sub-Advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures are also available by calling 1-888-247-3841 and will be sent within three business days of receipt of a request.