

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

First Eagle Completion Fund Trust

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

Ticker FHCMX

March 1, 2026

**1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105
800.334.2143**

**Investment Adviser
First Eagle Investment Management, LLC
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105**

**Distributor
FEF Distributors, LLC
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105**

This Statement of Additional Information provides information about First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund, a portfolio of First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company, which information is in addition to that contained in the Prospectus of the Trust dated March 1, 2026. This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus. It relates to and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses of the Trust, copies of which can be obtained by calling the Trust at 800.334.2143 or by visiting www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma.

Certain disclosures, including the Fund’s financial statements and the notes thereto have been incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information from the Trust’s annual reports. For a free copy of the annual reports, please call the Trust at 800.334.2143 or visit www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Statement of Additional Information
	<u>Page</u>
Organization of the Fund.....	3
Investment Objectives, Policies and Restrictions	4
Management of the Trust.....	29
Investment Advisory and Other Services.....	42
Voting of Proxies	45
Distributor of the Fund's Shares	45
Fund Shares.....	47
Computation of Net Asset Value.....	48
Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings	49
How to Purchase Shares	51
Dividends and Distributions.....	51
Contractual Arrangements	51
Taxes	51
Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage.....	57
Custody of Portfolio	59
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	59
Financial Statements.....	59
Appendix A	A-1

ORGANIZATION OF THE FUND

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund (the “Fund” or, alternatively, the “High Yield Municipal Completion Fund”) is a separate portfolio of First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (the “Trust”) an open-end management investment company. The Fund is “diversified” within the meaning of Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) regulations. This generally means that the Fund may not, with respect to 75% of the value of their total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities issued by other investment companies) if, as a result, (i) more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer or (ii) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized in 2025. The Fund is a separate portfolio of assets and has a different investment objective, which it pursues through separate investment policies, as described below. The Trust’s investment adviser is First Eagle Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”), a registered investment adviser. The Trust’s principal underwriter is FEF Distributors, LLC (“FEF Distributors” or the “Distributor”), a registered broker-dealer located in New York. The Adviser is a subsidiary of First Eagle Holdings, Inc. (“FE Holdings”), a privately owned holding company organized under the laws of Delaware.

Pursuant to the laws of Delaware, the Trust’s state of formation, the Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted By-Laws of the Trust that do not require annual meetings of the Fund’s shareholders. The absence of a requirement that the Trust hold annual meetings of the Fund’s shareholders reduces its expenses. Meetings of shareholders will continue to be held when required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act” or “1940 Act”), or Delaware law, or when called by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the President or shareholders owning 10% of the Fund’s outstanding shares. The cost of any such notice and meeting will be borne by the Fund.

Under the provisions of the Investment Company Act, a vacancy on the Board of Trustees of the Trust may be filled between meetings of the shareholders of the Trust by vote of the Trustees then in office if, immediately after filling such vacancy, at least two-thirds of the Trustees then holding office have been elected to the office of Trustee by the shareholders of the Fund. In the event that at any time less than a majority of the Trustees of the Trust holding office at that time were elected by the shareholders of the Fund, the Board of Trustees or the Chairman of the Board shall, within sixty days, cause a meeting of shareholders to be held for the purpose of electing trustees to fill any vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

The staff of the SEC has advised the Fund that it interprets Section 16(c) of the Investment Company Act, which provides a means for dissident shareholders of common-law trusts to communicate with other shareholders of such trusts and to vote upon the removal of trustees upon the request in writing by the record holders of not less than 10% of the outstanding shares of the trust, to apply to investment companies, such as the Trust, that are incorporated under Delaware law.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND RESTRICTIONS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions in each Prospectus. Under normal circumstances, the Fund may, but will not necessarily, employ the investment policies and techniques described further below.

Investment Objectives and Strategies of the Fund

High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund seeks to provide investors with a high level of current income. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Such municipal bonds may include obligations issued by U.S. states and their subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations, as well as obligations issued by U.S. territories (such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam) that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. The Fund may invest in all types of municipal bonds, including general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and participation interests in municipal leases. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that generate income taxable to those shareholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Assuming the position pays interest income that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax, the Fund can "count" relevant derivative positions towards its "80% of assets" allocation and, in doing so, values each position at the price at which it is held on the Fund's books (generally market price, but anticipates valuing each such position for purposes of assessing compliance with this test at notional value in connection with new rules requiring that treatment). While the Fund may invest in securities with any time to maturity, the Fund is a long-term bond fund and, as such, will generally maintain, under normal market conditions, an investment portfolio with an overall weighted average maturity of greater than 10 years.

Defensive Strategy. Under a defensive strategy, the Fund may hold cash and/or invest up to 100% of their assets in high quality debt securities or money market instruments of U.S. or foreign issuers. In such a case, the Fund may not be able to pursue, and may not achieve, its investment objective. It is impossible to predict whether, when or for how long the Fund will employ defensive strategies.

There can be no assurance that the Fund's stated objective will be realized.

Policies and Techniques Applicable to the Fund

For ease of reference, while the discussions below often refer to investments in "securities," the Fund may invest in many types of assets that include commodities, bank loans, derivatives, etc. A discussion of the risks of particular types of "securities" therefore should be understood to refer to the risks of that type of investment more generally (e.g., foreign securities risks should be understood to describe risks of investing in non-U.S. markets generally, regardless of investment type, and illiquid securities should be understood to describe illiquid investments, as described in Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act). Moreover, while the discussions below often refer to investments in securities or debt of "a company" or "companies," references to "a company" or "companies" should be understood, as the context requires, to also refer to other types of issuers, including municipal issuers.

Investment Policies, Techniques and Risks of the Fund

Arbitrage Transactions. The Fund may engage in arbitrage transactions involving near contemporaneous purchase of securities on one market and sale of those securities on another market to take advantage of pricing differences between markets. Arbitrage opportunities may be limited, may not persist or may disappear before a transaction can be completed. The Fund will incur a gain to the extent that proceeds exceed costs and a loss to the extent that costs exceed proceeds. The risk of an arbitrage transaction, therefore, is that the Fund may not be able to sell securities subject to an arbitrage at prices exceeding the costs of purchasing those securities. Execution risk, market volatility, transaction costs and settlement delays may reduce or eliminate expected profits. The Fund will attempt to limit that risk by effecting arbitrage transactions only when the prices of the securities are confirmed in advance of the trade. There can be no assurance that price confirmations will remain accurate during the settlement period. Unanticipated delays in an arbitrage transaction could cause the Fund to lose money.

Bank Obligations. The Fund may invest in bank obligations, which may include bank certificates of deposit, time deposits or bankers' acceptances. Certificates of deposit and time deposits are negotiable certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are

negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are “accepted” by a bank, meaning in effect that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Additionally, the Fund may invest in bank loans. Investments in bank obligations are subject to the credit risk of the issuing bank and may be adversely affected by changes in the financial condition of the banking sector. These investments potentially expose the Fund to the credit risk of the underlying borrower, and in certain cases, of the financial institution. The Fund’s ability to receive payments in connection with the loan depends primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The market for bank loans may be illiquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them, especially leveraged loans, which can be difficult to value. During periods of market stress, liquidity in the bank loan market may decline significantly. In addition, bank loans often have contractual restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price. At times, the Fund may decline to receive non-public information relating to loans, which could disadvantage the Fund relative to other investors. (See “*Loans*” below.)

Borrowing. The Fund may from time to time increase its ownership of securities above the amounts otherwise possible by borrowing from banks (other than those affiliated with the Trust or any of its affiliates) and investing the borrowed funds. Borrowing creates leverage, which may magnify gains but also increases the risk of loss. The Fund may borrow from those banks to facilitate the meeting of redemption requests or for temporary or emergency purposes and may pledge its assets to secure those borrowings. Borrowing may increase the Fund’s volatility and interest expense, which could adversely affect performance. The Fund may borrow from such banks as a temporary measure in exceptional circumstances (e.g., to facilitate the meeting of redemption requests and prevent the Fund from being in an overdraft situation). In accord with the borrowing rules under the 1940 Act, any borrowings by the Fund will be made only to the extent that the value of its assets, less its liabilities other than borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all of its borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) computed at the time a loan is made. If the value of the Fund’s assets at any time should fail to meet this 300% asset coverage, described above, the Fund, within three days, is required to reduce its aggregate borrowings (which may include reverse repurchase agreements) to the extent necessary to meet such asset coverage and may have to sell a portion of its investments at a time when independent investment judgment would not indicate such action. Forced deleveraging during adverse market conditions may result in the sale of portfolio securities at unfavorable prices.

Call Risk. Some debt and convertible securities in which the Fund may invest are also subject to the risk that the issuer might repay them early (“call risk”). When market interest rates are low, issuers may call securities paying higher interest rates. The exercise of call features is typically beyond the control of the Fund. For this reason, the Fund holding a callable security may not enjoy the increase in the security’s market price that usually accompanies a decline in rates. Furthermore, the Fund would have to reinvest the proceeds from the called security at the current, lower rates or in securities with less favorable characteristics. This reinvestment risk may reduce a Fund’s income and total return. In addition, the Fund may not benefit from any increase in value in the securities that might otherwise result from declining interest rates. The likelihood of a call also may impact the price of a security.

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper is issued by a corporation, bank, municipality, or other issuer, typically for purposes such as financing current operations. Issuers generally do not register their commercial paper with the SEC. The Fund may invest in commercial paper that cannot be resold to the public without an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”). While some unregistered commercial paper normally is deemed illiquid, the Adviser may in certain cases determine that such paper is liquid. In some cases, the ratings of commercial paper issuers have been downgraded abruptly, leaving holders with little opportunity to avoid losses. The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund considers all municipal bond instruments, including shorter-duration commercial paper that might be considered a cash equivalent by the other Funds for this purpose, as eligible to count towards the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund’s “80% of net assets” test, assuming in each case that the instrument pays interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Holding commercial paper of any maturity can have a material impact on the Fund’s returns as commercial paper generally carries both lower risk and lower returns relative to equity securities and other types of debt instruments.

Covered Option Writing. The Fund may write “covered” call options on equity or debt securities and on stock indices in seeking to enhance investment return or to hedge against declines in the prices of portfolio securities or may write put options to hedge against increases in the prices of securities which it intends to purchase. Generally, a call option is covered if the Fund holds, on a share-for-share basis, either the underlying shares or a call on the same security as the call written where the exercise price of the call held is equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written (or greater than the exercise price of the call written if the difference is maintained by the Fund in cash, Treasury bills or other liquid short-term obligations in an account with its custodian). Generally, a put option is “covered” if the Fund

maintains cash, Treasury bills or other high grade short-term obligations with a value equal to the exercise price in an account with its custodian, or holds on a share-for-share basis a put on the same equity or debt security as the put written where the exercise price of the put held is equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or lower than the exercise price of the put written if the difference is maintained in an account with its custodian. One reason for writing options is to attempt to realize, through the receipt of premiums, a greater return than would be realized on the securities alone. In the case of a securities call, the writer receives the premium, but has given up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price during the option period. In the case of a stock index call, the writer receives the premium, but is obligated to deliver cash if the underlying index rises sufficiently during the option period. Conversely, the put option writer has, in the form of the premium, gained a profit as long as the price of the underlying security or stock index remains above the exercise price, but has assumed an obligation to purchase the underlying security at the exercise price from or deliver cash to the buyer of the put option during the option period. Other “coverage” arrangements also may be used as permitted by applicable law.

Another reason for writing options is to hedge against a moderate decline in the value of securities owned by the Fund in the case of a call option, or a moderate increase in the value of securities the Fund intends to purchase in the case of a put option. If a covered option written by the Fund expires unexercised, it will realize income equal to the amount of the premium it received for the option. If an increase occurs in the underlying security or stock index sufficient to result in the exercise of a call written by the Fund, it may be required to deliver securities or cash and may thereby forego some or all of the gain that otherwise may have been realized on the securities underlying the call option. This “opportunity cost” may be partially or wholly offset by the premium received for the covered call written by the Fund.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers, guarantors, or insurers may fail, or become less able or unwilling, to pay interest and/or principal when due, including default risk. The value of the debt securities and other instruments held by the Fund fluctuates with the credit quality, or perceived credit quality, of the issuers of those instruments. The Fund could lose money if the issuer of a security is unable to meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. Failure of an issuer to make timely payments of principal and interest or a decline or perception of decline in the credit quality of a debt security can cause the price of the debt security to fall, potentially lowering the respective Fund’s share price. The credit quality of a security or instrument can deteriorate suddenly and rapidly, which may negatively impact its liquidity and value. Generally, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a security, the more sensitive it is to credit risk. Ratings represent a rating agency’s opinion regarding the quality of the security and are not a guarantee of quality and do not protect against a decline of value of a security.

Cyber Security and Information Technology Risk. The Fund and its service providers depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions, making them susceptible to operational and information security risks. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or lose operational capacity. The Fund, and its service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks. Cyber attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber attacks affecting the Fund or its Adviser, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate their net asset values, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund also may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers or securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such companies to lose value.

The Fund and its service providers have administrative and technical safeguards in place with respect to information security. Nevertheless, the Fund and its service providers are potentially susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from a cyber attack as the Fund is highly dependent upon the effective operation of their computer systems and those of their business partners. These risks include, among other things, the theft, misuse, corruption and destruction of data maintained online or digitally, denial of service on websites and other operational disruption and unauthorized release of confidential customer information. Cyber attacks affecting the Fund’s service providers may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of Fund transactions, including the processing of orders, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate net asset

values, cause the release and possible destruction of confidential customer or business information, impede trading, subject the Fund and/or its service providers and intermediaries to regulatory fines and financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. Cyber security risks also may affect the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which may cause the Fund's investments to lose value. The Fund also may incur additional costs for cyber security risk management in the future. Although the Fund and its service providers have adopted security procedures to minimize the risk of a cyber attack, there can be no assurance that the Fund or its service providers will avoid losses affecting the Fund due to cyber attacks or information security breaches in the future. The Fund has limited ability to prevent or mitigate losses resulting from cyber incidents affecting third-party service providers.

Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence, robotics and machine learning technologies (collectively "AI Technologies") and their current and potential future applications including in the financial sectors, as well as the legal and regulatory frameworks within which they operate, continue to rapidly evolve, and it is not possible to predict the full extent of current or future risks related thereto. Regulations related to AI Technologies also may impose certain obligations on organizations, and the costs of monitoring and responding to such regulations, as well as the consequences of non-compliance, could have an adverse effect on organizations connected to the Fund and its investments. In addition, the Fund and its investments could be exposed to risks to the extent third-party service providers or any counterparties use AI Technologies in their business activities. The use of AI technologies by issuers or service providers may introduce risks that are difficult to identify, monitor or mitigate.

Defaulted Securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in defaulted municipal bonds (i.e., bonds on which the issuer has not paid principal or interest on time). Such investments involve a substantial degree of risk, are speculative and are subject to many of the risks associated with investments in lower-rated debt instruments. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an issuer in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment, and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated may not compensate the Fund adequately for the risks assumed. A wide variety of considerations render the outcome of any investment in a financially distressed issuer uncertain, and the level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in issuers experiencing significant business and financial difficulties, is unusually high. The Fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. Recovery values may be uncertain and dependent on lengthy legal or restructuring proceedings.

There is no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the intrinsic values of the distressed issuers in which the Fund may invest. There is also no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate how such value will be distributed among the different classes of creditors, or that the Adviser will have properly assessed the steps and timing thereof in the bankruptcy or liquidation process. Any one or all of such issuers may be unsuccessful in their reorganization and their ability to improve their operating performance. Also, such issuers' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of such issuers to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry, or specific developments within such issuers. The Fund may invest in the securities of issuers involved in bankruptcy proceedings, reorganizations and financial restructurings and may have a more active participation in the affairs of the issuer than is generally assumed by an investor.

This may subject the Fund to litigation risks or prevent the Fund from disposing of securities. In a bankruptcy or other proceeding, the Fund as a creditor may be unable to enforce its rights in any collateral or may have its security interest in any collateral challenged, disallowed or subordinated to the claims of other creditors. While the Fund will attempt to avoid taking the types of actions that would lead to equitable subordination or creditor liability, there can be no assurance that such claims will not be asserted or that the Fund will be able to successfully defend against them.

Derivative Transactions. Derivatives may involve leverage and may result in losses that exceed the amount invested or, in certain cases, the Fund's initial exposure. The Fund may invest in options, futures and swaps and related products which are often referred to as "derivatives." The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that can involve investment techniques and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives may have a return that is tied to a formula based upon an interest rate, index or other measurement which may differ from the return of a simple security of the same maturity. A formula may have a cap or other limitation on the rate of interest to be paid. Derivatives may have varying degrees of volatility at different times, or under different market conditions, and may perform in unanticipated ways.

Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. There may be imperfect correlation between the behavior of a derivative and that of the reference instrument underlying the derivative, and the reference asset may not perform as anticipated. An abrupt change in the price of a reference instrument could render a derivative worthless. Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference instrument. Derivatives may involve fees, commissions, or other costs that may reduce the Fund's gains or exacerbate losses from the derivatives. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying investment and may adversely affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund.

The Fund may enter into interest rate, total return, credit default, currency, equity, fixed income and index swaps and the purchase or sale of related caps, floors and collars. The Fund may enter into these transactions to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, to protect against currency fluctuations, for investment purposes, to deploy cash or to protect against any increase in the price of securities it anticipates purchasing at a later date. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. Generally, a total return swap is an agreement between two parties, pursuant to which one pays (and the other receives) an amount equal to the total return of an underlying reference asset in exchange for a regular payment, at a fixed or floating rate or the total rate of return of another financial instrument. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential between them. An index swap is an agreement to swap cash flows on a notional amount based on changes in values of the reference indices. For example, the Fund may agree to swap the return generated from one fixed income index for the return generated by a second fixed income index. Swaps may be used in conjunction with other derivative instruments to offset interest rate, currency or other underlying risks. For example, interest rate swaps may be offset with "caps," "floors" or "collars." A "cap" is essentially a call option which places a limit on the amount of floating rate interest that must be paid on a certain principal amount. A "floor" is essentially a put option which places a limit on the minimum amount that would be paid on a certain principal amount. A "collar" is essentially a combination of a long cap and a short floor where the limits are set at different levels.

The Fund will typically enter into swaps on a net basis; that is, the two payment streams will be netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits the Fund to enter into Derivatives Transactions (as defined below) and certain other transactions notwithstanding the restrictions on the issuance of "senior securities" under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. Section 18 of the 1940 Act, among other things, prohibits open-end funds, including the Fund, from issuing or selling any "senior security," other than borrowing from a bank (subject to a requirement to maintain 300% "asset coverage").

Under Rule 18f-4, "Derivatives Transactions" include the following: (1) any swap, security-based swap (including a contract for differences), futures contract, forward contract, option (excluding purchased options), any combination of the foregoing, or any similar instrument, under which the Fund is or may be required to make any payment or delivery of cash or other assets during the life of the instrument or at maturity or early termination, whether as margin or settlement payment or otherwise; (2) any short sale borrowing; (3) reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions (e.g., recourse and non-recourse tender option bonds, and borrowed bonds), if the Fund elects to treat these transactions as Derivatives Transactions under Rule 18f-4; and (4) when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced ("TBA") commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities, unless the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date.

Unless the Fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception (as defined below), the Fund must comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to its Derivatives Transactions. Rule 18f-4, among other things, requires the Fund to adopt and implement a comprehensive written derivatives risk management program ("DRMP") and comply with a relative or absolute limit on Fund leverage risk calculated based on value-at-risk ("VaR"). The DRMP is administered

by a “derivatives risk manager,” who is appointed by the Board, including a majority of Independent Trustees, and periodically reviews the DRMP and reports to the Board.

Rule 18f-4 provides an exception from the DRMP, VaR limit and certain other requirements if the Fund’s “derivatives exposure” (as defined in Rule 18f-4) is limited to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) and the Fund adopts and implements written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks (the “Limited Derivatives User Exception”). As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception.

Unfunded Lending Commitments. Certain loans made by the Fund represent advance commitments to extend credit as and when requested by the borrower. These commitments typically are subject to various contingencies and conditions. The Fund also must manage its available cash, cash equivalents and borrowings so as to have cash on hand to complete the loan when required. Rule 18f-4 adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the 1940 Act requires that the Fund reasonably believe, at the time it enters into an unfunded commitment agreement, that it will have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its obligations on these commitments when due. The Fund will consider its overall circumstances when evaluating sufficiency of its cash and cash equivalents for this purpose. For example, the Fund will consider any conditions on its commitments, its reasonable expectations as to when each commitment will be due, other obligations of the Fund (such as the obligation to hold liquid assets during periods when the Fund has offered to repurchase its shares), and the Fund’s ability to borrow.

Direct Lending Risk. The Fund may engage in direct lending. Direct loans between the Fund and a borrower may not be administered by an underwriter or agent bank. The Fund may provide financing to borrowers directly or through companies affiliated with the Fund. The terms of the direct loans are negotiated with borrowers in private transactions. Furthermore, a direct loan may be secured or unsecured. The Fund will rely primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower and/or any collateral for payment of interest and repayment of principal. Direct loans may subject the Fund to liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and borrower default or insolvency. Direct loans are not publicly traded and may not have a secondary market which may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Fund to dispose of a direct loan and/or value the direct loan. The Fund’s performance may be impacted by the Fund’s ability to lend on favorable terms as the Fund may be subject to increased competition or a reduced supply of qualifying loans which could lead to lower yields and reduce performance.

As part of its lending activities, the Fund may originate loans to borrowers that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including borrowers involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Although the terms of such financing may result in significant financial returns to the Fund, they involve a substantial degree of risk. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful financing to borrowers experiencing significant financial difficulties is unusually high. Different types of assets may be used as collateral for the Fund’s loans and, accordingly, the valuation of and risks associated with such collateral will vary by loan. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the Municipal Fund’s loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a borrower that the Fund is lending money to, the Fund may lose all or part of the amounts advanced to the borrower or may be required to accept collateral with a value less than the amount of the loan advanced by the Fund to the borrower. Furthermore, in the event of a default by a borrower, the Fund may have difficulty disposing of the assets used as collateral for a loan. To the extent the Fund seeks to engage in direct lending, the Fund will be subject to enhanced risks of litigation, regulatory actions and other proceedings. As a result, the Fund may be required to pay legal fees, settlement costs, damages, penalties or other charges, any or all of which could materially adversely affect the Fund and its holdings.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Fund may invest in ETFs. ETFs are investment companies or special purpose trusts that often pursue investment objectives to achieve the same rate of return as a particular market index or commodity while trading throughout the day on an exchange. Most ETF shares are sold initially in the primary market in units of 50,000 or more (“creation units”). A creation unit represents a bundle of securities (or other assets) that replicates, or is a representative sample of, the ETF’s holdings and that is deposited with the ETF. Once owned, the individual shares comprising each creation unit are traded on an exchange in secondary market transactions for cash. The secondary market for ETF shares allows them to be readily converted into cash, like commonly traded stocks. The combination of primary and secondary markets permits ETF shares to be traded throughout the day close to the value of the ETF’s underlying holdings. The Fund would purchase and sell individual shares of ETFs in the secondary market. These secondary market transactions require the payment of commissions.

ETF shares are subject to the same risks as investment companies, as described above. Furthermore, there may be times when the exchange halts trading, in which case the Fund owning ETF shares would be unable to sell them until trading is resumed. In addition, because ETFs often invest in a portfolio of common stocks and “track” a designated index, an overall decline in stocks comprising an ETF’s benchmark index could have a greater impact on the ETF and investors than might be the case in an investment company with a more widely diversified portfolio. Losses could also occur if the ETF is unable to replicate the performance of the chosen benchmark index. ETFs tracking the return of a particular commodity (e.g., gold or oil) are exposed to the volatility and other financial risks relating to commodities investments.

Other risks associated with ETFs include the possibility that: (i) an ETF’s distributions may decline if the issuers of the ETF’s portfolio securities fail to continue to pay dividends; and (ii) under certain circumstances, an ETF could be terminated. Should termination occur, the ETF could have to liquidate its portfolio when the prices for those assets are falling. In addition, inadequate or irregularly provided information about an ETF or its investments, because many ETFs are passively managed, could expose investors in ETFs to unknown risks.

Floating Rate and Variable Rate Demand Notes. The Fund generally will purchase variable rate demand notes for short-term cash management purposes and floating rate demand notes for investment purposes. Floating rate and variable rate demand notes are debt instruments that provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. The interest rate on these instruments may be reset daily, weekly or on some other reset period and may have a floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. The interest rate of a floating rate instrument may be based on a known lending rate, such as a bank’s prime rate, and is reset whenever such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note is reset at specified intervals at a market rate. Interest rate adjustments are designed to help stabilize the instrument’s price or maintain a fixed spread to a predetermined benchmark. While this feature may protect against a decline in the instrument’s market price when interest rates or benchmark rates rise, it may lower the Fund’s income when interest rates or benchmark rates fall. The Fund’s income from its floating rate and variable rate investments also may increase if interest rates rise. Floating rate and variable rate obligations are less effective than fixed rate instruments at locking in a particular yield. Nevertheless, such obligations may fluctuate in value in response to interest rate changes if there is a delay between changes in market interest rates and the interest reset date for the obligation, or for other reasons. The Fund’s ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the issuer. The failure by the Fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Fund and may reduce the value of its assets. Floating rate and variable rate demand notes and bonds may have a stated maturity in excess of one year but may have features that permit a holder to demand payment of principal plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days’ notice. Such obligations may be secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. If these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund’s right to demand payment will be dependent on the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest on demand. In addition, these may not be rated by credit rating agencies and may involve heightened risk of default by the issuer. The issuer of such obligations normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal of the obligation plus accrued interest upon a specific number of days’ notice to the holders. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at the same interest rate or on the same terms as those of the original instrument. The absence of an active secondary market for floating rate and variable rate demand notes could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of the instruments, and the Fund could suffer a loss if the issuer defaults or during periods in which the Fund is not entitled to exercise its demand rights. When a reliable trading market for the floating rate and variable rate instruments held by the Fund does not exist and the Fund may not demand payment of the principal amount of such instruments within seven days, the instruments may be deemed illiquid and therefore subject to the Fund’s limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

Floating Rate Securities. The Fund generally will invest in short-term floating rate securities issued by municipal tender option bond trusts (“TOB Trusts”) (see also the discussion under “*Inverse Floaters*”). Generally, the interest rate earned will be based upon the market rates for municipal securities with maturities or remarketing provisions that are comparable in duration to the periodic interval of the tender option, which may vary from weekly, to monthly, to other periods of up to one year. Since the tender option feature provides a shorter term than the final maturity or first call date of the underlying municipal bond deposited in the trust, the Fund, as the holder of the floating rate securities, relies upon the terms of the remarketing and liquidity agreements with the financial institution that acts as remarketing agent and/or liquidity provider as well as the credit strength of that institution. As further assurance of liquidity, the terms of the TOB Trust provide for a liquidation of the municipal bond deposited in the trust and the application of the

proceeds to pay off the floating rate securities. TOB Trusts that are organized to issue both short-term floating rate securities and inverse floaters generally include liquidation triggers to protect the investor in the floating rate securities.

Forward-Settled, When-Issued or Delayed-Delivery Securities. The Fund may purchase securities on a “forward-settled,” “when-issued” or “delayed-delivery” basis. Although the payment and interest terms of these securities are established at the time the Fund enters into the commitment, the securities may be delivered and paid for a month or more after the date of purchase, when their value may have changed. The Fund makes such commitments only with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell the securities before settlement date if the Adviser deems it advisable for investment reasons.

Any borrowing by the Fund may increase net asset value fluctuation. Forward-settled, when-issued or delayed-delivery securities are subject to the risk that the security will not be issued or that a counterparty will fail to complete the sale or purchase of the security. If this occurs, the Fund may lose the opportunity to purchase or sell the security at the agreed upon price and may forgo any gain in the security’s price.

Securities purchased on a forward-settled, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis are recorded as assets on the day following the purchase and are marked-to-market daily. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its assets in forward-settled, when-issued or delayed-delivery securities, does not intend to purchase such securities for speculative purposes and will make commitments to purchase securities on a forward-settled, when-issued or delayed-delivery basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities. However, the Fund reserves the right to sell acquired forward-settled, when-issued or delayed-delivery securities before their settlement dates if deemed advisable.

Futures and Options on Futures. The Fund may utilize futures contracts and options on futures. These transactions may be effected on securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter market. When purchased over-the-counter, the Fund bears the risk that the counterparty to the contract will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations. These contracts also may be illiquid and, in such cases, the Fund may have difficulty closing out its position. Engaging in these types of transactions is a specialized activity and involves risk of loss. In addition, engaging in these types of transactions may increase the volatility of returns, because they commonly involve significant “built in” leverage and can be entered into with relatively small “margin” commitments relative to the resulting investment exposure. Futures contracts and similar “derivative” instruments are also subject to the risk of default by the counterparties to the contracts. The Fund may engage in certain investment techniques which create market exposure, such as dollar rolls.

Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. Futures contract prices could move to the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. Successful use of futures also is subject to the investment adviser’s ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to determine the appropriate correlation between the transaction being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

Futures and related options transactions must constitute permissible transactions pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). As a general matter, the Adviser intends to conduct the operations of the Fund in compliance with CFTC Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1974, as amended (the “Commodity Exchange Act”), in order to avoid regulation by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund. The Rule 4.5 exemption limits (i) the ability of the Fund to trade in specified “commodity interests” (generally, futures, options on futures, certain foreign exchange transactions, and many swaps) beyond levels approved by the CFTC as de minimis and (ii) the ability of the Fund to market itself as providing investment exposure to such instruments. The regulatory requirements could change at any time and additional regulations could also be adopted, which may adversely affect the Fund.

Hybrid Investments. Hybrid securities may include preferred stock and convertible securities. Preferred stock generally does not exhibit as great a potential for appreciation or depreciation as common stock, although it ranks above common stock in its claim on income for dividend payments. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred stock are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer’s board of directors. Preferred shareholders may have certain rights if dividends are not paid but generally have no legal recourse against the issuer. Shareholders may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid. The market prices of preferred stocks are generally more sensitive to changes in

the issuer's creditworthiness than are the prices of debt securities. Preferred stock of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, or other security or debt obligation that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Convertible securities generally have features of, and risks associated with, both equity and fixed income instruments. As such, the value of most convertible securities will vary with changes in the price of, and will be subject to the risks associated with, the underlying common stock. Additionally, convertible securities are also subject to the risk that the issuer may not be able to pay principal or interest when due and the value of the convertible security may change based on the issuer's credit rating. Because their value can be influenced by many different factors, convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than the underlying common stocks.

A convertible security entitles the holder to receive the interest paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, such securities ordinarily provide a stream of income with generally higher yields than common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower than the yield on non-convertible debt. Convertible securities are usually subordinated to comparable-tier non-convertible securities and other senior debt obligations of the issuer, but rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure. The value of a convertible security is a function of its: (1) yield in comparison to the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege; and (2) worth if converted into the underlying common stock. Securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities that are convertible only at the option of the holder.

The price of a convertible security often reflects variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that non-convertible debt may not. Convertible securities may be issued by smaller companies whose stock prices may be more volatile than larger companies. A convertible security may have a mandatory conversion feature or a call feature that subjects it to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the security's governing instrument (see also the discussion under "*Call Risk*"). If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to convert it into the underlying common stock, sell it to a third party or permit the issuer to redeem the security. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

The market value of all securities, including equity and hybrid securities, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measure of a company's worth.

Inflation/Deflation Risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Fund's assets and distributions may decline. This risk is more prevalent with respect to certain types of assets or investments held by the Fund. Inflation creates uncertainty over the future real value (after inflation) of an investment. Inflation rates may change frequently and drastically (and often at different rates in different countries) as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy, and the Fund's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which may result in losses to investors. Although certain types of assets in which the Fund may invest may to a certain extent provide a measure of protection against inflation, it is possible it will not do so to the extent intended. There is no guarantee that any asset class will perform better than, for example, a broader equity portfolio during times of rising or high inflation. The Fund's investments may be adversely affected during periods of deflation when asset prices decrease over time across the economy. Deflation may have an adverse effect on investment prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into an inflationary or deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse.

Inflation-Linked Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may invest in inflation-linked fixed income securities. Inflation-linked fixed income securities are securities that have a principal value that is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If an index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed fixed income securities will typically be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. In the case of Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, also known as TIPS, repayment of original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. The market for TIPS may be less developed or liquid, and more volatile, than certain other securities markets. There can be no assurance that the inflation index used in these securities (i.e., the Consumer Price Index) will accurately measure the real rate of inflation. For inflation-linked fixed income securities that do not provide a similar

guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the inflation-linked bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

Such fixed income securities also may be issued by or related to sovereign governments of developed countries, by countries deemed to be emerging markets, and inflation-linked fixed income securities issued by or related to companies or other entities not affiliated with governments. Because of their inflation adjustment feature, inflation-linked fixed income securities typically have lower yields than conventional fixed-rate fixed income securities. In addition, inflation-linked fixed income securities also normally decline in price when real interest rates rise. In the event of deflation, in which prices decline over time, the principal and income of inflation-linked fixed income securities would likely decline, resulting in losses to the Fund.

Interest Rate Risk. Fluctuations in interest rates will affect the values of the Fund. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market value of debt securities, while a decline in interest rates tends to increase their values. Duration is a mathematical calculation of the average life of a fixed-income or preferred security that serves as a measure of the security's price risk to changes in interest rates (or yields). Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. Thus, the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the Fund's overall duration. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers potential changes to interest rates, and a security's coupon payments, yield, price and par value and call features, in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. Various techniques may be used to shorten or lengthen the Fund's duration. The duration of a security will be expected to change over time with changes in market factors and time to maturity. The link between interest rates and debt securities tends to be weaker with lower-rated debt securities than with investment grade debt securities. Rapid or unexpected changes in interest rates may cause sharp price declines, particularly for longer-duration or lower-quality securities.

Inverse Floaters. Inverse floating rate interests ("Inverse Floaters") are issued in connection with municipal tender option bond ("TOB") financing transactions to generate leverage for the Fund. Such instruments are created by a special purpose trust (a "TOB Trust") that holds long-term fixed rate bonds sold to it by the Fund (the underlying security), and issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("Floaters"), which are sold to other investors, and Inverse Floaters, which are purchased by the Fund. The Fund generally will purchase Floaters issued by a TOB Trust. The Floaters have first priority on the cash flow from the underlying security held by the TOB Trust, have a tender option feature that allows holders to tender the Floaters back to the TOB Trust for their par amount and accrued interest at specified intervals and bear interest at prevailing short-term interest rates. Tendered Floaters are remarketed for sale to other investors for their par amount and accrued interest by a remarketing agent to the TOB Trust and are ultimately supported by a liquidity facility provided by a bank, upon which the TOB Trust can draw funds to pay such amount to holders of Tendered Floaters that cannot be remarketed. The Fund, as holder of the Inverse Floaters, is paid the residual cash flow from the underlying security. Accordingly, the Inverse Floaters provide the Fund with leveraged exposure to the underlying security. When short-term interest rates rise or fall, the interest payable on the Floaters issued by a TOB Trust will, respectively, rise or fall, leaving less or more, respectively, residual interest cash flow from the underlying security available for payment on the Inverse Floaters. Thus, as short-term interest rates rise, Inverse Floaters produce less income for the Fund, and as short-term interest rates decline, Inverse Floaters produce more income for the Fund. The price of Inverse Floaters is expected to decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates decline, in either case generally more so than the price of a bond with a similar maturity, because of the effect of leverage. As a result, the price of Inverse Floaters is typically more volatile than the price of bonds with similar maturities, especially if the relevant TOB Trust is structured to provide the holder of the Inverse Floaters relatively greater leveraged exposure to the underlying security (e.g., if the par amount of the Floaters, as a percentage of the par amount of the underlying security, is relatively greater). Upon the occurrence of certain adverse events (including a credit ratings downgrade of the underlying security or a substantial decrease in the market value of the underlying security), a TOB Trust may be collapsed by the remarketing agent or liquidity provider and the underlying security liquidated, and the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment in the Inverse Floater and may, in some cases, be contractually required to pay the shortfall, if any, between the liquidation value of the underlying security and the principal amount of the Floaters. Consequently, in a rising interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in Inverse Floaters could negatively impact the Fund's performance and yield, especially when those Inverse Floaters provide the Fund with relatively greater leveraged exposure to the underlying securities held by the relevant TOB Trusts.

The Fund may invest in Inverse Floaters on a non-recourse or recourse basis. If the Fund invests in an Inverse Floater on a recourse basis, the Fund will be required to reimburse the liquidity provider of a TOB Trust for any

shortfall between the liquidation value of the underlying security and the principal amount of the Floaters in the event the Floaters cannot be successfully remarketed and the Fund could suffer losses in excess of the amount of its investment in the Inverse Floater.

Final rules implementing section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Volcker Rule”) prohibit banking entities and their affiliates from sponsoring and/or providing certain services to TOB Trusts, which constitute “covered funds” under the Volcker Rule. As a result of the Volcker Rule, the Fund, as holder of Inverse Floaters, is required to perform certain duties in connection with TOB financing transactions previously performed by banking entities. These duties may alternatively be performed by a non-bank third-party service provider. The Fund’s expanded role in TOB financing transactions as a result of the Volcker Rule may increase its operational and regulatory risk.

Further, the SEC and various banking agencies have adopted rules implementing credit risk retention requirements for asset-backed securities (the “Risk Retention Rules”), which apply to TOB financing transactions and TOB Trusts. The Risk Retention Rules require the sponsor of a TOB Trust, which is deemed to be the Fund (as holder of the related Inverse Floaters), to retain at least 5% of the credit risk of the underlying security held by the TOB Trust. As applicable, the Fund will be subject to policies and procedures intended to comply with the Risk Retention Rules. The Risk Retention Rules may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to engage in TOB financing transactions or increase the costs of such transactions in certain circumstances.

There can be no assurances that TOB financing transactions will continue to be a viable or cost-effective form of leverage. The unavailability of TOB financing transactions or an increase in the cost of financing provided by TOB transactions may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value, distribution rate and ability to achieve its investment objective.

Investment in Other Investment Companies. The Fund may invest in other registered investment companies. For example, certain markets are closed in whole or in part to equity investments by foreigners and may be available for investment solely or primarily through such an investment company. The Fund generally may invest up to 10% of its total assets in shares of other investment companies and up to 5% of its total assets in any one investment company (in each case measured at the time of investment), as long as no investment represents more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of the acquired investment company at the time of investment. These restrictions do not apply to certain investment companies known as private investment companies and “qualified purchaser” investment companies (described below under “*Private Investment Funds and Other Unregistered Pooled Investment Vehicles*”), nor do these restrictions necessarily apply to affiliated fund of funds arrangements, to investments in money market funds, or to investments in certain ETFs (as described above), subject to specialized SEC “exemptive orders” applicable to certain ETFs or rules under the Investment Company Act. Subject to certain conditions, Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits a fund relying on the rule to invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, in excess of the limits described above.

Investment in another investment company may involve the payment of a premium above the value of the issuer’s portfolio securities, and is subject to market availability. In the case of a purchase of shares of such a company in a public offering, the purchase price may include an underwriting spread. The Fund does not intend to invest in such an investment company unless, in the judgment of the Fund’s investment adviser, the potential benefits of such investment justify the payment of any applicable premium or sales charge. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that investment company’s expenses, including its advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own advisory fees and other expenses. To the extent the Fund invests in other registered investment companies, its performance will be affected by the performance of those other registered investment companies.

Large Redemptions; New Fund Risks; Fund Liquidations. If one or more investors in the Fund initiate significant redemptions, it may be necessary to dispose of assets to meet the redemption request. This can make ordinary portfolio management and rebalancing decisions more complicated to implement, can result in the Fund’s current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, which generally results in an increase in the Fund’s expense ratio, and can accelerate the realization of taxable income and cause the Fund to make taxable distributions to shareholders earlier than the Fund otherwise would have. In addition, under certain circumstances, non-redeeming shareholders may be treated as receiving a disproportionately large taxable distribution during or with respect to such year. The impact of these transactions is likely to be greater in highly volatile markets or less liquid markets or for smaller or newer funds or when a significant investor purchases, redeems or owns a substantial portion of the Fund’s shares. Because large redemptions

(for example, \$250,000 or more) can adversely affect a portfolio manager's ability to implement a fund's investment strategy, the Fund also reserves the right to redeem in-kind, subject to certain conditions. Funds that are new or that do not have considerable operating history also face greater risks that their investment strategies may not be successful, because the Fund may launch at an inopportune time or for other reasons. New funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment, trading or other efficiencies. In addition, the Fund may be subject to a "ramp-up" period, during which it may not be fully invested or able to meet its investment objective or principal investment strategies. In general, the Fund may be liquidated without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders, which also may result in disposition of assets and acceleration of taxable capital gains or realization of losses. From time to time, the Adviser or its affiliates may invest "seed" capital in the Fund. These investments are generally intended to enable the Fund to commence investment operations and achieve sufficient scale and may be withdrawn, in whole or in part, at such time as the Adviser or its affiliates determine to be appropriate. The Adviser and its affiliates may, from time to time, hedge some or all of the investment exposure of the seed capital invested in the Fund.

Lending of Securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and financial institutions, provided outstanding loans do not exceed in the aggregate 33⅓% of the value of its total assets and provided that such loans are callable at any time by the Fund and are at all times secured by cash or equivalent collateral that is equal to at least the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. The Fund, however, may not enter into portfolio lending arrangements with the Adviser or any of its affiliates absent appropriate regulatory relief from applicable prohibitions contained in the 1940 Act. The advantage of portfolio lending is that the Fund continues to receive payments in lieu of the interest and dividends of the loaned securities, while at the same time earning interest either directly from the borrower or on the collateral, which may be invested in short-term obligations. As voting or consent rights which accompany loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Fund will follow the policy of calling the loan, in whole or in part as may be appropriate, to permit the exercise of such rights if the matters involved would have a material effect on their investment in the securities which are subject to the loan. The Fund will pay reasonable finders', administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan of securities or may share the interest earned on collateral with the borrower. The Fund has no current intention of lending its portfolio securities. If the Fund were to lend its portfolio securities, payments in lieu of interest made by the borrower to the Fund will not constitute "exempt interest" excluded from taxable income, even if the actual interest would have constituted qualified exempt interest had the Fund held the securities. Such payments in lieu of interest are taxable as ordinary income and such amounts cannot be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders in the form of exempt-interest dividends. Substitute payments received by the Fund representing dividends paid on securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income, and distributions by the Fund of such substitute payments will not constitute qualified dividend income. Substitute payments received by the Fund representing dividends paid on securities loaned out by the Fund will not be treated as dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction. Additionally, substitute payments received by a Fund representing qualified real estate investment trust ("REIT") dividends paid on REIT securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified REIT dividends, and distributions by the Fund of such substitute payments will not be eligible for a 20% deduction currently available for ordinary REIT dividends paid to non-corporate shareholders provided certain other requirements are satisfied (See "Taxes").

Litigation and Enforcement Risk. Companies involved in significant restructuring tend to involve increased litigation risk, including for investors in these companies. This risk may be greater in the event the Fund takes a large position or is otherwise prominently involved. The expense of defending against (or asserting) claims and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would be borne by the Fund (directly if it were directly involved or indirectly in the case claims by or against an underlying company or settlements or judgments paid by an underlying company). Further, ownership of companies over certain threshold levels involves additional filing requirements and substantive regulation on such owners, and if the Fund fails to comply with all of these requirements, the Fund may be forced to disgorge profits, pay fines or otherwise bear losses or other costs from such failure to comply.

In addition, there have been a number of widely reported instances of violations of securities laws through the misuse of confidential information. Such violations may result in substantial liabilities for damages caused to others, for the disgorgement of profits realized and for penalties. Furthermore, if persons associated with a company in which the Fund invested engages in such violations, the Fund could be exposed to losses.

Loans. The Fund may purchase or sell and make loans or other direct debt instruments, including loan participations and interests in credit facilities of various types. Investing directly in loans or other direct debt instruments exposes the Fund to various risks similar to those borne by a creditor. Such risks include the risk of default,

the risk of delayed repayment, and the risk of inadequate collateral. Investments in loans are also less liquid than investments in publicly traded securities and carry less legal protections in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. Unlike debt instruments that are securities, investments in loans are not regulated by federal securities laws or the SEC. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency by the lending bank or other financial intermediary. To the extent the Fund invests in a credit facility or other loan commitment under which the lender is obligated to lend monies to the borrower over time or on demand, the Fund could be subject to continuing calls on its assets by the borrower for the duration of the commitment period.

Corporate loans in which the Fund may invest are generally made to finance internal growth, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, leveraged buy-outs and other corporate activities. A significant portion of the corporate loans purchased by the Fund may represent interests in loans made to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions, known as “leveraged buy-out” transactions, leveraged recapitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. In addition, loans generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell such participations in secondary markets. As a result, the Fund may be unable to sell loans at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or may be able to sell them only at an unattractive price. The Fund may hold investments in loans for a very short period of time when opportunities to resell the investments that the Adviser believes are attractive arise.

Bank loans in which the Fund may invest include senior secured and unsecured floating rate loans of corporations, partnerships, or other entities. These investments potentially expose the Fund to the credit risk of the underlying borrower, and in certain cases, of the financial institution. The Fund’s ability to receive payments in connection with the loan depends primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Even investments in secured loans present risk, as there is no assurance that the collateral securing the loan will be sufficient to satisfy the loan obligation. Transactions involving bank loans have significantly longer settlement periods (e.g., longer than seven days) than more traditional investments. While the Fund maintains access to a line of credit with a financial institution for short-term credit needs, the sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund’s redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans. In some instances, other accounts managed by the Adviser or an affiliate may hold other securities issued by borrowers whose loans may be held in the Fund’s portfolio.

With respect to its management of investments in bank loans, the Adviser may seek to avoid receiving material, non-public information (“Confidential Information”) about the issuers of bank loans being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund’s portfolio. In many instances, borrowers may offer to furnish Confidential Information to prospective investors, and to holders, of the issuer’s loans. The Adviser’s decision not to receive Confidential Information may place the Adviser at a disadvantage relative to other investors in loans (which could have an adverse effect on the price the Fund pays or receives when buying or selling loans). Also, in instances where holders of loans are asked to grant amendments, waivers or consent, the Adviser’s ability to assess their significance or desirability may be adversely affected. For these and other reasons, it is possible that the Adviser’s decision not to receive Confidential Information could adversely affect the Fund’s investment performance.

The Adviser may from time to time come into possession of material, non-public information about the issuers of loans that may be held in the Fund’s portfolio. Possession of such information may in some instances occur despite the Adviser’s efforts to avoid such possession, but in other instances the Adviser may choose to receive such information (for example, in connection with participation in a creditors’ committee with respect to a financially distressed issuer). As, and to the extent, required by applicable law, the Adviser’s ability to trade in these loans for the account of the Fund could potentially be limited by its possession of such information. Such limitations on the Adviser’s ability to trade could have an adverse effect on the Fund by, for example, preventing the Fund from selling a loan that is experiencing a material decline in value. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time.

In some instances, other accounts managed by the Adviser or an affiliate may hold other securities issued by borrowers whose loans may be held in the Fund’s portfolio. These other securities may include, for example, debt securities that are subordinate to the loans held in the Fund’s portfolio, convertible debt or common or preferred equity securities. In certain circumstances, such as if the credit quality of the issuer deteriorates, the interests of holders of these other securities may conflict with the interests of the holders of the issuer’s loans. In such cases, the Adviser may owe conflicting fiduciary duties to the Fund and other client accounts. The Adviser will endeavor to carry out its obligations

to all of its clients to the fullest extent possible, recognizing that in some cases certain clients may achieve a lower economic return, as a result of these conflicting client interests, than if the Adviser's client accounts collectively held only a single category of the issuer's securities.

Lower-Rated Debt Instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in low- to medium- quality bonds (i.e., instruments rated BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P") or Baa or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's")) at the time of purchase by at least one independent rating agency or, if unrated, judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. In doing so, the Fund may invest in below investment grade municipal bonds (those rated BB+/Ba1 or lower), commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. There are no restrictions as to the ratings of debt securities or other instruments acquired by the Fund or the portion of the Fund's assets that may be invested in debt securities or other instruments in a particular rating category. The Adviser also may use internal ratings on unrated securities. A more complete description of the characteristics of bonds in each rating category is included in the appendix to this Statement of Additional Information.

Securities or other instruments rated BBB by S&P or Baa by Moody's (the lowest investment grade ratings) are considered to be of medium grade and to have speculative characteristics. Debt securities rated below investment grade are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Although lower-rated debt and comparable unrated debt securities may offer higher yields than do higher-rated securities, they generally involve greater volatility of price and risk of principal and income, including the possibility of default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of the securities. In addition, the markets in which lower-rated and unrated debt securities or other instruments are traded are more limited than those in which higher-rated securities are traded. Adverse publicity and investors' perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated debt securities or other instruments, especially in a thinly traded market. During periods of thin trading in these markets, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly, and the Fund may have greater difficulty selling and valuing its portfolio securities. (See "Computation of Net Asset Value"). Analyses of the creditworthiness of issuers of lower-rated debt securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher-rated securities, and the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective may, to the extent of investment in lower-rated debt securities, be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analyses than would be the case if the Fund were investing in higher-rated securities. Prices of these securities may be subject to extreme price fluctuations.

Lower-rated debt instruments may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of lower-rated debt securities have been found in some circumstances to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but are generally more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in lower-rated debt securities' prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. These issuers may have a larger amount of outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of holders of lower rated bonds, leaving few or no assets available to repay those bond holders. Adverse changes to the issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of lower rated securities than on those of other higher rated fixed-income securities. If a rating agency gives a debt instrument a lower rating, the value of the instrument may decline because investors may demand a higher rate of return. Ratings represent a rating agency's opinion regarding the quality of the security and are not a guarantee of quality. In addition, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer's financial condition.

A more complete description of the characteristics of bonds in each rating category is included in the appendix to this Statement of Additional Information.

Market Liquidity and Counterparty Credit Risks. While the Fund is subject to limitations on its holdings of illiquid securities (see "Restricted and Illiquid Securities" above), the Fund may experience periods of limited liquidity, or a complete lack of liquidity, of certain of its investments, which may cause the Fund to retain investments longer than anticipated or to dispose of assets at a value that is less than anticipated. Recent years witnessed a liquidity and credit crisis of historic proportions that had a domino effect on financial markets and participants worldwide. While instruments correlated to the residential mortgage market were affected first, ultimately market participants holding a broad range of securities, other financial instruments and commodities and commodities contracts were forced to

liquidate investments, often at deeply discounted prices, in order to satisfy margin calls (i.e., repay debt), shore up their cash reserves, or for other reasons. Among other effects, the turmoil led certain brokers and other lenders to at times be unwilling or less willing to finance new investments or to only offer financing for investments on less favorable terms than had been prevailing in the recent past. Although the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, European Central Bank, and other countries' central banks injected significant liquidity into markets and otherwise made significant funds, guarantees, and other accommodations available to certain financial institutions, elevated levels of market stress and volatility and impaired liquidity, funding, and credit persist. Market shifts of this nature may cause unexpectedly rapid losses in the value of the Fund's positions. It is uncertain how long any liquidity or credit crisis will continue. Government or central bank intervention may not prevent continued or recurring periods of market illiquidity or credit contraction.

Credit risk includes the risk that a counterparty or an issuer of securities or other financial instruments will be unable to meet its contractual obligations and fail to deliver, pay for, or otherwise perform a transaction. Credit risk is incurred when the Fund engages in principal-to-principal transactions outside of regulated exchanges, as well as in transactions on certain exchanges that operate without a clearinghouse or similar credit risk-shifting structure. Recently, several prominent financial market participants have failed or nearly failed to perform their contractual obligations when due—creating a period of great uncertainty in the financial markets, government intervention in certain markets and in certain failing institutions, severe credit and liquidity contractions, early terminations of transactions and related arrangements, and suspended and failed payments and deliveries.

Market Risk and Turmoil. The Fund is subject to market risk. Market risk includes unexpected directional price movements, deviations from historical pricing relationships, changes in the regulatory environment, changes in market volatility, panicked or forced selling of assets and contraction of available credit or other financing sources. The success of the Fund's activities may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances. Although globally and among developed countries there has been a relatively stable political environment for decades, there is no guarantee that such stability will be maintained in the future. International policies, relationships and trade agreements, which have generally been perceived as stable or evolving, appear to be much more in flux. Adjustments in major trade relationships have already been met by retaliatory measures from other countries and could cause potential escalation in protectionist behavior leading to a drag on growth prospects as trade and investment and productivity growth are reinforcing and linked. Other drivers of geopolitical, economic and market risk also may come from, among other things, increased political tension on the domestic and international stages, substantial slowdown and outright recessions in certain markets, pressure on oil prices, rising corporate leverage, continuous abnormally low global interest rates, structural stresses in the European Union, international terrorist activity and armed conflict and risk of armed conflict in the Middle East, East Asia, Eurasia and elsewhere. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters, pandemics or epidemics, or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term. In addition, the expanded influence of social media platforms on the market, combined with the access to low cost retail brokerage, can exacerbate the volatility of particular instruments.

Any of these developments, or the perception that any of these developments are likely to occur or worsen, could have a material adverse effect on economic growth or business activity, result in the relocation of businesses, cause business interruptions, lead to economic recession or depression, and impact the stability of financial markets or financial institutions and the financial and monetary system. The Fund may be affected by these developments in ways that are not foreseeable, and there is a possibility that such developments could have a significant adverse effect on the Fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

Market turmoil may negatively affect the Fund's performance. Such factors may affect the level and volatility of security prices and liquidity of the Fund's investments. Credit markets may become illiquid, credit spreads may widen and the equity markets may lose substantial value. Such market conditions may cause the Fund to suffer substantial losses and/or implement measures that adversely affect the Fund. Changes in the value of securities may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

Municipal Bonds. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Government obligations in which the Fund may invest also include municipal securities, which are obligations, often bonds and notes, issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies, authorities and instrumentalities, the interest on which is typically exempt from

federal income tax. Interest on certain municipal securities may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). To the extent a Fund invests in such securities, shareholders subject to the AMT may not receive the expected tax benefits of those investments. From time to time, proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption from interest on municipal securities are introduced before Congress. Proposals also may be introduced before state legislatures. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of municipal securities and their value would be affected.

Municipal bonds are generally considered riskier investments than Treasury securities. The prices and yields on municipal securities are subject to change from time to time and depend upon a variety of factors, including general money market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer (or other entities whose financial resources are supporting the municipal security), general conditions in the market for tax-exempt obligations, the size of a particular offering and the maturity of the obligation and the rating(s) of the issue. Municipal securities are subject to interest rate risk, and their market value will generally decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall, with longer-duration securities typically exhibiting greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. Contrary to historical trends, in recent years, the market has encountered downgrades, increased rates of default and lower yields on municipal bonds. This is a product of significant reductions in revenues for many states and municipalities as well as residual effects of a generally weakened economy. Municipal securities also may be subject to early redemption or call provisions, which could require a Fund to reinvest proceeds at lower interest rates, thereby reducing income.

The Fund’s investments in municipal securities rely on the opinion of the issuer’s bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors’ counsel, that the interest paid on those securities will not be subject to federal income tax. Tax opinions are generally provided at the time the municipal security is initially issued, and neither the Fund nor the Adviser will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. However, tax opinions are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), and if any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security’s tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liability for the current or past years and shareholders may have to file amended tax returns and pay additional taxes, interest and penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities. The municipal securities market may experience periods of reduced liquidity, particularly during times of market stress, which could further impair the Fund’s ability to sell securities at favorable prices. The Fund also may be adversely impacted by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives may be affected by changes in federal and state income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of the municipal securities. This could in turn affect the Fund’s net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels.

Municipal Lease Obligations. Municipal lease obligations are issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of land, equipment and facilities, such as state and municipal vehicles, telecommunications and computer equipment, and other capital assets. Municipal lease obligations, a type of municipal security, may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase contract or a conditional sales contract. Interest payments on qualifying municipal lease obligations are generally exempt from federal income taxes. Interest on certain municipal lease obligations may be subject to the AMT, which could reduce the after-tax return to shareholders subject to the AMT.

Municipal lease obligations are generally subject to greater risks than general obligation or revenue bonds. State laws set forth requirements that states or municipalities must meet in order to issue municipal obligations, and such obligations may contain a covenant by the issuer to budget for, appropriate, and make payments due under the obligation. However, certain municipal lease obligations may contain “non-appropriation” clauses which provide that the issuer is not obligated to make payments on the obligation in future years unless funds have been appropriated for this purpose each year. The likelihood of non-appropriation may increase during periods of fiscal stress, budgetary constraints, or political uncertainty affecting the issuer. If not enough money is appropriated to make the lease payments, the leased property may be repossessed as security for holders of the municipal lease obligation. In such an event, there is no assurance that the property’s private sector or re-leasing value will be enough to make all outstanding payments on the municipal lease obligation or that the payments will continue to be tax-free. Additionally, it may be difficult to dispose of the underlying capital asset in the event of non-appropriation or other default. Municipal lease obligations may be less liquid and more difficult to value than other municipal securities, particularly during periods of market stress. Direct investments by the Fund in municipal lease obligations may be deemed illiquid and therefore subject to the Fund’s percentage limitations for illiquid investments and the risks of holding illiquid investments.

Municipal Market Data Rate Locks. A Municipal Market Data Rate Lock (“MMD Rate Lock”) permits the Fund to lock in a specified municipal interest rate for a portion of its portfolio to preserve a return on a particular investment or a portion of its portfolio as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities to be purchased at a later date. MMD Rate Locks may be used for hedging purposes. An MMD Rate Lock is an agreement between two parties, the Fund and an MMD Rate Lock provider, pursuant to which the parties agree to make payments to each other on a notional amount, contingent upon whether the Municipal Market Data AAA General Obligation Scale is above or below a specified level on the expiration date of the contract. There can be no assurance that changes in the Municipal Market Data AAA General Obligation Scale will be correlated with changes in the value of the municipal securities held or to be acquired by the Fund.

MMD Rate Locks involve the risk that municipal yields will move in the direction opposite than the direction anticipated by the Fund. Use of MMD Rate Locks may magnify losses or cause the Fund to forego gains if interest rate movements differ from those anticipated. The risk of loss with respect to MMD Rate Locks is limited to the amount of payments the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an MMD Rate Lock defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss consists of the amount of payments that the Fund contractually is entitled to receive. MMD Rate Locks are typically traded in over-the-counter markets and may be subject to liquidity, valuation and counterparty risks. If there is a default by the counterparty, the Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction, but they could be difficult to enforce. (See also the discussion in “*Derivatives Transactions*” above.)

Options on Market Indices. The Fund may write call options on broadly based stock and bond market indices only if at the time of writing it holds a portfolio of stocks or bonds listed on such index. When the Fund writes a call option on a broadly based market index, it will generally put into an account or in escrow with its custodian any combination of cash, cash equivalents or “qualified securities” with a market value at the time the option is written of not less than 100% of the current index value times the multiplier times the number of contracts. A “qualified security” is a security which is listed on a securities exchange or on the NASDAQ against which the Fund has not written a call option and which has not been hedged by the sale of market index futures. Other “coverage” arrangements also may be used as permitted by applicable law.

Index prices may be distorted if trading in certain securities included in the index is interrupted. Trading in the index options also may be interrupted in certain circumstances, such as if trading were halted in a substantial number of securities included in the index. If this occurred, the Fund would not be able to close out options which it had purchased or written and, if restrictions on exercise were imposed, might be unable to exercise an option it held, which could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

If the Fund were assigned an exercise notice on a call it has written, it would be required to liquidate portfolio securities in order to satisfy the exercise, unless it has other liquid assets that are sufficient to satisfy the exercise of the call. When the Fund has written a call, there is also a risk that the market may decline between the time the Fund has a call exercised against it, at a price which is fixed as of the closing level of the index on the date of exercise, and the time it is able to sell securities in its portfolio. The Fund will not learn that an index option has been exercised until the day following the exercise date but, unlike a call on a security where it would be able to deliver the underlying securities in settlement, the Fund may have to sell part of its securities portfolio in order to make settlement in cash, and the price of such securities might decline before they can be sold. For example, even if an index call which the Fund has written is “covered” by an index call held by the Fund with the same strike price, it will bear the risk that the level of the index may decline between the close of trading on the date the exercise notice is filed with the Options Clearing Corporation and the close of trading on the date the Fund exercises the call it holds or the time it sells the call, which in either case would occur no earlier than the day following the day the exercise notice was filed.

Options Transactions. Certain transactions in options on securities and on stock indices may be useful in limiting the Fund’s investment risk and augmenting its investment return. However, the amount (if any) of the Fund’s assets that will be involved in options transactions is anticipated to be small relative to the Fund’s total assets. Accordingly, it is expected that only a relatively small portion of the Fund’s investment return will be attributable to transactions in options on securities and on stock indices. The Fund may invest in options transactions involving options on treasuries, securities and on stock indices that are traded on U.S. and foreign exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets.

A call option is a contract pursuant to which the purchaser, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the equity or debt security underlying the option at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. With respect to a call option on a stock index, the purchaser is entitled to receive cash if the underlying stock index rises sufficiently above its level at the time the option was purchased. The writer of the call option, who receives the

premium, has the obligation, upon exercise of the option, to deliver the underlying equity or debt security against payment of the exercise price. With respect to a call option on a stock index, the writer has the obligation to deliver cash if the underlying index rises sufficiently above its level when the option was purchased.

A put option gives the purchaser, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying equity or debt security at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. With respect to a put option on a stock index, the purchaser is entitled to receive cash if the underlying index falls sufficiently below its level at the time the option was purchased. The writer of the put, who receives the premium, has the obligation to buy the underlying equity or debt security upon exercise at the exercise price. With respect to a put option on a stock index, the writer has the obligation to deliver cash if the underlying index falls sufficiently below its level when the option was purchased. The price of an option will reflect, among other things, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying financial instrument or index, the price volatility of the underlying financial instrument or index, the remaining term of the option, supply and demand of such options and interest rates.

One purpose of purchasing call options is to hedge against an increase in the price of securities that the Fund ultimately intends to buy. Hedge protection is provided during the life of the call because the Fund, as the holder of the call, is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price, and, in the case of a call on a stock index, is entitled to receive cash if the underlying index rises sufficiently. However, if the value of a security underlying a call option or the general market or a market sector does not rise sufficiently when the Fund has purchased a call option on the underlying instrument, that option may result in a loss.

Securities and options exchanges have established limitations on the maximum number of options that an investor or group of investors acting in concert may write. It is possible that the Fund, other mutual funds advised by the Adviser and other clients of the Adviser may be considered such a group. Position limits may restrict the Fund's ability to purchase or sell options on particular securities and on stock indices.

Private Investment Funds and Other Unregistered Pooled Investment Vehicles. The Fund may invest in private investment funds or other unregistered pooled investment vehicles. Such vehicles are not registered under the Investment Company Act and are therefore not subject to the extensive regulatory requirements it imposes. Private investment funds or other unregistered pooled investment vehicles typically do not disclose the contents of their portfolios, which may make it difficult for the Fund to independently verify the value of an investment in a private investment fund or other unregistered pooled investment vehicle. In addition, the Fund may not be able to withdraw an investment in a private investment fund or other unregistered pooled investment vehicle except at certain designated times, presenting the risk that the Fund would not be able to withdraw from a private investment fund or other unregistered pooled investment vehicle as soon as desired, especially during periods of volatility in markets in which such a private investment fund or other unregistered pooled investment vehicle invests. Investments in private investment funds or other unregistered pooled investment vehicles may be subject to the Fund's limitations on investments in "illiquid securities," as described above. To the extent the Fund invests in private investment funds other unregistered pooled investment vehicles, its performance will be affected by the performance of those private investment funds other unregistered pooled investment vehicles.

Recent Market Conditions and Events. There have been and may continue to be periods of elevated stress and volatility in financial markets. Although stresses associated with the 2008 financial crisis in the United States and global economies peaked over a decade ago, financial markets remain susceptible to recurring episodes of heightened volatility, restrictive credit conditions, reduced confidence in key market participants and broadly negative investor sentiment, which may be concentrated in particular sectors, asset classes or geographic regions. Political developments, trade policies and disputes (including sanctions), tax and budgetary measures, sovereign debt concerns, geopolitical tensions, environmental and public health risks, and actions by central banks (including the withdrawal or "tapering" of market support and changes in interest rate targets) may, individually or in combination, contribute to instability in global economies and financial markets. Geopolitical events, including armed conflicts and related sanctions, may disrupt global trade, energy markets, commodity supplies and financial systems, with potentially rapid and widespread effects on asset prices and market liquidity. Public health events, including the emergence of new variants of infectious diseases, may also lead to renewed government actions, shifts in consumer behavior or supply chain disruptions, which could adversely affect economic activity and financial markets. In addition, evolving monetary and fiscal policies, including efforts by central banks to address inflation, financial stability or economic growth, may result in higher interest rates, tighter financial conditions and increased volatility across equity, fixed income and other markets. Market expectations regarding inflation, interest rates and economic growth may change rapidly, potentially leading to abrupt repricing of

assets, reduced liquidity and increased correlations among asset classes. These conditions may persist or recur and could adversely affect market functioning, asset valuations and the Fund's investment performance.

Reference Rate Transition Risk. The London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR," which had historically been a principal floating rate benchmark in the financial markets, has been discontinued. Its discontinuation has affected financial markets generally and may affect the Fund's operations, finances and investments to the extent the Fund holds instruments that transitioned from LIBOR to alternative reference rates. The UK Financial Conduct Authority, the regulator of the LIBOR administrator, has ceased publication of LIBOR tenors.

As an alternative to LIBOR, market participants have generally adopted the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as a replacement for U.S. dollar LIBOR, and other risk-free rates have been adopted in global markets. These alternative reference rates differ from LIBOR in important respects, including their calculation methodologies and market conventions, and may perform differently in certain market conditions.

Uncertainty regarding the development, adoption, market acceptance or future reform of alternative reference rates, as well as the potential discontinuation or modification of other reference rates, may adversely affect the value, liquidity or return of reference rate-based instruments. The ultimate impact of these changes on the Fund, issuers of instruments in which the Fund invests, and financial markets generally remains uncertain.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may purchase securities and concurrently enter into "repurchase agreements." A repurchase agreement typically involves a purchase of an investment contract from a selling financial institution such as a bank or broker-dealer, which contract is fully secured by government obligations or other debt securities. The agreement provides that the purchaser will sell the underlying securities back to the institution at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future, usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The difference between the purchase price and the resale price represents the interest earned by the purchase, which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the financial institution, the purchaser may be delayed in selling the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement. Further, the law is unsettled regarding the rights of the purchaser if the financial institution which is a party to the repurchase agreement petitions for bankruptcy or otherwise becomes subject to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Restricted and Illiquid Instruments. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which generally includes any security that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. A security may be "illiquid" for various reasons, including that it may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale ("restricted securities"). Illiquid securities may be priced at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees. Restricted securities that are not illiquid (generally as determined under the analysis in the next paragraph) will not be subject to the 15% limit. Generally, restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the 1933 Act. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse between the time of the decision to sell and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than that which prevailed when it decided to sell. Unanticipated episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemptions. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or unfavorable conditions. Illiquidity may be exacerbated during periods of market disruption, regulatory change or significant redemption activity.

The Fund may purchase securities that have been privately placed but that are eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. That rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, to trade in privately placed securities that have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, will consider whether securities purchased under Rule 144A are illiquid and thus subject to the Fund's restriction on investing in illiquid securities. A determination as to whether a Rule 144A (or similarly restricted) security is liquid is a factual issue requiring an evaluation of a number of factors. In making this determination, which would be made only if consistent with the liquidity risk management program described above, the Adviser will consider the trading markets for the specific security, taking into account the unregistered nature of the security. Investing in Rule 144A (or similarly restricted) securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if other qualified buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

The market for lower-quality debt instruments, including junk bonds, is generally less liquid than the market for higher-quality debt securities, and at times it may become difficult to sell lower-quality debt securities. The Fund will invest significantly in debt securities that are rated below investment grade, will be subject to greater liquidity risk than would an investment fund investing in higher rated securities. While no risk management program can be fail-safe, in accordance with Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act the Fund has adopted and implemented a written liquidity risk management program, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, that is believed to be reasonably designed to assess and manage the Fund's liquidity risk.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a debt security owned by a fund coupled with an agreement by such fund to repurchase the instrument at a stated price, date and interest payment. The Fund will use the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement to purchase other debt securities or to enter into repurchase agreements maturing not later than the expiration of the prior reverse repurchase agreement. When the Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will have securities designated to repurchase its securities.

The Fund will enter into a reverse repurchase agreement only when the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the transaction. Under the Investment Company Act, reverse repurchase agreements will be considered to be borrowings by the Fund and, therefore, may be subject to the same risks involved in any borrowing. The Fund may not enter into a reverse repurchase agreement if, as a result, its current obligations under such agreements would exceed one-third the value of its net assets computed at the time the reverse repurchase agreement is entered into.

Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

Securities Issued in PIPE Transactions. The Fund may invest in securities that are purchased in private investment in public equity ("PIPE") transactions. Securities acquired by the Fund in such transactions are subject to resale restrictions under securities laws. While issuers in PIPE transactions typically agree that they will register the securities for resale by the Fund after the transaction closes (thereby removing resale restrictions), there is no guarantee that the securities will in fact be registered. In addition, a PIPE issuer may require the Fund to agree to other resale restrictions as a condition to the sale of such securities. Thus, the Fund's ability to resell securities acquired in PIPE transactions may be limited, and even though a public market may exist for such securities, the securities held by the Fund may be deemed illiquid.

Short Sales. The Fund may engage in short sales of derivative instruments (e.g., U.S. Treasury futures) (see also the discussion under "*Futures and Options on Futures*"). In doing so, the Fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as borrowing costs, which may negatively impact the Fund's performance. Further, short positions introduce more risk than long positions, because the maximum sustainable loss on a security purchased (held long) is limited to the amount paid for the security, whereas there is no maximum attainable price of the shorted security (though shorting "against the box" effectively limits loss to the amount paid for the security). Thus, securities sold short may have unlimited risk. In addition, because U.S. market regulations prohibit "naked" short selling, the Fund must, at the time of the shorting transaction, be able to "locate" and have access to the security being shorted as what is referred to as "cover" for the transaction. Failure to complete or maintain a "locate" would mean that a desired shorting transaction could not be entered into or, if open, maintained. The prospect of such a forced close of the position can cause the Fund to incur expense or loss. Shorting of illiquid securities increases this risk.

SOFR. SOFR is intended to be a broad measure of the cost of borrowing funds overnight in transactions that are collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated based on transaction-level repo data collected from various sources. For each trading day, SOFR is calculated as a volume-weighted median rate derived from such data.

SOFR is calculated and published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York ("FRBNY"). If data from a given source required by the FRBNY to calculate SOFR is unavailable for any day, then the most recently available data for that segment will be used, with certain adjustments. If errors are discovered in the transaction data or the calculations underlying SOFR after its initial publication on a given day, SOFR may be republished at a later time that day. Rate revisions will be effected only on the day of initial publication and will be republished only if the change in the rate exceeds one basis point.

Because SOFR is a financing rate based on overnight secured funding transactions, it differs fundamentally from LIBOR. LIBOR was intended to be an unsecured rate that represents interbank funding costs for different short-term

maturities or tenors. It was a forward-looking rate reflecting expectations regarding interest rates for the applicable tenor. Thus, LIBOR was intended to be sensitive, in certain respects, to bank credit risk and to term interest rate risk. In contrast, SOFR is a secured overnight rate reflecting the credit of U.S. Treasury securities as collateral. Thus, it is largely insensitive to credit-risk considerations and to short-term interest rate risks. SOFR is a transaction-based rate, and it has been more volatile than other benchmark or market rates, such as three-month LIBOR, during certain periods. For these reasons, among others, there is no assurance that SOFR, or rates derived from SOFR, will perform in the same or similar way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no assurance that SOFR-based rates will be a suitable substitute for LIBOR. SOFR has a limited history, having been first published in April 2018. The future performance of SOFR, and SOFR-based reference rates, cannot be predicted based on SOFR's history or otherwise. Levels of SOFR in the future, including following the discontinuation of LIBOR, may bear little or no relation to historical levels of SOFR, LIBOR or other rates.

Special Risks of Over-the-Counter Derivative Transactions. Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) derivative transactions differ from exchange-traded derivative transactions in several respects. OTC derivatives are transacted directly with dealers and not with a clearing corporation. Without the availability of a clearing corporation, OTC derivative pricing is normally done by reference to information from market makers, which information is carefully monitored by the Adviser and verified in appropriate cases. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and related regulatory developments may ultimately require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and SEC defined as “swaps” including non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards, OTC foreign exchange options and swaptions. To date, certain interest rate swaps and credit default swaps are already subject to such requirements. Mandatory exchange trading and clearing requirements have been phased-in based on type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

As OTC derivatives are transacted directly with dealers, there is a risk of nonperformance by the dealer as a result of the insolvency of such dealer or otherwise. Counterparty failures may occur suddenly and without warning, and a Fund's contractual remedies may be limited or difficult to enforce. An OTC derivative may only be terminated voluntarily by entering into a closing transaction with the dealer with whom the Fund originally dealt. Any such cancellation may require the Fund to pay a premium to that dealer. In those cases in which the Fund has entered into a covered derivative transaction and cannot voluntarily terminate the derivative, the Fund will not be able to sell the underlying security until the derivative expires or is exercised or different cover is substituted. There is also no assurance that the Fund will be able to liquidate an OTC derivative at any time prior to expiration.

Structured Notes. The Fund may invest in structured notes, the value of which is linked to currencies, interest rates, other commodities, indices or other financial indicators. Structured securities differ from other types of securities in which the Fund may invest in several respects. For example, the coupon dividend and/or redemption amount at maturity may be increased or decreased depending on changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

Investment in structured securities involves certain risks. In addition to the credit risk of the security's issuer and the normal risks of price changes in response to changes in interest rates, the redemption amount may decrease as a result of changes in the price of the underlying instrument. Further, in the case of certain structured securities, the coupon and/or dividend may be reduced to zero, and any further declines in the value of the underlying instrument may then reduce the redemption amount payable on maturity. Finally, structured securities may be more volatile than the price of the underlying instrument.

Substantial Ownership Positions. The Fund may accumulate substantial positions in the securities or even gain control of individual companies. At times, the Fund also may seek the right to designate one or more persons to serve on the boards of directors of companies in which they invest. The designation of directors and any other exercise of management or control could expose the assets of the Fund to claims by the underlying company, its security holders and its creditors. Under these circumstances, the Fund might be named as a defendant in a lawsuit or regulatory action. The outcome of such disputes, which may affect the value of the Fund's positions, may be difficult to anticipate and the possibility of successful claims against the Fund that would require the payout of Fund assets to the claimant(s) cannot be precluded. Substantial ownership positions also may be more difficult or expensive to liquidate. At times regulatory or company-specific requirements may limit or block trading in a company's securities by those deemed to be company “insiders” (officers, directors and certain large shareholders). These limitations may or may not be related to the possession of a company's material non-public information.

Trade Claims. The Fund may invest in trade claims. Trade claims are interests in amounts owed to suppliers of goods or services and are purchased from creditors of companies in financial difficulty and often involved in bankruptcy proceedings. Trade claims offer investors the potential for profits since they are sometimes purchased at a significant discount from face value and, consequently, may generate capital appreciation in the event that the market value of the claim increases as the debtor's financial position improves or the claim is paid. Investing in trade claims exposes the Fund to various risks similar to those borne by a creditor. Investments in trade claims are also less liquid than investments in publicly traded securities, and there is no guarantee that the debtor will be able to satisfy the obligation on the trade claim. Additionally, there can be restrictions on the purchase, sale, and/or transferability of trade claims during all or part of a bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding. Trade claims are subject to risks not generally associated with standardized securities and instruments due to the nature of the claims purchased. Trade claims may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

U.S. Government Securities. Among the types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest are obligations of the United States government. United States government obligations include Treasury Notes, Bonds and Bills which are direct obligations of the United States government backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, and securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States government ("government-sponsored entities" or "GSEs"). Such GSE securities may be (i) guaranteed by the United States Treasury, such as securities of the Government National Mortgage Association, or (ii) supported by the issuer's authority to borrow from the United States Treasury and backed by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality itself, such as securities of the Federal Intermediate Land Banks, Federal Land Banks, Bank of Cooperatives, Federal Home Loan Banks, Tennessee Valley Authority and Farmers Home Administration. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry United States government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund itself and do not guarantee the market prices of such securities. Securities issued by certain GSEs, including the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are neither issued nor guaranteed by the United States Treasury and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. In most cases, such securities are supported only by the credit of the issuing entity. The market values of U.S. government securities may be affected by changes in market demand, interest rates and broader market conditions. Fluctuations in demand for such securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in their market values.

Zero Coupon Bonds. Zero Coupon and Pay-in-Kind Securities do not immediately produce cash income. These securities are issued at an original issue discount, with the full value, including accrued interest, paid at maturity. Interest income may be reportable annually, even though no annual payments are made. Market prices of zero coupon bonds tend to be more volatile than bonds that pay interest regularly. Pay-in-kind securities are securities that have interest payable by delivery of additional securities. Upon maturity, the holder is entitled to receive the aggregate par value of the securities. Zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities may be subject to greater fluctuation in value and less liquidity in the event of adverse market conditions than comparably rated securities paying cash interest at regular interest payment periods. Prices on non-cash-paying instruments may be more sensitive to changes in the issuer's financial condition, fluctuation in interest rates and market demand/supply imbalances than cash-paying securities with similar credit ratings, and thus may be more speculative. Special tax considerations are associated with investing in certain lower-grade securities, such as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities, including accrual of original issue discount earned on zero coupon securities which must be included in the Fund's income. Thus, to continue to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company and to avoid U.S. federal income excise tax on undistributed income, the Fund may be required to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives.

Change of Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is not a fundamental policy and, accordingly, may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified in writing a minimum of 60 days in advance of any change in investment objective. Shareholder approval also is required to change the Fund's policy that is listed as "fundamental" below. Generally, the required shareholder vote is specified by the 1940 Act as a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities, which means for purposes of the Act (A) a vote of 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting of shareholders where at least 50% of the total outstanding voting securities are present at the meeting, or (B) a vote of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less. Portions of the Fund's fundamental investment restrictions provide the Fund with flexibility to change their limitations in connection with

changes in applicable law, rules, regulations or exemptive relief. The language used in these restrictions provides the necessary flexibility to allow the Board of Trustees to respond efficiently to these kinds of developments without the delay and expense of a shareholder meeting.

Investment Restrictions of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

The following investment restrictions are fundamental policies of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. The Fund may not:

1. Change its sub-classification under the Investment Company Act from diversified to non-diversified;
2. Borrow money or issue senior securities, as defined for purposes of the 1940 Act Laws, Interpretations and Exemptions, except as permitted by the 1940 Act Laws, Interpretations and Exemptions;
3. Underwrite the securities of other issuers. This restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities, regardless of whether the Fund may be considered to be an underwriter under the 1933 Act;
4. Make investments that will result in the concentration of its investments in the securities of issuers primarily engaged in the same industry or group of industries. The term concentration generally refers to the Fund investing more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries. This restriction does not limit the Fund's investments in (i) obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, (ii) tax-exempt obligations issued by governments or political subdivisions of governments or (iii) repurchase agreements collateralized by such obligations;
5. Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This restriction does not prevent the Fund from investing in issuers that invest, deal or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or interests therein, or investing in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein;
6. Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments or as otherwise discussed below. This restriction does not prevent the Fund from engaging in transactions involving futures contracts and options thereon or investing in securities that are secured by physical commodities in accordance with applicable law and without registering as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act. Nor does this restriction prevent the Fund from purchasing or selling precious metals directly or purchasing or selling precious metal commodity contracts or options on such contracts;
7. Make loans except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act Laws, Interpretations and Exemptions. This restriction does not prevent the Fund from, among other things, purchasing debt obligations, entering repurchase agreements, loaning its assets to broker-dealers or institutional investors or investing in loans, including assignments and participation interests; and

The Fund has adopted a fundamental investment restriction pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Names Rule Restriction"). Pursuant to the Names Rule Restriction, the Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. The Fund will consider both direct investments and indirect investments (e.g., investments in other investment companies, derivatives and synthetic instruments with economic characteristics similar to the direct investments that meet the Names Rule Restriction) when determining compliance with the Name Rule Restriction. The Fund "counts" relevant derivative positions towards its "80% of assets" allocation and, in doing so, values each position at the price at which it is held on the Fund's books (generally market price, but anticipates valuing each such position for purposes of assessing compliance with this test at notional value in connection with new rules requiring that treatment).

The following investment restrictions are non-fundamental policies, which may be changed at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Each of these operate as explanations or interpretations of a fundamental policy of the Fund. The Fund may not:

- a. With respect to 75% of its total assets, purchase securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities), if, as a result, (i) more than 5%

of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (ii) the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer;

- b. Borrow money in an amount that exceeds 33⅓% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings). The Fund may borrow as a means to incur leverage, for temporary or emergency purposes, in anticipation of or in response to adverse market conditions, or for cash management purposes; and
- c. Lend more than 33⅓% of its total assets.

Except for investments in illiquid securities and borrowing under non-fundamental restriction (b), the foregoing limitations will apply at the time of the purchase of a security. Several of these fundamental investment restrictions include the defined terms "1940 Act Laws, Interpretations and Exemptions." This term means the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, as such statute, rules and regulations are amended from time to time or are interpreted from time to time by the staff of the SEC and any exemptive order or similar relief granted to the Fund.

For purposes of investment restriction 4 above, an issuer shall be deemed the sole issuer of a security when its assets and revenues are separate from other governmental entities and its securities are backed only by its assets and revenues. Similarly, in the case of a nongovernmental user, such as an industrial corporation or a privately owned or operated hospital, if the security is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then such nongovernmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. Where a security is also backed by the enforceable obligation of a superior or unrelated governmental entity or other entity (other than a bond insurer), it shall also be included in the computation of securities owned that are issued by such governmental or other entity.

For purposes of investment restriction 4 above, to the extent that the income from a municipal bond is derived principally from the assets and revenues of non-governmental users, the securities will be deemed to be from the industry of that non-governmental user. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, it will consider the investments of the underlying investment companies when determining compliance with the limitation set forth in investment restriction 4 above, to the extent the Fund has sufficient information about such investments. For purposes of this limitation, all sovereign debt of a single country will be considered investments in a single industry.

For purposes of investment restriction 4 above, the Adviser, where applicable, may determine an "industry" by using a recognized industry classification service including, but not limited to, industry classifications established by Bloomberg, with certain modifications. The Adviser also may include additional industries as separate classifications, to the extent applicable. Because the Adviser has determined that certain categories within, or in addition to third-party classifications have unique investment characteristics, additional industries may be included as industry classifications. This policy will be interpreted to give broad authority to the Fund as to how to classify issuers within or among industries. The Fund may change the sources used for determining industry classifications without shareholder approval.

The foregoing limitations will apply at the time of purchase of a security. Several of these fundamental investment restrictions include the defined terms "1940 Act Laws, Interpretations and Exemptions." This term means the Investment Company Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, as such statute, rules and regulations are amended from time to time or are interpreted from time to time by the staff of the SEC and any exemptive order or similar relief granted to the Fund.

Performance

Total Return. From time to time, the Fund advertises its average annual total returns. Returns may be calculated both on a before-tax and an after-tax basis (and are so presented in the Prospectuses with respect to the Fund's largest and/or oldest share class). Returns are based on past performance and are not an indication of future performance.

Unless otherwise noted, results shown will reflect any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect during the periods presented.

As noted above, returns also may be calculated on certain after-tax bases under similar assumptions and using similar formulae as specified by the SEC. For example, returns may be calculated after taxes on distributions, which assume reinvestment of the amount of any distributions less applicable taxes on such distributions. Returns also may be calculated after taxes on distributions and the sale (redemption) of Fund shares. After-tax returns assume the highest

individual federal income tax rate for each year included in the calculation. The effect of applicable tax credits, such as the foreign tax credit, is taken into account in accordance with federal tax law. Such returns do not reflect the effect of state and local taxes, nor do they reflect the phase-outs of certain federal exemptions, deductions, and credits at various income levels, or the impact of the federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, actual after-tax returns depend on each investor's individual tax situation, which may differ from the returns presented. For instance, after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their funds in tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Historical performance results for the Fund are not yet available as it is newly organized.

Comparison of Portfolio Performance. From time to time the Trust may discuss in sales literature and advertisements, specific performance grades or rankings or other information as published by recognized mutual fund statistical services, such as Morningstar, Inc. or Lipper Analytical Services, Inc., or by publications of general interest such as *Barron's*, *Business Week*, *Forbes*, *Fortune*, *Kiplinger's Personal Finance*, *Money*, *Morningstar Mutual Funds*, *The Wall Street Journal* or *Worth*. Criteria associated with the performance grades or rankings may vary widely. Any given performance grade or ranking should not be considered representative of the Fund's performance for any future period.

Portfolio Turnover. Purchases and sales of portfolio instruments will be made whenever appropriate, in the investment adviser's view, to achieve the Fund's investment objective. The rate of portfolio turnover is calculated by dividing the lesser of the cost of purchases or the proceeds from sales of portfolio instruments (excluding short-term U.S. government obligations and other short-term investments) for the particular fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio instruments (excluding short-term U.S. government obligations and short-term investments) owned by the Fund during the particular fiscal year. There are transaction costs due to the bid/ask spread in the case of bonds or commissions in the case of stocks. Although higher portfolio turnover rates are likely to result in higher brokerage commissions (or wider spreads in the case of bonds) paid by the Fund, higher levels of realized capital gains and more short-term capital gain (taxable to individuals at ordinary income tax rates) than lower portfolio turnover rates, portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor when management deems portfolio changes appropriate to achieve the Fund's stated objective.

During the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average of its portfolio.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

The business of the Trust is managed by its Board of Trustees, which elects officers responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund and for the execution of the policies formulated by the Board of Trustees.

Pertinent information regarding the members of the Board of Trustees and principal officers of the Trust is set forth below. Some of the Trustees and officers are employees of the Adviser and its affiliates. At least a majority of the Trust's Board of Trustees are not "interested persons" as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES⁽¹⁾

Name, Address and <u>Age</u>	Position(s) Held with the <u>Trust</u>	Term of Office ⁽²⁾ and Length of Time <u>Served</u>	Principal Occupation(s) During Past <u>5 Years</u>	Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by <u>Trustee</u>	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past <u>Five (5) Years</u>
Lisa Anderson..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born October 1950)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Special Lecturer and James T. Shotwell Professor of International Relations Emerita at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs; prior to January 2016, President of the American University in Cairo	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Member Emerita, Human Rights Watch; Member, Advisory Board, School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, American University in Cairo; Member, Advisory Board, Kluge Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC; Trustee, Hertie School of Governance (Berlin); Trustee, Tufts University; Trustee, Aga Khan University

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past Five (5) Years</u>
Candace K. Beinecke* 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born November 1946)	Trustee (Chair)	June 2025 to present	Senior Counsel, Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP; prior to April 2017, Chair, Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (Chair) (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund (Chair); Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund (Chair); Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund (Chair); Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (Chair) (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (Chair) (2 portfolios); Lead Trustee Vornado Realty Trust; Trustee and Co-Chair, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Director, Partnership for New York City
Peter W. Davidson 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born May 1959)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Chief Executive Officer, Aligned Climate Capital LLC; prior to January 2019, Chief Executive Officer, Aligned Intermediary; prior to June 2015, Executive Director of the Loan Program Office at the U.S. Department of Energy	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Board member, BrightNight Holding; Summit Ridge Energy; Chairman, JM Kaplan Fund; Chairman, Green-Wood Cemetery; Board member, Nyle Water Systems; Member, Aligned Climate Capital LLC

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past Five (5) Years</u>
Jean D. Hamilton 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born January 1947)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Private Investor/Independent Consultant/Member, Brock Capital Group LLC	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Chairman, Investment Committee, Thomas Cole National Historic Site; Member, Investment Advisory Committee, Liz Claiborne and Art Ortenberg Foundation; prior to June 2012, Director, Four Nations; prior to May 2022, Director, RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd
William M. Kelly 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born February 1944)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Private Investor	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Trustee Emeritus, St. Anselm College

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past Five (5) Years</u>
Paul J. Lawler 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born May 1948)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Private Investor	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Trustee Emeritus, The American University in Cairo; Trustee, registered investment company advised by affiliates of Blackstone Inc. (1 portfolio); Director, Historic Eastfield Foundation
Mandakini Puri 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born February 1960)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Independent Consultant and Private Investor; prior to May 2013, Managing Director and Co-Head of BlackRock Private Equity	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Trustee, Vornado Realty Trust; Director, Alexander's Inc.; Trustee, V&A Americas Foundation; prior to June 2021, Member, Wharton School Graduate Executive Board; prior to June 2018, Director, Validus Holdings

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past Five (5) Years</u>
Scott Sleyster..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born January 1960)	Trustee	September 2025 to present ⁽³⁾	Prior to February 2025, Executive Vice President and Head of Market Competitiveness at Prudential Financial	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Board of directors, North Star Academy; Trustee, Princeton Theological Seminary; Member of Columbia University's Climate Board of Advisors

⁽¹⁾ Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined in the Investment Company Act.

⁽²⁾ The term of office of each Independent Trustee is indefinite.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Sleyster was nominated as a new Trustee in April 2025. He commenced service on the Board of Trustees upon his election and eligibility to serve as an Independent Trustee in September 2025.

* Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP has provided legal services to an entity in which one of the Adviser’s former parent companies holds indirectly a minority equity interest. That matter is now concluded. Ms. Beinecke, a senior counsel at the firm, had no role or economic interest in this matter. She is not a partner of the firm and will not share in the revenue from this matter, which, in any event, will represent only a de minimis percentage of firm revenue. The Board believes that this matter does not impact Ms. Beinecke’s status as an Independent Trustee.

INTERESTED TRUSTEES⁽¹⁾

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office⁽²⁾ and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held by Trustee During Past Five (5) Years</u>
John P. Arnhold 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born December 1953)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	Director, First Eagle Holdings, Inc.; Managing Member, Arnhold LLC; prior to July 2017, Director, First Eagle Investment Management LLC; President, First Eagle Funds; President, First Eagle Variable Funds; Director, FEF Distributors, LLC; prior to March 2016, Co-President and Co-CEO First Eagle Holdings, Inc.; CIO and Chairman, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; CEO and Chairman, FEF Distributors, LLC	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Chairman and Director, Arnhold Ceramics; Director, The Arnhold Foundation; Director, The Mulago Foundation; Director, WNET.org; Trustee Emeritus, Trinity Episcopal Schools Corp.; Trustee, Jazz at Lincoln Center; Life Trustee, International Tennis Hall of Fame; Advisor, Investment Committee of the USTA; Managing Member, New Eagle Holdings Management Company, LLC; Trustee, UC Santa Barbara Foundation; Director, Conservation International; prior to January 2018, Director, First Eagle Amundi; prior to June 2016, Trustee, Vassar College
Mehdi Mahmud 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born September 1972)	Trustee	June 2025 to present	President and Chief Executive Officer, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; President, First Eagle Funds and First Eagle Variable Funds; Chief Executive Officer, First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC; prior to March 2016, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Jennison Associates LLC	19	Trustee, First Eagle Funds (11 portfolios); Trustee, First Eagle Variable Funds (1 portfolio); Trustee, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Trustee, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Director, First Eagle Amundi; Director, Third Point Reinsurance Ltd.

⁽¹⁾ Each of Messrs. Arnhold and Mahmud is treated as an Interested Trustee because of the professional roles each holds or has held with the Adviser.

⁽²⁾ The term of office of each Interested Trustee is indefinite.

OFFICERS

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five (5) Years</u>
Mehdi Mahmud..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born September 1972)	President	June 2025 to present	President and Chief Executive Officer, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; President, First Eagle Variable Funds; President, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; President, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; President, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; President, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; President, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Director, First Eagle Amundi; Chief Executive Officer, First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC
Frank Riccio 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born March 1978)	Senior Vice President	June 2025 to present	Executive Managing Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; President, FEF Distributors, LLC; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Variable Funds; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Vice President, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios)
Brandon Webster..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born September 1987)	Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer	June 2025 to present	Managing Director, Head of Fund Administration, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle Variable Funds; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Chief Financial Officer, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); prior to July 2024, Director and Deputy Head of Fund Administration, Lord Abbett
Seth Gelman..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born August 1975)	Chief Compliance Officer	April 2023 to present	Chief Compliance Officer and Managing Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle Variable Funds; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Chief Compliance Officer, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); prior to February 2023, Chief Compliance Officer of Insight Investment North America

<u>Name, Address and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) Held with the Trust</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five (5) Years</u>
David O'Connor 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born February 1966)	General Counsel	June 2025 to present	General Counsel and Executive Managing Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; General Counsel, First Eagle Variable Funds; General Counsel, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; General Counsel, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; General Counsel, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; General Counsel, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; General Counsel, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); General Counsel, First Eagle Holdings, Inc.; Secretary and General Counsel, FEF Distributors, LLC; Director, First Eagle Amundi; Director, First Eagle Investment Management, Ltd; Senior Vice President and Chief Legal Officer, First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC
Sheelyn Michael..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born September 1971)	Secretary and Deputy General Counsel	June 2025 to present	Deputy General Counsel and Managing Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle Variable Funds; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Secretary and Deputy General Counsel, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); Director, First Eagle Investment Management, Ltd
Shuang Wu..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born May 1990)	Treasurer	June 2025 to present	Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Treasurer, First Eagle Variable Funds; Treasurer, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Treasurer, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Treasurer, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Treasurer, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Treasurer, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios); prior to December 2022, Vice President and Assistant Treasurer, Credit Suisse; prior to December 2020, Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers
Michael Luzzatto..... 1345 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10105 (born April 1977)	Vice President	June 2025 to present	Managing Director, First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; Vice President, FEF Distributors, LLC; Vice President, First Eagle Variable Funds; Vice President, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund; Vice President, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund; Senior Vice President, First Eagle Completion Fund Trust; Senior Vice President, First Eagle ETF Trust (2 portfolios)

⁽¹⁾ The term of office of each officer is indefinite. Length of time served represents time served as an officer of the Trust (or its predecessor entities), although various positions may have been held during the period.

The following table describes the standing committees of the Board of Trustees of the Trust.

<u>Committee Name</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Function(s)</u>
Audit Committee	Peter W. Davidson Jean D. Hamilton William M. Kelly Paul J. Lawler (Chair) Mandakini Puri	Reviews the contract between the Trust and its independent registered public accounting firm (in this regard, assists the Board in selecting the independent registered public accounting firm and is responsible for overseeing that firm's compensation and performance); oversees the audit process, including audit plans; oversees the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies, procedures and internal controls and acts as liaison to the independent registered public accounting firm; reviews financial statements contained in reports to regulators and shareholders with fund management and the independent registered public accounting firm; reviews and, as appropriate, approves in advance non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust, the Adviser, and, in certain cases, other affiliates of the Trust.
Nominating and Governance Committee	Lisa Anderson Candace K. Beinecke (Chair) Peter W. Davidson	Nominates new Independent Trustees of the Trust. (The Nominating and Governance Committee does not consider shareholder recommendations.) Considers various matters relating to the governance and operations of the Board of Trustees, including committee structure and Trustee compensation. Additionally, the Nominating and Governance Committee includes a sub-committee responsible for administering the Trustees' deferred compensation plan.
Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee	Lisa Anderson Candace K. Beinecke John P. Arnhold Jean D. Hamilton (Chair) William M. Kelly Scott Sleyster	Monitors the execution of the valuation procedures, makes certain determinations in accordance with such procedures, and assists the Board in its oversight of the valuation of the Fund's securities by the Adviser; reviews and approves recommendations by the Adviser for changes to the Fund's valuation policies for submission to the Board for its approval; reviews the Adviser's quarterly presentations on valuation; oversees the implementation of the Fund's valuation policies by the Adviser; and monitors various matters associated with the Fund's liquidity risk management program.

The Board of Trustees considers these to be its primary working committees but also organizes additional special or ad hoc committees of the Board from time to time. There currently are two such additional committees, one (as a sub-committee of the Nominating and Governance Committee) responsible for administering the Trustees' deferred compensation plan, the other responsible for making various determinations as to the insurance policies maintained for the Fund and its Trustees and officers. Ms. Beinecke and Ms. Hamilton are currently the sole Trustees who serve on these additional committees.

Organization of the Board

The Chair of the Board of Trustees is an Independent Trustee, and the Trust has a separate President. The standing committees of the Board are described above.

The organization of the Board of Trustees in this manner reflects the judgment of the Trustees that it is in the interests of the Fund and its shareholders to have an independent member of the Board preside at Board meetings, supervise the Board agenda and otherwise serve as the “lead” Trustee both at meetings and in overseeing the business of the Fund between meetings. It is also the judgment of the Trustees that there are efficiencies in having working committees responsible for or to assist with specific aspects of the Board’s business.

In reaching these judgments, the Trustees considered the Board’s working experience with both its current and past Board leadership and committee structures, legal requirements under applicable law, including the Investment Company Act, the perceived expectations of shareholders, information available on industry practice generally, the number of portfolios within the Trust, the nature of the underlying investment programs, and the relationship between the Trust and its principal service providers. The Board may consider different leadership structures in the future and make changes to these arrangements over time.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

In considering risks related to the Fund, the Board consults and receives reports from officers and personnel of the Fund and the Adviser, who are charged with the day-to-day risk oversight function. Matters regularly reported to the Board include certain risks involving the Fund’s investment portfolios, trading practices, operational matters, financial and accounting controls, and legal and regulatory compliance. The Board does not maintain a specific committee solely devoted to risk management responsibilities, but various standing committees of the Board and occasionally informal working groups of Trustees are involved in oversight of the risk management process. Risk management and Board-related reporting on risk management at the Adviser is not centralized in any one person or body. However, the Adviser has an Enterprise Risk Management function, which is part of the Legal and Compliance Department and led by the Head of Risk who reports to the General Counsel. The Risk Management team is functionally and hierarchically independent from the day-to-day business and operating units and is responsible for implementing firmwide risk governance framework and providing risk oversight including thematic reviews and internal audits.

Trustee Qualifications

All Trustees are expected to demonstrate various personal characteristics appropriate to their position, such as integrity and the exercise of professional care and business judgment. All Trustees also are expected to meet the necessary time commitments for service on the Board. The Board then generally views each Trustee appointment or nomination in the context of the Board’s overall composition and diversity of backgrounds and considers each Trustee’s individual professional experience and service on other boards of directors, as well as his or her current and prior roles (such as committee service) on the Board.

The following summarizes the experience and qualifications of the Trustee:

Dr. Lisa Anderson. Dr. Anderson has significant leadership experience at prominent academic institutions. She is currently serving as the Special Lecturer and James T. Shotwell Professor of International Relations Emerita at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs. Previously, she served as President of the American University in Cairo; Provost of that institution; and Dean of the Columbia School of International and Public Affairs. Dr. Anderson also serves on the boards or steering committees of various research and public affairs organizations. At First Eagle Funds, Dr. Anderson serves on the Board’s Nominating and Governance Committee and the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee.

Mr. John Arnhold. Mr. Arnhold has significant executive and investment management experience. He previously was President of the First Eagle Funds and Chief Investment Officer of First Eagle Investment Management, LLC, the investment adviser to the Fund. Mr. Arnhold serves on the board of the Adviser’s holding company and also serves on the boards of various charitable and educational institutions. At First Eagle Funds, Mr. Arnhold serves on the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee and was previously the Board’s Chairman.

Ms. Candace Beinecke. Ms. Beinecke has significant executive and business advisory experience. She is Senior Counsel, and previously was the Senior Partner and the CEO and Chair, of Hughes Hubbard & Reed LLP, an

international law firm. Ms. Beinecke also serves on the board of a major public real estate investment trust, and has served as a long standing member of the boards of a public international industrial firm and a major public media company. Ms. Beinecke also serves and has served on the board of major charitable organizations. At First Eagle Funds, Ms. Beinecke serves as Chair of the Board of Trustees, as Chair of the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee, as a member of the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee and as a member of two specialized Board Committees (one of which is a sub-committee of the Nominating and Governance Committee).

Mr. Peter Davidson. Mr. Davidson has significant executive and investment management experience. He is the Chief Executive Officer of Aligned Climate Capital LLC, a U.S. registered investment adviser that focuses on investments in climate infrastructure projects. Since September 2016, Mr. Davidson has served as a director of Envision Solar International, Inc., a sustainable technology innovation company based in San Diego, California. Mr. Davidson is also an adjunct professor at Columbia University's School of International and Political Affairs. In May 2013, Mr. Davidson was appointed by President Obama to serve as the executive director of the Loan Program Office at the U.S. Department of Energy, a position he held until June 2015. At First Eagle Funds, he serves on the Board's Nominating and Governance Committee and the Audit Committee.

Ms. Jean Hamilton. Ms. Hamilton has significant professional and leadership experience in the financial services industry. Currently engaged as a private investor and consultant, she previously held a number of senior executive positions with Prudential Financial, Inc. Ms. Hamilton also serves on the boards of various charitable institutions. Prior to May 2022, Ms. Hamilton served on the board of an international reinsurance firm. At First Eagle Funds, Ms. Hamilton serves on the Board's Audit Committee, as Chair of the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee and on two specialized Board Committees (one of which is a sub-committee of the Nominating and Governance Committee).

Mr. William Kelly. Mr. Kelly has significant professional and leadership experience in the financial services industry, with an emphasis on the asset management sector. Currently engaged as a private investor and consultant, he previously was president of the investment management firm of Lingold & Associates. Mr. Kelly has served on the boards of various academic and charitable institutions. At First Eagle Funds, Mr. Kelly serves on the Board's Audit Committee and the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee.

Mr. Paul Lawler. Mr. Lawler has significant portfolio management experience as an institutional investment manager. Currently engaged as a private investor and consultant, he previously served as chief investment officer for the W.K. Kellogg Foundation and in senior investment roles at other prominent not-for-profit organizations. Mr. Lawler also serves on the board of a registered investment company advised by affiliates of Blackstone Inc. and on boards of various charitable institutions. At First Eagle Funds, Mr. Lawler serves as Chair of the Board's Audit Committee.

Mr. Mehdi Mahmud. Mr. Mahmud has significant executive and investment management experience. Currently, Mr. Mahmud serves as the President and Chief Executive Officer of First Eagle Investment Management, LLC, Chief Executive Officer of First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC and President of First Eagle Funds, First Eagle Variable Funds and First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund. Prior to that, Mr. Mahmud was Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jennison Associates LLC. Prior to these roles, he held several senior management positions at Jennison relating to product and business strategy, investment supervision of the firm's value, small-cap, opportunistic and income-equity capabilities, and oversight of key support areas including institutional, retail and sub-advisory client activities. He has also served in a variety of investment management roles at JP Morgan Investment Management and Credit Suisse Asset Management.

Ms. Mandakini Puri. Ms. Puri has significant executive and investment management experience. Currently an independent consultant and private investor, she serves on the boards of two NYSE-listed real estate investment trusts, and a non-profit organization. Prior to 2018, Ms. Puri served on the board of a global provider of reinsurance and asset management services. From 2011 to May 2013, she was a Managing Director and Co-Head of BlackRock Private Equity. Prior to that, Ms. Puri was a Senior Vice President at Merrill Lynch until July 2009, where she co-founded Merrill Lynch's private equity business in 1994 and was its Chief Investment Officer. At First Eagle Funds, Ms. Puri serves on the Board's Audit Committee.

Mr. Scott Sleyster. Mr. Sleyster has significant executive and investment management experience. Currently an Executive Vice President and head of Market Competitiveness for Prudential Financial and serves on the board of directors of North Star Academy and serves as a trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary and is a member of Columbia University's Climate Board of Advisors. Prior to his current position, Mr. Sleyster has served as Chief

Investment Officer, portfolio manager at Prudential. He also served as head of the Full-Service Retirement business, and chief financial officer for the Employee Benefits Division. Additionally, he has held roles in Prudential's Treasury, Derivatives, and Investment Management units. At First Eagle Funds, Mr. Sleyster serves on the Board's Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee.

Each Independent Trustee also was nominated based in part on his or her status as a person who is not an "interested person" of the Trust as defined in the Investment Company Act. Descriptions of Trustee experience should not be taken to suggest that any Trustee is expert in a particular subject.

Compensation of Trustees and Officers

Trustees of the Trust who are not Interested Trustees are paid by the Trust and each of the following trusts: First Eagle Funds, First Eagle Variable Funds, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund an annual fee of \$230,000 and a fee of \$12,000 for each in-person Board meeting and \$1,000 (subject to the discretion of the Chair) for each meeting (other than a regularly scheduled meeting) of the Trust's Board of Trustees, provided that such meeting involves Trustee approval matters. Members of each of the Audit Committee and the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee are paid a fee of \$10,000 for each meeting they attend. Members of other committees may be paid a fee of \$3,500 for each meeting they attend. An executive session held on a separate day from a Board meeting is considered a separate in-person meeting for fee purposes. The chair of any ad hoc committee formed for the purpose of considering insurance matters is paid a fee of \$10,000 per year. The Chair of the Board of Trustees receives an additional annual fee of \$175,000 for serving in that position. The Chairs of the Board Valuation, Liquidity and Allocations Committee and Audit Committee receive an additional annual fee of \$50,000 and the Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee receives an additional annual fee of \$25,000. Such fees are allocated, generally, between the Trust and each of the following trusts, First Eagle Funds, First Eagle Variable Funds, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund and First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund on a pro rata basis in relationship to their relative net assets. Each Trustee is reimbursed by the Trust for any expenses they may incur by reason of attending such meetings or in connection with services they may perform for the Trust. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025, an aggregate of \$2,794,806 was paid, accrued or owed for Trustees' fees and expenses by the Trust.

The following table sets forth information regarding compensation of Trustees by the Trust and by the fund complex of which the Trust is a part for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2025. Officers of the Trust, a Trustee Emeritus and Interested Trustees do not receive any compensation from the Trust or any other fund in the fund complex. The Trust does not maintain a retirement plan for its Trustees.

**Trustee Compensation Table
Fiscal Year Ended October 31, 2025**

<u>Name of Person, Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation Paid or Owed from Registrant</u>	<u>Total Compensation Paid or Owed from Registrant and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees**</u>
Lisa Anderson, Trustee	None	\$317,750
John P. Arnhold, Trustee*	—	—
Candace K. Beinecke, Trustee	None	\$528,250
Peter W. Davidson, Trustee.....	None	\$307,750
Jean D. Hamilton, Trustee.....	None	\$427,000
William M. Kelly, Trustee	None	\$354,250
Paul J. Lawler, Trustee	None	\$363,000
Mehdi Mahmud, Trustee*	—	—
Mandakini Puri, Trustee	None	\$314,250
Scott Sleyster, Trustee***	None	\$218,500

* Interested Trustees are not compensated by the Trust for their services.

** The fund complex consists of the Fund, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, the First Eagle Funds, the First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund and the First Eagle ETF Trust. As of October 31, 2025, each Trustee served on the board of the Fund, that of the First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, the First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund, the First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, the First Eagle Funds, the First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund and the First Eagle ETF Trust.

*** Mr. Sleyster was nominated as a new Trustee in April 2025. He commenced service on the Board of Trustees upon his election and eligibility to serve as an Independent Trustee in September 2025.

In addition, all persons serving as officers of the Trust (including the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer) are employed by the Adviser and the Adviser seeks reimbursement from the Trust for salary and benefits paid to some of those persons to the extent they provide services eligible for such reimbursement. This reimbursement program is described in more detail under the heading “Investment Advisory and Other Services-Payments to the Adviser.” No reimbursement is sought for compensation of any amount that might be attributable and payable to such a person solely for service as an officer of the Trust. As a separate matter (though such compensation may be covered under the reimbursement program as a matter of convenience), the Trust and the Adviser agree each year as to the relative portion of the compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer to be paid by each party.

Additional Information Regarding the Trustees

The following table sets forth information as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information regarding ownership by the Trustees of the Trust of equity securities of the Trust or any other fund in the same fund complex for which each is also a director or trustee. (“Fund complex” has the same meaning as in the footnote to the Trustee Compensation Table above.) Dollar ranges of ownership are indicated as follows: A = None; B = \$1 to \$10,000; C = \$10,001 to \$50,000; D = \$50,001 to \$100,000; E = over \$100,000.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in High Yield Municipal Completion Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee</u>
Lisa Anderson.....	A	E
Candace K. Beinecke*.....	A	E
Peter W. Davidson.....	A	A
Jean Hamilton.....	A	E
William M. Kelly.....	A	E
Paul J. Lawler.....	A	E
Mandakini Puri.....	A	A
Scott Sleyster.....	A	A

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in High Yield Municipal Completion Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen by Trustee</u>
John P. Arnhold.....	A	E
Mehdi Mahmud.....	A	E

Since June 5, 2025 no independent Trustee who is a trustee of another investment company whose adviser and principal underwriter are the Adviser and FEF Distributors, respectively (i.e., First Eagle Funds), has held any other position with (i) the Trust (other than as a Trustee), (ii) an investment company having the same adviser or principal underwriter as the Fund or an adviser or principal underwriter that controls, is controlled by, or is under common

control with the Adviser or the Distributor (other than as a Trustee), (iii) the Adviser, the Distributor or other affiliate of the Trust, or (iv) any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor.

Since June 5, 2025, none of these individuals owns, beneficially or of record, securities issued by (i) the Adviser or the Distributor or (ii) any person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor. Since June 5, 2025, none of these individuals or their immediate family members has an interest in a transaction with a “related person” of the company. A “related person” is (i) an executive officer of the Trust, (ii) an investment company having the same adviser or principal underwriter as the Fund or an adviser or principal underwriter that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor, (iii) an executive officer of such an investment company, (iv) the Adviser or the Distributor, (v) an executive officer of the Adviser or the Distributor, (vi) a person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Adviser or the Distributor, or (vii) an executive officer of a person described in clause (vi) above.

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act. This code of ethics permits personnel subject to the code to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, with certain exceptions.

As of January 31, 2026, to the knowledge of the Fund, the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, owned beneficially less than 1% of the shares of the beneficial interest of the Fund. These percentages are based generally on ownership of the shares by the officers and Trustees, their immediate family members, and entities (such as family companies or trusts) whose investment activities they direct. Other entities in which an officer or Trustee has an interest may hold shares of the Fund, but those holdings generally are disregarded.

As of January 31, 2026, to the knowledge of the Funds, the following shareholders owned 5.00% or more of the Fund’s securities.

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund:

Class M—First Eagle Investment Management LLC 1345 Avenue of the America Fl 48 Attn Chun Fong New York NY 10105-4300 99.64%.

To the knowledge of the Fund, share ownership shown above is record ownership unless marked as both record and beneficial ownership.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Adviser

As described in the Prospectus, the Adviser is the Trust’s investment adviser and, as such, manages the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. The Adviser’s primary offices are located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105. The Adviser is a subsidiary of FE Holdings. Based in New York City since 1937, FE Holdings, formerly Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Holdings, Inc., traces its heritage to the German banking house Gebr. Arnhold, founded in Dresden in 1864. A controlling interest in FE Holdings is owned by funds managed by Genstar Capital, LLC (“Genstar Capital”).

The Adviser also furnishes the Trust with office space and certain facilities required for the business of the Fund, and statistical and research data, and pays any compensation and expenses of the Trust’s officers and an agreed portion of the compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer. Certain of these expenses (including rent and compensation expenses) are, however, separately subject to reimbursement to the Adviser from the Fund as described under the heading “Payments to the Adviser” below.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in effect only so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually (and in the case of Funds newly-organized after an initial term of two years) in conformity with the Investment Company Act. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the matters to which the Advisory Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duty. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically if assigned, within the meaning of the Investment Company Act, and that it may be terminated without penalty by either party upon not more than 60 days’ nor less than 30 days’ written notice.

The Fund does not pay management fees to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. In addition, under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is contractually responsible for and assumes the obligation for payment of the Fund’s

expenses included as “Other Expenses” of the Fund (excluding interest expense, taxes, fees incurred in acquiring and disposing of portfolio securities and extraordinary expenses). This obligation will continue in effect for so long as the Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. However, you will incur the management fees for the amount invested in the Fund through the separately managed account associated with such investment. You should read carefully the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management, LLC or your investment adviser for additional information on the separately managed account. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management, LLC and the fees paid by the sponsor to the Adviser and its affiliates. You pay no additional fees or expenses to purchase shares of the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following table provides information as of October 31, 2025 relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and their investments in the Fund. Each of these portfolio managers receives significant input and support from a team of investment professionals. Additional information regarding these investment professionals is available on the following pages.

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Number of Registered Investment Companies Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts*</u>	<u>Beneficial Ownership of Equity Securities in Funds Managed by each Portfolio Manager (Not including incentive-plan awards)**</u>		<u>Number of Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts</u>	<u>Number of Other Accounts Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts</u>
John Miller	2 accounts with \$9.4 billion	First Eagle High Yield Municipal Fund	Over \$1 million	None	6 accounts with assets of \$100 million
		First Eagle Short Duration High Yield Municipal Fund	None		
David Blair	None	Core Plus Municipal Fund	None	None	None

* The data provided herein includes the Fund, First Eagle Funds, First Eagle Variable Funds, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund and First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, where applicable.

** Beneficial ownership shown in the table does not reflect certain awards to the portfolio managers made under the Adviser’s long-term incentive plan. Those awards are described in a separate table below.

As noted above, this table does not reflect participation by portfolio managers in the long-term incentive plan established by the Adviser. Awards under that plan are notionally allocated among various First Eagle Funds and result, over time, in payments for the benefit of the portfolio managers that are intended to generally replicate the investment performance of the relevant Funds, subject to customary vesting and forfeiture requirements. Notional investment amounts, when combined with the actual investments by a portfolio manager, would be as follows, in each case reflecting actual investments made as of the date of this SAI and incentive plan notional investments as of the date of this SAI:

The following table provides information as of the date of this SAI relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Number of Registered Investment Companies Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts*</u>	<u>Number of Other Pooled Investment Vehicles Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts</u>	<u>Number of Other Accounts Managed and Total Assets for such Accounts</u>
John Miller.....	None	None	None
David Blair.....	None	None	None

* The data provided herein includes the Fund, Trust, First Eagle Funds, First Eagle Variable Funds, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund and First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, where applicable.

Performance fees for a particular account of the Adviser do not accrue to any particular portfolio manager. Portfolio manager compensation consists of salary and an annual bonus, with the performance bonus representing an important portion of total compensation. The bonus is awarded in the firm’s discretion and generally will reflect the investment performance of the Fund and any other account managed by each portfolio manager, the financial results of the firm as a whole, and the portfolio manager’s contributions to the firm both as an individual and as a member of the firm’s investment teams. The bonus may include an award under a long-term incentive plan established by the firm, which may be notionally allocated among certain of the First Eagle Funds, including those managed by such portfolio manager (and possibly other notional investments related to the Adviser’s overall financial performance), or such other long-term or deferred performance-based plan that may be established by the firm. Additionally, each of the portfolio managers listed above may receive profit interests, which make them eligible, subject to customary vesting arrangements, for a share of the profits of the Adviser. Profits for this purpose are calculated firm-wide and therefore relate to investment products and business lines beyond those managed by the particular portfolio manager. Likewise, any notional incentive plan awards that relate to the Adviser’s overall financial performance will give the recipient exposure to results that relate to products and business lines beyond those managed by the recipient.

Although the portfolio managers listed above may be assisted by a team of professionals, such as Associate Portfolio Managers, research analysts and trading personnel, no other person has final responsibility for Fund investment decisions. In order to provide you with additional information regarding the Adviser, the following table identifies the portfolio managers and the team of investment professionals assisting the High Yield Municipal Credit Teams and provides information regarding their professional backgrounds.

<u>Investment Professionals</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years</u>
John V. Miller, CFA	Mr. Miller joined the Adviser in January 2024. Mr. Miller is head and chief investment officer of the High Yield Municipal Credit team. Previously, Mr. Miller was a senior managing director and head of municipal bonds at Nuveen Asset Management, where he worked for 27 years. Mr. Miller earned his bachelor’s degree from Duke University, his master’s degree from Northwestern University and his MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. Mr. Miller manages the Fund.
David Blair	David Blair is head of the Municipal Core SMA business. Prior to joining First Eagle in January 2025, David was a managing director and portfolio manager at Nuveen where he managed municipal separate account portfolios. Since 1996, he has worked at PIMCO and Nuveen, primarily as a municipal credit analyst and portfolio manager. David began his career in 1991 as a Certified Public Accountant and auditor for Arthur Andersen. He earned a BA in economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara and an MBA in finance from the University of Chicago. David holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Orange County. Mr. Blair manages the Fund.

Portfolio Manager Beneficial Holdings

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, none of the Fund’s portfolio manager held shares of the Fund.

Conflicts of Interest

Personnel of the Adviser (including the Fund’s portfolio managers identified above) serve as portfolio managers to certain clients and unregistered investment companies that utilize investment programs that are substantially similar to those of one or more funds managed by such personnel, including, in certain cases, proprietary and related accounts, and accounts that provide for incentive compensation (including performance fees). In addition, the Adviser currently serves, or may in the future serve, as investment adviser to other registered investment companies, unregistered investment companies or accounts (including proprietary accounts related to the Adviser or its affiliates), some of which may provide for incentive compensation (such as performance fees). Consequently, the Adviser’s investment management activities present conflicts between the interests of the Fund and those of the Adviser and potentially among the interests of various accounts managed by the Adviser, principally with respect to allocation of investment opportunities among similar strategies. Although the Adviser has adopted allocation procedures intended to provide for equitable treatment of all accounts over time, it is possible that circumstances may arise requiring case-by-case treatment and that each client account will not necessarily participate in the same transaction. The allocation procedures generally contemplate similar treatment for like accounts, with exceptions for certain considerations, including primary allocations based on an account’s investment objective or investments in an asset class, tax position, cash management requirements, concentration tolerance or minimum investment size policies. At times a portfolio manager may

determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some accounts or accounts managed by the Adviser and/or may take different positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the Adviser may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts, which may affect the market price or the execution of the transactions or both, to the detriment of one or more other accounts. Certain trading practices, such as consideration of research and brokerage services when selecting brokers, dealers or other execution parties, may give rise to conflicts of interest as discussed under the heading Portfolio Transactions and Brokerage. Conflicts also may be presented by portfolio manager compensation arrangements, in that they are not dependent on any particular level of investment performance. Generally, the portfolio managers have significant personal investments in First Eagle funds, managed by the Adviser as a whole, but may not be invested in all of the funds that they manage (and are not invested in the Fund or another to the same extent).

Acting for more than one account also can present other conflicts and potential limitations on activities. For example, each account may have varying short- and long-term interests or may be subject to different account requirements. When such interests or account requirements conflict, the Adviser generally seeks to balance its respective interests in good faith. There also may be instances, especially with larger portfolio positions, when the activities of one or more accounts can operate to restrict further investment decisions for the position.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Affiliates. The Adviser's affiliation with Genstar Capital requires the Adviser to manage conflicts of interest associated with dealings the Funds may have with those businesses or funds, clients or portfolio companies associated with them. Other dealings may be more completely restricted. For example, the Funds may not be able to buy or sell property directly to or from Genstar Capital or their associated accounts. There also may be limits on participation in underwritings or other securities offerings by Genstar Capital or their associated funds, accounts or portfolio companies. The breadth of these affiliations at times may require the Funds to abstain from or restructure an otherwise attractive investment opportunity.

Investments in portfolio companies associated with Genstar Capital may be restricted by the 1940 Act. To the extent such investments are permitted and a Fund invests in such a portfolio company (a portfolio company generally referring to a company owned by private equity funds managed by Genstar Capital), conflicts of interest may arise from the presence of Genstar Capital representatives on the company board or the payment of compensation by the company to Genstar Capital or an affiliate. Moreover, the Adviser could have an incentive to allocate the Funds' assets to such a portfolio company since affiliates of the Adviser have a direct or indirect financial interest in its success. There also may be instances where Genstar Capital could be involved in bankruptcy proceedings of current investments or of issuers in which the Funds would otherwise invest, with potentially divergent interests as between the Funds and Genstar Capital.

VOTING OF PROXIES

The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies received by the Fund from the companies in which they invest (for this purpose, the "portfolio positions"). The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures (collectively, the "Policies") regarding the voting of such proxies, which policies have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees as appropriate to their management of the Fund's assets. It is the policy of the Adviser to vote proxies on behalf of each client (e.g., the Fund) in a manner that serves the best interest of the client and enhances the economic value of the underlying portfolio securities held in the client's account.

The Policies provide for procedures that address conflicts of interest between the Adviser and a client with respect to voting proxies. With regard to the Adviser this may involve review of a proposed vote by their compliance personnel and, in certain circumstances, will require consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Adviser may abstain from voting from time to time when it determines that the costs associated with voting a proxy outweigh the benefits derived from exercising the right to vote or in other situations where voting may not be practical or desirable.

Information regarding the proxy-voting record of the Trust for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust at 800.334.2143 or (ii) at www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma. This information also is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

DISTRIBUTOR OF THE FUND'S SHARES

FEF Distributors, LLC serves as the Distributor of the Fund's shares. FEF Distributors, LLC is a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). FEF Distributors, LLC is a wholly-

owned subsidiary of the Adviser. FEF Distributors, LLC's principal business address is 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Distributor received no fees for net underwriting discounts and commissions, no fees for compensation on redemptions and repurchases and no fees for other compensation from the Fund.

The Fund may enter into arrangements with financial intermediaries to provide sub-transfer agent services and other related services that otherwise could be handled by the Fund's transfer agent, SS&C GIDS, Inc. Services, that may include client statements, tax reporting, order-processing and client relations, will be handled by the separately managed account program. Please refer to the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management, LLC or your investment adviser for additional information on shareholder services. The institution rendering such services may be compensated on a per-account basis, as an asset-based fee, based on transaction fees or other charges, or on a cost reimbursement basis, or in some cases, a combination of these inputs. Accordingly, financial intermediaries may realize a profit in connection with such services. (The Adviser, the Distributor or an affiliate may make additional payments to intermediaries for these and other services, and their payments may be based on the same or other methods of calculation. See "Revenue Sharing" below.) While the Adviser and the Distributor consider these sub-transfer agency fees to be payments for services rendered, they represent an additional business relationship between these sub-transfer agents and the Fund that often results, at least in part, from past or present sales of Fund shares by the sub-transfer agents or their affiliates. While sub-transfer agency fees and service levels are set in the market, there generally is limited comparative information available about them. The Fund and the Adviser also face certain conflicts of interest when considering these relationships in that the counterparty is both a prospective service provider and, typically, a distribution partner.

For the period from inception, September 30, 2025, to December 31, 2025, total sub-transfer agency payments of this nature made by the Fund were approximately \$0.

Additional payments relating to sub-transfer agency services may be paid by the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate out of its or their own resources which is sometimes considered a form of "revenue sharing" (as further discussed below). For the period from inception, September 30, 2025, to December 31, 2025, \$0 in additional sub-transfer agency payments were made by the Distributor, the Adviser or affiliates.

Revenue Sharing

The Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate may, from time to time, out of its (or their) own resources, make substantial cash payments — sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing" — to broker-dealers or financial intermediaries for various reasons. The revenue sharing payments do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of the Fund's shares or the amount the Fund will receive as proceeds from such sales. Although a broker-dealer or financial intermediary may seek revenue sharing payments to offset costs incurred by the firm in servicing its clients who have invested in the Fund, the aggregate amount of these payments to broker-dealers or financial intermediaries may be substantial and may exceed the actual costs incurred in engaging in these promotional activities or services. Accordingly, broker-dealers or financial intermediaries may realize a profit in connection with such activities or services.

Revenue sharing payments may support the delivery of services to the Fund or to shareholders in the Fund, including, without limitation, transaction processing and sub-accounting services. These payments also may serve as an incentive to sell shares of the Fund and/or to promote retention of customer assets in the Fund (both through the separately managed accounts through which the Fund is offered). As such, they may be made to firms that provide various marketing support or other promotional services relating to the Fund, including, without limitation, advertising, access on the part of the Distributor's personnel to sales meetings, sales representatives and/or management representatives of the broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, as well as inclusion of the Fund in various promotional and sales programs. Marketing support services also may include business planning assistance, educating broker-dealer personnel about the Fund and shareholder financial planning assistance. To the extent that broker-dealers or financial intermediaries receiving revenue sharing payments sell more shares of the Fund, the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate benefit from the increase in Fund assets as a result of the distribution fees (if applicable) and management fees they receive from the Fund, respectively. However, the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate does not consider a broker-dealer or financial intermediary's sale of shares of the Fund when selecting brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Fund.

Revenue sharing payments may be structured, among other means, (i) as a percentage of sales; (ii) as a percentage of net assets; (iii) as a flat fee per transaction; (iv) as a fixed dollar amount; or (v) as some combination of any of these. In many cases, they therefore may be viewed as encouraging sales activity or retention of assets in the Fund. Generally, any revenue sharing or other payments of the type just described will have been requested by the party receiving them, often as a condition of distribution, but are subject to negotiation as to their structure and scope. Various factors are used to determine whether to make revenue sharing payments. Possible considerations include, without limitation, the types of services provided by the broker-dealer or financial intermediary, sales of Fund shares (through separately managed accounts), the redemption rates on accounts of clients of the broker-dealer or financial intermediary or overall asset levels of the Fund held for or by clients of the broker-dealer or financial intermediary, the willingness of the broker-dealer or financial intermediary to allow the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate to provide educational and training support for the broker-dealer's or financial intermediary's sales personnel relating to the Fund, as well as the overall quality of the services provided by the broker-dealer or financial intermediary.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the parties with whom the Distributor, the Adviser and/or an affiliate of either have entered into written agreements to make revenue sharing payments are as follows. The Distributor, the Adviser and/or an affiliate may revise the terms of any existing revenue sharing arrangement and may enter into additional revenue sharing arrangements with other broker-dealers or financial intermediaries.

**Parties Having Revenue Sharing Agreements
with the Distributor, the Adviser or an Affiliate**

None

Shareholders or prospective investors should be aware that revenue sharing arrangements or other payments to intermediaries could create incentives on the part of the parties receiving the payments to consider selling more shares of the Fund relative to mutual funds either not making payments of this nature or making smaller such payments. A shareholder or prospective investor with questions regarding revenue sharing or other such payments may obtain more details by contacting his or her broker representative or other financial intermediary directly.

Custodial Risks for Shares Held Through Financial Intermediaries

Fund shares may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where First Eagle Separate Account Management, LLC has an agreement to serve as investment adviser or sub-adviser to the account with the separately managed account program sponsor (typically a registered investment adviser or broker-dealer) or directly with the client. The manner in which these intermediary firms custody an investor's Fund shares or provide instructions to the Fund concerning an investor's shareholder account with the Fund will vary by firm. In addition, information or securities, held in the custody of an intermediary firm may be subject to risks of, among other things, misappropriation, cyber-attacks or other similar risks associated with internet security.

FUND SHARES

There is currently only one class of shares of beneficial interests of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. All shares issued and outstanding are redeemable at net asset value at the option of shareholders. When shares are held in a dealer's "street name", they generally are redeemable only through the dealer account in which they are held. Shares have no preemptive rights. Not all financial intermediaries will be authorized to sell and hold all classes of shares.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to reclassify and issue any shares of the Trust without shareholder approval. Accordingly, in the future, the Trustees may create additional series or classes of shares with different investment objectives, policies or restrictions. Any issuance of shares of another series or class would be governed by the Investment Company Act and Delaware law. Each share of the Fund is entitled to one vote for each dollar of net asset value and a proportionate fraction of a vote for each fraction of a dollar of net asset value. Generally, shares of the Fund vote together on any matter submitted to shareholders, except when otherwise required by the Investment Company Act or when a matter does not affect any interest of a particular class, in which case only shareholders of such other class or classes whose interests may be affected shall be entitled to vote. Shareholders shall not be entitled to cumulative voting in the election of Trustees or on any other matter.

The Fund may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment for any period during which: (1) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings or the SEC determines that trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) an emergency exists as defined by the rules of the SEC as a result of which it is not reasonably

practicable for the Fund to dispose of securities owned by it, or to determine fairly the value of its assets; and (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit.

The Fund may temporarily delay for more than seven days the disbursement of redemption proceeds from the Fund account held directly with the Fund based on a reasonable belief that financial exploitation of a Specified Adult has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. "Specified Adult" is defined in FINRA Rule 2165 to be an individual who is a natural person (i) age 65 and older or (ii) age 18 and older who the Fund's transfer agent reasonably believes has a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests. Notice of such a delay will be provided in accordance with regulatory requirements. The Fund will immediately initiate an internal review of the facts and circumstances that caused the transfer agent to reasonably believe that the temporary hold is warranted under FINRA Rule 2165. However, the transfer agent and/or the Fund may not be aware of factors suggesting financial exploitation of a Specified Adult and may not be able to identify Specified Adults in all circumstances. Furthermore, neither the transfer agent nor the Fund is required to delay the disbursement of redemption proceeds and nor do they assume any obligation to do so.

Not all Trust shares are made generally available for purchase.

COMPUTATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Fund computes its net asset value once daily as of the close of trading on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Exchange is closed on the following days: New Year's Day, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The net asset value per share is computed by dividing the total current value of the assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding at the time of such computation. The ongoing expenses of the Fund are treated as liabilities of the Fund for this purpose and therefore reduce the Fund's net asset value. Generally, expenses that do not pertain specifically to a class are allocated to the shares of each class, based upon the percentage that the net assets of such class bears to the Fund's total net assets and then pro rata to each outstanding share within a given class. Such expenses may include (1) management and administrative fees and expense reimbursements paid to the Adviser, (2) legal, bookkeeping and audit fees, (3) printing and mailing costs of shareholder reports, prospectuses, statements of additional information and other materials for current shareholders, (4) fees to the Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser, (5) third-party custodian, administrator, transfer agency and middle- and back-office expenses, (6) share issuance costs, (7) organization and startup costs, (8) interest, taxes and brokerage commissions, and (9) non-recurring expenses, such as litigation costs. Other expenses that are directly attributable to a class are allocated equally to each outstanding share within that class. Such expenses include shareholder servicing fees and fees paid to intermediaries for so-called sub-transfer agency fees, to the extent that such expenses pertain to a specific class rather than to the Fund as a whole.

A portfolio security (including an option), other than a bond, which is traded on a U.S. national securities exchange or a securities exchange abroad is generally valued at the price of the official close (last quoted sales price if an official closing price is not available) as of the local market close on the primary exchange. If there are no round lot sales on such date, such security will be valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices (and if there is only a bid or only an asked price on such date, valuation will be at such bid or asked price for long or short positions, respectively). Securities other than bonds, traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices prior to the time of valuation (and if there is only a bid or only an asked price on such date, valuation will be at such bid or asked price for long or short positions, respectively), except if such unlisted security is traded on the NASDAQ in which case it is valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Such prices are provided by approved pricing vendors or other independent pricing sources.

All bonds, whether listed on an exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market for which market quotations are available are generally priced at the evaluated bid price provided by an approved pricing service as of the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time), or dealers in the over-the-counter markets in the United States or abroad. Pricing services and broker-dealers use multiple valuation techniques to determine value. In instances where sufficient market activity exists, dealers or pricing services utilize a market-based approach through which quotes from market makers are used to determine fair value. In instances where sufficient market activity may not exist or is limited, the dealers or pricing services also utilize proprietary valuation models which may consider market transactions in comparable securities and the various relationships between securities in determining value and/or market characteristics such as benchmark yield curves, option-adjusted spreads, credit spreads, estimated default rates,

coupon-rates, anticipated timing of principal repayments, underlying collateral, and other unique security features in order to estimate the relevant cash flows, which are then discounted to calculate the fair values. The Adviser's Valuation Committee, at least annually, will review the pricing service's inputs, methods, models and assumptions for its evaluated prices. Short-term debt maturing in 60 days or less is valued at evaluated bid prices.

Swaps are marked-to-market daily based on valuations from independent pricing services or broker dealers. Pricing services utilize matrix pricing that considers comparisons to interest rate curves; credit spread curves, default possibilities and recovery rates. The Adviser's Valuation Committee, at least annually, will review the pricing service's inputs, methodologies, models and assumptions for its evaluated prices.

Exchange-traded options are valued at the official closing price and futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. If the settlement price is not reported or otherwise unavailable, the options or futures will be valued at the mean of the last available bid-ask quotations (and if there is, only a bid and only an asked price during the trading day, valuation will be at such bid or ask for long and short positions, respectively). There may be situations when the above information is not available (including, but not limited to, when an option is out of the money near its expiration date). In the absence of an official closing price, the last sale price, a mean of the last available bid-ask quotation, or a bid for long positions or an ask for short positions, or the Bloomberg Options Valuation Model may be utilized to value the respective option. There may be situations when the above information is available but does not align with the pricing of the underlying equity security. If a fund holds a call option position (either a long or written short) on expiration date and that call option is out of the money at the market close, that option can be priced at \$0 as it has ceased to exist, which is consistent with the Options Clearing Corporation provision whereby any open option on expiration date is automatically exercised if that option is \$0.01 or more in-the-money.

Futures contracts are valued using the closing settlement price or, in the absence of such a price, the last traded price.

Inverse Floaters are evaluated using a third party model that takes into account the evaluated price of the underlying bond, leverage factors, gain share and floating rate levels.

Commodities (such as physical metals) are valued at a calculated evaluated mean price, as provided by an independent price source as of the close of the NYSE.

Forward currency contracts are valued at the current cost of covering or offsetting such contracts, by reference to forward currency rates at the time the NYSE closes, as provided by an independent pricing source.

The spot exchange rates, as provided by an independent price source as of the close of the NYSE are used to convert foreign security prices into U.S. dollars.

Any security that is listed or traded on more than one exchange (or traded in multiple markets) is valued at the official close on the primary exchange or market on which it is traded. In the absence of such a quotation, a security may be valued at the last quoted sales price on the most active exchange or market as determined by the independent pricing agent. The Fund uses pricing services to identify the market prices of publicly traded securities in their portfolios.

When market prices are determined to be "stale" as a result of limited market activity for a particular holding, or in other circumstances when market quotations are not readily available within the meaning of applicable regulations, such as for private placements, or when market prices have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of trading on the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded but before the Fund's NAV is calculated, or determined to be unreliable for a particular holding, such holdings may be "fair valued" in accordance with procedures adopted by the Adviser's Valuation Committee. The fair value pricing utilizes factors provided by an independent pricing service. The values assigned to the Fund's holdings therefore may differ on occasion from reported market values, especially during periods of higher market price volatility. The Adviser believes relying on the procedures described above will result in prices that are more reflective of the actual market value of portfolio securities held by the Fund than relying solely on reported market values. Valuation risk may be heightened during periods of market stress, reduced liquidity or when market quotations are unavailable.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Fund's portfolio holdings are made public, as required by law, in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports. These reports are filed with the SEC and mailed to shareholders within 60 days after the last day of the relevant period. (In addition, these reports are available upon request as described on the front cover of this Statement of Additional

Information.) Also as required by law, the Fund's portfolio holdings are reported to the SEC within 60 days after the end of the Fund's relevant first and third fiscal quarterly period.

When authorized by appropriate executive officers of the Fund, portfolio holdings information may be given more frequently than as just described to third-party Fund service providers, financial intermediaries, various mutual fund rating and ranking organizations and certain affiliated persons of the Fund. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, these persons are limited to the Distributor, the Fund's custodian (JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) (full portfolio daily, no lag) and internal and external accounting personnel (full portfolio daily, no lag), third party legal advisers, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, various portfolio management and/or trading systems, execution and/or compliance management systems and settlement systems (Charles River Development, Global Trading Analytics LLC, Electra Information Systems, SS&C Evare, AcadiaSoft ProtoColl Collateral System, GTSS, FX Connect, Omgeo FundApps and CapIQ) (disclosure may vary but may sometimes include full portfolio daily, no lag), ISS Governance (full portfolio weekly, no lag) and other proxy voting agents, ACA Performance Services in connection to GIPS verification (disclosure may vary but include full portfolio at month-end, no lag), portfolio analytics software provider FactSet Research Systems (full portfolio daily, no lag), Ernst & Young LLP, in connection with tax analysis (full portfolio monthly, no lag) and the following mutual fund rating/ranking organization, whose further dissemination is subject to the subscription rules of this rating/ranking organization: Lipper (full portfolio month-end, 45-day lag). On occasion the Fund may disclose one or more individual holdings to pricing or valuation services (or to broker-dealers acting as market makers) for assistance in considering the valuation of the relevant holdings. The Fund's regular pricing and fair valuation services are Refinitiv, ICE Data Services, Bloomberg L.P., IHS Markit, JPMorgan Pricing Direct, Inc (all such services have access to some or all of the portfolio daily, no lag). The Fund will also disclose information regarding portfolio transactions and portfolio holdings, to FIS Employee Compliance Manager (f/k/a FIS Protegent PTA), a personal trading compliance system (daily, no lag) through portfolio transaction reports in which the Fund's portfolio account is not identified.

Limited portfolio holdings information also may be released to other third parties more frequently than described above. By way of example, portfolio holdings information concerning a security held by the Fund may be disclosed to the issuer of that security. Likewise, a trade in process or being contemplated may be discussed with counterparties, potential counterparties and others involved in the transaction.

In each of the cases described in the preceding paragraph, the information provided is subject to limitations on use intended to prohibit the recipient from trading on or inappropriately further disseminating it. As part of the internal policies and procedures, conflicts between the interests of the investors and those parties receiving portfolio information will be considered. In addition to the Fund's policies and procedures in this area, a number of fund service providers maintain their own written procedures limiting use and further transmission of portfolio holdings information disclosed to them. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser (nor its affiliates) receives any compensation in connection with disclosure of information to these parties, and all such arrangements are pursuant to policies approved by the Board of Trustees, which has determined that they are appropriate and in the best interests of Fund shareholders. These Fund policies and procedures will be reviewed by the Trustees on an annual basis for adequacy and effectiveness, in connection with the Fund's compliance program under Rule 38a-1 under the Investment Company Act. Related issues will be brought to the attention of the Trustees on an as appropriate basis.

In addition, the Adviser manages other accounts such as separately managed accounts and other pooled investment vehicles that have the same or substantially similar investment objectives and strategies to those of the Fund, and therefore, the same or substantially similar portfolio holdings. The portfolio holdings of these accounts and/or funds are made available to certain parties on a more timely basis than Fund portfolio holdings are made publicly available as specified in this Statement of Additional Information. It is possible that any such recipient of these holdings could trade ahead of or against the Fund based on the information received.

The Fund or its affiliates may distribute non-specific information about the Fund and/or summary information about the Fund at any time. Such information will not identify any specific portfolio holding, but may reflect, among other things, the quality or character of the Fund's holdings and portfolio attribution/contribution.

Additionally, the Adviser or its personnel from time to time may comment to the press, Fund shareholders, prospective investors or shareholder or investor fiduciaries or agents (orally or in writing) on one or more of the Fund's portfolio securities or may state that the Fund recently purchased or sold one or more securities. This commentary also may include such statistical information as industry, country or capitalization exposure, credit quality information, specialized financial characteristics (alpha, beta, maturity, Sharpe ratio, standard deviation, default rate, etc.), price

comparisons to various measures, portfolio turnover and the like. No comments may be made, however, if likely to permit, in the sole judgment of the Adviser, inappropriate trading of Fund shares or of Fund portfolio securities.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES

The methods of buying and selling shares and the sales charges applicable to purchases of shares of the Fund are described in the Trust's Prospectuses. The Trust typically does not offer or sell its shares to non-U.S. residents. For purposes of this policy, a U.S. resident is defined as an account with (i) a U.S. address of record (including Army Post Office (APO), Fleet Post Office (FPO) and Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) addresses) and (ii) all account owners residing in the United States at the time of sale. Any existing account that is updated to reflect a non-U.S. address also may be restricted from making additional investments.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

It is the Fund's policy to make annual distributions of net investment income, net realized capital gains, and net tax-exempt income, if any. Unless you elect otherwise, your distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund at net asset value calculated as of the date immediately preceding the payment date. The Fund makes distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the net asset value of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of the payment.

As a supplement to their annual distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains (which are intended to assure compliance with Subchapter M of the Code), the Fund makes monthly distributions of net investment income and net tax-exempt income throughout the year.

The amount of distributions by a Fund may vary from year-to-year based on a variety of circumstances, including market conditions, the composition of the Fund's portfolio, portfolio turnover, expenses borne by the Fund, and redemptions by shareholders.

CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Fund is a party to contractual arrangements with various parties who provide services to the Fund, including the Adviser, the Distributor, the custodian, and the transfer agents, among others. Fund shareholders are not parties to, or intended ("third party") beneficiaries of, any such contractual arrangements, and such contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual investor or group of investors any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Fund. Also, while the Prospectus and this Statement of Additional Information describe pertinent information about the Trust and the Fund, neither the Prospectus nor this Statement of Additional Information represents a contract between the Trust or the Fund and any shareholder or any other party.

TAXES

The following information supplements and supersedes such discussion in the Funds' Prospectus titled "Information on Dividends, Distributions and Taxes." The following is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the Fund's qualification as a "regulated investment company" (a "RIC") and the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of the Fund. This summary is based upon the Code, regulations promulgated by the U.S. Treasury Department, current administrative interpretations and practices of the IRS (including administrative interpretations and practices expressed in private letter rulings which are binding on the IRS only with respect to the particular taxpayers who requested and received those rulings) and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. This summary does not address any proposals to modify such tax laws. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax considerations described below. No advance ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS regarding any matter discussed in this summary. Except as otherwise discussed below, this summary does not discuss the impact that U.S. state and local taxes and taxes imposed by non-U.S. jurisdictions could have on the matters discussed in this summary. This summary is for general information only, and does not purport to discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a particular shareholder in light of its investment or tax circumstances or to shareholders subject to special tax rules, such as U.S. expatriates; persons who mark-to-market Fund shares; subchapter S corporations; U.S. shareholders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; financial institutions; insurance companies; broker-dealers; RICs; REITs;

trusts and estates; persons holding Fund shares as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” “synthetic security” or other integrated investment; persons subject to the alternative minimum tax; persons holding their Fund shares through a partnership or similar pass-through entity; tax-exempt organizations (except as otherwise discussed below); investors in tax deferred accounts such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA; persons subject to special tax rules as a result of being treated as receiving any “excess inclusion income” from the Fund (except as otherwise discussed below); shareholders subject to special tax accounting rules as a result of their use of “applicable financial statements” (within the meaning of Section 451(b) (3) of the Code); and foreign shareholders (except as otherwise discussed below). Unless otherwise noted, this discussion applies only to U.S. shareholders that hold shares as capital assets, which generally means as property held for investment. A U.S. shareholder is an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; a U.S. corporation (including an entity treated as a corporation); a trust if it (i) is subject to the primary supervision of a court in the United States and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) has made a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person; or any estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source. Current and prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify annually as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify as a RIC for a taxable year, the Fund must, among other things, (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, net income derived from an interests in a qualified publicly traded partnerships (“qualified PTPs”), gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income (such as gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to the business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of its assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer qualifying only if the Fund’s investment is limited to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s assets and not more than 10% of the voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined, under Treasury regulations, to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses or in the securities of one or more qualified PTPs; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends and interest net of expenses and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses) and at least 90% of its tax-exempt interest income (net of certain costs allocable to such income) for the year.

The Fund may invest in certain assets that do not constitute “securities” for purposes of the RIC qualification tests referred to in the previous paragraph and other assets, including various derivative and structured investment products the status of which as “securities” for such purposes may not be fully settled. Subject to the savings provisions described below, if a sufficient portion of the Fund’s assets were not stock or such securities or if a sufficient portion of the Fund’s gross income were not derived from stock or such securities for any taxable year, the Fund may fail to qualify as a RIC for such taxable year.

If the Fund fails to qualify for taxation as a RIC for any taxable year, the Fund’s income will be taxed at the Fund level at the regular corporate rate and the tax consequences to shareholders would be different from those described in this section (for example, all distributions to shareholders generally would be taxed as ordinary income, even if those distributions are derived from tax-exempt interest or capital gains realized by the Fund). In addition, in order to requalify for taxation as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund may be required to recognize unrealized gains, incur substantial taxes on such unrealized gains, and make certain substantial distributions. The Fund intends to elect and qualify annually as a RIC under the Code.

If the Fund were otherwise to fail to satisfy the gross income test for a taxable year, it would nevertheless be considered to satisfy such test if its failure to satisfy the gross income test were due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if it were to satisfy certain procedural requirements. The Fund would be subject to an excise tax if it were to rely on this savings provision in order to meet the gross income test.

In addition, if the Fund were otherwise to fail to satisfy the asset diversification test, it would nevertheless be considered to satisfy such test if either (a) the failure to satisfy the asset test were *de minimis* and the Fund were to satisfy the asset test within a prescribed time period or (b) the Fund’s failure to satisfy the asset diversification test were due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, the Fund were to satisfy the test within a prescribed time period and the Fund

were to satisfy certain procedural requirements. The Fund's failure to satisfy the asset diversification test would be considered *de minimis* if it were due to the Fund's ownership of assets the total value of which did not exceed the lesser of \$10 million and 1 percent of the total value of the Fund's assets at the end of the fiscal quarter in which the test was being applied. The Fund would be subject to an excise tax if it were to rely on the savings provision described in (b) of this paragraph in order to meet the asset diversification test.

As a RIC, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income and net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses), if any, that it currently distributes to shareholders. The Fund intends to distribute to its shareholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gains, if any. However, each Fund may be subject to U.S. Federal (and applicable state and local) income tax in certain circumstances.

For purposes of determining the amount of dividends that the Fund has distributed to its shareholders for a taxable year, the Fund may elect to treat certain dividend distributions paid in the following taxable year as having been paid in the earlier taxable year.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax. To prevent imposition of the excise tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to or exceeding the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) 100% of any ordinary income and capital gains for the preceding year that were not distributed during that year. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following calendar year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. To prevent application of the excise tax, the Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

Net capital loss carryforwards of the Fund may be applied against any net realized capital gains in each succeeding year, until they have been reduced to zero. In the event that the Fund were to experience an ownership change as defined under the Code, the loss carryforwards and other favorable tax attributes of the Fund, if any, may be subject to limitation.

The Fund intends to qualify to pay "exempt-interest dividends" as defined in Section 852(b)(5) of the Code. Under such section if, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets consists of obligations exempt from U.S. federal income tax ("tax-exempt obligations") under Section 103(a) of the Code (relating generally to obligations of a state or local governmental unit), the Fund will be qualified to pay exempt-interest dividends to its shareholders. Exempt-interest dividends are dividends or any part thereof paid by the Fund that are attributable to interest on tax-exempt obligations (reduced by certain expenses and other amounts relating to such tax-exempt income) and reported by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends.

Exempt-interest dividends will be excludable from a shareholder's gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, as described below, all or a portion of the exempt-interest dividends may be taken into account in determining the alternative minimum tax on shareholders who are individuals, and may be subject to state and local taxes. Exempt-interest dividends are included in determining the portion, if any, of an individual's social security and railroad retirement benefits subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Additionally, a shareholder may not deduct interest on indebtedness incurred or continue to purchase or carry shares of stock in a RIC, such as the Fund, to the extent that the RIC distributes exempt-interest dividends to the shareholder during the taxable year of the shareholder.

The Fund may realize and distribute taxable ordinary income or capital gains from time to time because of the Fund's investment activities, including its investments in tax-exempt obligations. The Fund's distribution of these amounts are generally taxable to shareholders whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Dividends paid out of the Fund's investment company taxable income generally will be taxable to a shareholder as ordinary income. For example, although "market discount" is, as an economic matter, a substitute for additional interest, the amount of any market discount on a tax-exempt obligation is not treated as tax-exempt interest because such discount is not paid by the issuer of the obligation. As a result, all or a portion of the Fund's gains from the sale, retirement or other disposition of tax-exempt obligations purchased at a market discount will be treated as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value or adjusted issue price if

issued with original issue discount. Alternatively, the Fund may elect to accrue market discount as ordinary income during the period in which the Fund holds the bond. These market discount rules may increase the amount of taxable ordinary income dividends received by shareholders. Additionally, if the Fund sells or otherwise disposes of a tax-exempt obligation, any gain or loss is generally treated as a capital gain or loss (except to the extent the market discount rules result in ordinary income), which may be distributed by the Fund in the form of taxable ordinary income dividends or capital gain dividends. The rules applicable to the Fund's distribution of investment company taxable income and net capital gains are described in greater detail below.

After the close of each fiscal year, the Fund will designate the portion of its distributions paid to shareholders constituting exempt-interest dividends, ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, capital gain dividends, dividends eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction, and returns of capital.

The Code subjects interest received on certain otherwise tax-exempt securities to the federal alternative minimum tax. The alternative minimum tax applies to interest received on certain private activity bonds ("PABs") issued after August 7, 1986. PABs are bonds that, although tax-exempt, are used for purposes other than those generally performed by governmental units and that benefit non-governmental entities (e.g., bonds used for industrial development or housing purposes). Income received on such bonds is classified as an item of "tax preference," which could subject certain investors in such bonds, including shareholders of the Fund, to a federal alternative minimum tax. After the close of each year the Fund will report the portion of its distributions paid to shareholders during the previous year that constitute an item of tax preference for alternative minimum tax purposes.

The Fund has no current intention of lending its portfolio securities. If the Fund were to lend its portfolio securities, payments in lieu of interest made by the borrower to the Fund will not constitute "exempt interest" excluded from taxable income, even if the actual interest would have constituted qualified exempt interest had the Fund held the securities. Such payments in lieu of interest are taxable as ordinary income and such amounts cannot be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders in the form of exempt-interest dividends.

The Fund generally will only purchase a tax-exempt obligation if it is accompanied by an opinion of issuer's bond counsel or, in the case of derivative securities, sponsor's counsel, that the interest paid on those securities will not be subject to federal income tax. Tax opinions are generally provided at the time the municipal security is initially issued, and neither the Fund nor the Adviser will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. However, tax opinions are not binding on the IRS, and if any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security's tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liability for the current or past years and shareholders may have to file amended tax returns and pay additional taxes, interest and penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

Dividends paid out of the Fund's investment company taxable income generally will be taxable to a U.S. shareholder as ordinary income. Provided that certain holding period requirements are met at the Fund and shareholder levels, certain dividends received by non-corporate shareholders (including individuals) from the Fund may be eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable in the case of long-term capital gains to the extent that the Fund receives "qualified dividend income" and reports a portion of its dividends as such in a written statement to shareholders. Substitute payments received by a Fund representing dividends paid on securities loaned out by the Fund will not be considered qualified dividend income, and distributions by the Fund of such substituted payments will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividends. Provided that certain holding period requirements are met at the Fund and shareholder levels, certain dividends received by corporate shareholders from the Fund may be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction to the extent the Fund receives dividends paid by U.S. corporations and reports a portion of its dividends as such in a written statement to shareholders. Substitute payments received by the Fund representing dividends paid on securities loaned out by the Fund will not be treated as dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Distributions of net capital gains derived from sales of portfolio securities by the Fund, if any, and reported as capital gains distributions, are generally taxable to non-corporate shareholders at long-term capital gain rates, regardless of whether the shareholder has held the Fund's shares for more than one year, and are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. Distributions of gains realized on collectibles held for one year or less, are taxable to a U.S. shareholder as short-term gains. Distributions of gains realized on collectibles held for greater than one year, to the extent properly reported as such by the applicable Fund, are taxable to non-corporate shareholders at a maximum 28% tax rate. Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will first reduce the adjusted tax basis of a shareholder's shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gains to such

shareholder (assuming the Fund shares are held as a capital asset). Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal income tax status of distributions. After the close of each calendar year, the Fund will designate the portion of its distributions paid to shareholders constituting ordinary dividends, qualified dividend income, capital gain dividends, dividends eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction, exempt-interest dividends, and returns of capital. Depending on the nature of the dividends, dividends are taxable to shareholders even if they are reinvested in additional shares of the Fund, and shareholders receiving such distributions will have a cost basis in each such share equal to the net asset value of a share of the Fund on the reinvestment date and will receive a report as to the net asset value of those shares.

Certain investments by the Fund may affect the timing, character and amount of income and gain the Fund recognizes. Additionally, certain investments by the Fund may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of income, including the recognition of taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such investments. Such income must be included in determining the amount of income which the Fund must distribute to maintain its status as a RIC and to avoid the imposition of U.S. federal income tax and the 4% excise tax. In such case, the Fund could be required to dispose of securities which it might otherwise have continued to hold or borrow to generate cash to satisfy its distribution requirements.

A Fund that invests in debt instruments that are at risk of or are in default may become subject to special tax issues regarding when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, original issue discount, or market discount, when and to what extent it may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities, how payments received on defaulted instruments should be allocated between principal and interest, and whether exchanges or modifications of debt instruments are taxable. These and other issues related to at-risk debt instruments also may affect the amount of income that a Fund is required to distribute to preserve its status as a RIC and to avoid becoming subject to federal income or excise tax.

Upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund, a shareholder may realize a capital gain or loss which may be eligible for reduced U.S. federal income tax rates, generally depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Such gain or loss generally, as subject to exceptions described below, will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for more than one year and short-term capital gain or loss if the shares are held for one year or less. A redemption of shares by the Fund generally will be treated as a sale or exchange for these purposes. Any loss recognized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (including shares acquired pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of the shares. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. If a shareholder holds a share for six months or less, any loss on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends the shareholder received, except in the case of a regular dividend paid by the Fund if the Fund declares exempt-interest dividends on a daily basis in an amount equal to at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. To the extent, if any, a loss is not disallowed, it generally will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such shares that are treated as long-term capital gains.

Under certain circumstances the sales charge incurred in acquiring shares of the Fund may not be taken into account in determining the gain or loss on the disposition of those shares. This rule applies if shares of the Fund are exchanged within 90 days after the date they were purchased and the new shares are acquired without a sales charge or at a reduced sales charge prior to January 31 of the calendar year following the date of disposition of the original shares. In that case, the gain or loss recognized on the exchange will generally be determined by excluding from the tax basis of the shares exchanged the sales charge that was imposed on the acquisition of those shares to the extent of such reduction to the sales charge upon the exchange. This exclusion applies to the extent that the otherwise applicable sales charge with respect to the newly acquired shares is reduced as a result of having incurred the initial sales charge. The portion of the initial sales charge that is excluded from the basis of the exchanged shares is instead treated as an amount paid for the new shares.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. Exempt-interest dividends from the Funds are generally not included in net investment income for purposes of this tax. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

Non-corporate U.S. shareholders may be unable to deduct certain expenses, including any management fees incurred by the investor for the amount invested in the Fund through the separately managed accounts.

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax currently at the rate of 24% from all distributions and gross sale proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fail to comply with the applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be allowed as a refund or a credit against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual or foreign corporation ("foreign shareholder"), depends on whether the income from a Fund is "effectively connected" with a U.S. trade or business carried on by such shareholder. If the income from the Fund is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, dividends paid by the Fund to the foreign shareholders generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax under existing provisions of the Code unless a reduced rate of withholding is provided under an applicable tax treaty and the foreign shareholder provides the Fund in a timely manner with a properly completed and valid IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or successor form) claiming an exemption from, or a reduced rate of, U.S. withholding tax under the tax treaty. However, subject to certain limitations, "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" paid by the Fund to a foreign shareholder and properly reported as such are eligible for an exemption from U.S. withholding tax. Interest-related dividends generally are dividends derived from certain interest income earned by the Fund that would not be subject to U.S. withholding tax if earned by a foreign shareholder directly. Short-term capital gain dividends generally are dividends derived from the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses. The Fund does not intend to report interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends. Except as described below, a foreign shareholder would generally be exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including withholding tax, on gains realized on the sale of shares of the Fund or "capital gain dividends" paid by the Fund unless the foreign shareholder is a nonresident alien individual present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign shareholder generally will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or substitute Form). Foreign shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisers concerning the applicability of U.S. withholding tax.

If the income from the Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then any dividends, and any gains realized upon the sale of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations, and, if the foreign shareholder is a corporation, the shareholder may be subject to an additional "branch profits tax" imposed at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). In the case of foreign noncorporate shareholders, the Fund may be required to withhold backup withholding taxes at the applicable rate on distributions that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax (or taxable at a reduced treaty rate) unless such shareholders furnish the Fund with proper notification of their foreign status. A foreign shareholder generally will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax on any gains realized upon the sale or taxable disposition of shares of the Fund, unless the non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual and is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Under legislation known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), and applicable "intergovernmental agreements" entered into thereunder, distributions paid by the Fund to "foreign financial institutions" and certain other foreign entities will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30% unless various certification, information reporting, due diligence and other applicable requirements (different from, and in addition to, those described above) are satisfied. In general, no such withholding will occur with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. individual that timely provides the Fund with a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable W-8, respectively. Payments that are taken into account as effectively connected income are not subject to these withholding rules. Foreign shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding FATCA and the application of these requirements to their investments in the Fund.

If the Fund invests in underlying RICs, distributions of short-term capital gains by such underlying RICs would be recognized as ordinary income by the Fund and would not be able to be offset by the Fund's capital losses or capital loss carryforwards (if any). Losses of an underlying RIC would not offset any income or gain of the Fund. Losses realized by the Fund on the sale of shares of underlying RICs may be indefinitely or permanently deferred under the wash sale rules. Each of these effects is caused by the Fund's investment in the underlying RICs and may result in tax distributions to Fund shareholders being of higher magnitudes.

Since, at the time of an investor's purchase of the Fund's shares, a portion of the per share net asset value by which the purchase price is determined may be represented by realized or unrealized appreciation in the Fund's portfolio or undistributed income of the Fund, subsequent distributions (or a portion thereof) on such shares may economically represent a return of capital. However, such a subsequent distribution may be taxable to such investor even if the net asset value of the investor's shares is, as a result of the distributions, reduced below the investor's cost for such shares. Prior to purchasing shares of the Fund, an investor should carefully consider such tax liability which may be incurred by reason of any subsequent distributions of net investment income and capital gains.

Shareholders that are generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, such as shareholders investing through tax qualified accounts and nonresident aliens or foreign entities, will not gain additional tax benefit from the exempt-interest dividends that are expected to be paid by the Fund or gain any other tax benefit. Because the Fund's pre-tax returns generally will be lower than those of funds that own taxable debt instruments of comparable quality, an investment in the Fund may not be suitable investment for those kinds of investors.

Different tax treatment is accorded a tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers for more information.

Fund shareholders may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes on their Fund distributions and redemptions of Fund shares. Also, the tax consequences to a shareholder of an investment in the Fund may be different from those described above. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities, futures and options on securities, on indices and on futures for the Fund, the selection of brokers, dealers and futures commission merchants to effect those transactions and the negotiations of brokerage commissions, if any. Broker-dealers and futures commission merchants may receive brokerage commissions on Fund portfolio transactions, including options and the purchase and sale of underlying securities or futures positions upon the exercise of options. Orders may be directed to any broker or futures commission merchant to the extent and in the manner permitted by applicable law.

Substantially all brokers through whom the Adviser executes orders provide proprietary research on general economic trends or particular issuers. Selected brokers provide third-party research and brokerage services, that is, services obtained by the broker from a third party that the broker then provides to the Adviser. The Adviser may obtain quotes and other market data information in this manner. Many brokers also invite investment personnel of the Adviser to attend investment conferences sponsored by such brokers.

Brokerage commissions generally are negotiated in the case of U.S. securities transactions, but in the case of foreign securities transactions may be fixed and may be higher than prevailing U.S. rates. Commission rates are established pursuant to negotiations with the executing parties based on the quantity and quality of the execution services.

The Adviser may utilize certain electronic communication networks ("ECNs") in executing transactions for certain types of securities. These ECNs may charge fees for their services, including access fees and transaction fees. The transaction fees, which are similar to commissions or markups/markdowns, will generally be charged to clients and, like commissions and markups/markdowns, would generally be included in the cost of the securities purchased.

In addition, services may be acquired or received either directly from executing broker-dealers, or indirectly through other broker-dealers in step-out transactions or similar arrangements. A "step-out" is an arrangement by which an investment manager executes a trade through one broker-dealer but instructs that entity to step-out all or a portion of the trade to another broker-dealer. This second broker-dealer will clear, settle, and receive commissions for, the stepped-out portion.

Equity securities traded in over-the-counter markets, bonds, including convertible bonds, and loans are generally traded on a "net" basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the security usually includes a profit to the dealer. In underwritten offerings, securities are purchased at a fixed price which includes an amount of compensation to the underwriters, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. On occasion, certain money market instruments and U.S. government agency securities may be purchased directly from the issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid.

In placing orders for portfolio securities or futures, the Adviser seeks to obtain best execution or the most favorable execution under the circumstances and in accordance with applicable law. Within this framework, the Adviser will consider the research and investment services provided by brokers, dealers or futures commission merchants who effect transactions for the Fund or who are parties to portfolio transactions with the Fund, the Adviser or the Adviser's other clients. Such research and investment services are those which brokerage houses customarily provide to institutional investors and include, but are not limited to, statistical and economic data research reports on particular companies and industries, and meetings with corporate executives (sometimes referred to as "corporate access").

Brokers, dealers or futures commission merchants furnishing such services may be selected for the execution of transactions of such other accounts, whose aggregate assets are generally significantly smaller than the Fund's, and the services furnished by such brokers, dealers or futures commission merchants may be used by the Adviser in providing investment management for the Fund. Commission rates are based on the quality and quantity of execution services provided by the executing party and reflect generally prevailing rates. In addition, the Adviser is authorized to pay higher commissions on brokerage transactions for the Fund to brokers in order to secure the research and investment services described above (sometimes referred to as "paying up") in accordance with applicable law. The use of commissions on brokerage transactions paid by the Fund and other investment accounts to pay for research and the investment services described above is sometimes referred to as "soft dollars" and is subject to review by the Board of Trustees from time to time as to the extent and continuation of this practice. When using soft dollars, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus the Fund may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by the broker that are included in the commission rate.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is a "safe harbor" that permits an investment adviser to use commissions or "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process. The use of commissions to obtain such other services would be outside the parameters of Section 28(e). Since Section 28(e) generally relates only to the use of commissions on equity transactions, the use of commissions or other transaction costs paid on transactions in instruments other than equity securities typically would also be outside the parameters of Section 28(e).

The payment for eligible services under Section 28(e) by the Fund through soft dollars using Fund assets benefits the Adviser because the Adviser does not need to produce or pay for such research services, and as a result, the receipt of research in exchange for soft dollars may create a conflict of interest. Research or other services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing any or all of the Fund and other investment accounts, including in connection with accounts other than those that pay commissions to the broker relating to the research or other service arrangements. Such products and services may disproportionately benefit other investment accounts relative to the Fund based on the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund and such other accounts. For example, research or other services that are paid for through one client's commissions may not be used in managing that account. In addition, other investment accounts may receive the benefit, including disproportionate benefits, of economies of scale or price discounts in connection with products and services that may be provided to the Fund and to such other investment accounts. Certain clients, including the Fund, could bear more of the cost of soft dollar arrangements than other investment accounts. Moreover, the Adviser may be incentivized to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on the Adviser's interest in receiving research services, among the other factors that the Adviser considers, consistent with best execution.

In some instances, the Adviser may receive a product or service that may be used only partially for functions within Section 28(e) (e.g., an order management system, trade analytical software or proxy services). In such instances, the Adviser will make a good faith effort to determine the relative proportion of the product or service used to assist the Adviser in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities and the relative proportion used for administrative or other purposes outside Section 28(e). The proportion of the product or service attributable to assisting the Adviser in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities will be paid through brokerage commissions generated by Fund transactions and the proportion attributable to administrative or other purposes outside Section 28(e) will be paid for by the Adviser from its own resources.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from the Fund's portfolio transactions may be used by the Adviser in its other investment activities and thus, the Fund may not necessarily, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research or brokerage services provided.

Independent third-party research is a component of the Fund's investment selection process and is generally paid for via brokerage commissions that bundle research costs either directly with the trade execution clearing and/or

settlement services provided by a particular broker/dealer, or through step-out transactions with other broker-dealers. The Adviser's receipt of research on this basis benefits it because the Adviser does not need to produce or pay for such research services, and as a result, the receipt of research in exchange for soft dollars creates a conflict of interest. For example, the research effectively will be paid by client commissions that also will be used to pay for the execution, clearing and settlement services provided by the broker-dealer and will not be paid by the Adviser.

The Adviser may also receive research that is either paid for directly by the Adviser (sometimes referred to as "hard dollar" arrangements) or obtained utilizing soft dollars through a commission sharing arrangement ("CSA"). The Adviser has entered into CSAs under which the Adviser may execute transactions through, and obtain research from, a broker-dealer. Under a CSA, the Adviser may request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions to another firm that provides research to the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser continues to engage in CSAs, many of the same conflicts related to traditional soft dollar arrangements exist.

Although the Adviser will make a good faith determination that the amount of commissions paid is reasonable in light of the products or services provided by a broker, commission rates are generally negotiable and thus, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the applicable commission rates will generally result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. The receipt of such products or services and the determination of the appropriate allocation in the case of "mixed use" products or services create a conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Fund.

In purchasing and selling debt instruments, the Adviser ordinarily places transactions with a broker-dealer acting as principal for the instruments on a net basis, with no brokerage commission being paid directly by the client (although the price may include undisclosed compensation, markups and markdowns) and may involve the designation of selling concessions. Debt instruments also may be purchased from underwriters at prices which include underwriting fees. Any transactions placed through broker-dealers as principals reflect the spread between the bid and ask prices. Funds that invest exclusively or primarily in debt instruments may nonetheless benefit from research and services received through the use of commissions generated by Funds investing in equity securities.

The Fund may, from time to time and to the extent permitted by applicable law, sell or purchase securities to or from companies or persons who are considered to be affiliated with the Fund solely because they are investment advisory clients of the Adviser or an affiliate. Such transactions will be effected for cash consideration, at the current market price of the particular securities, and no brokerage commissions or fees other than customary transfer fees shall be paid in connection with any such transactions. Additionally, all such transactions will be consistent with procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees.

As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Fund paid no brokerage commissions. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information there were no brokerage commissions (or options clearing charges) paid to a broker-dealer affiliate or related party of the Adviser. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, no brokerage commissions were paid to firms which provided research, statistical or other services.

CUSTODY OF PORTFOLIO

The Trust's custodian and foreign custody manager for the Fund's assets (and those of the Subsidiaries) is JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., 4 Chase Metrotech Center, Floor 16, Brooklyn, New York, 11245.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"), 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017-6204 serves as the Trust's independent registered public accountant. PwC audits the Fund's financial statements and renders its report thereon, which is included in the Annual Report to Shareholders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A copy of the Prospectus and annual or semi-annual reports for the Fund (when available) may be obtained free of charge at the telephone number and address listed on the cover of this Statement of Additional Information or by visiting www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma. The annual shareholder report will be available without charge at <https://www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma> or by calling 800.334.2143 to request a paper copy.

APPENDIX A

RATINGS OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The rating of a rating service represents the service's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Fund's investment adviser believes that the quality of debt securities in which the Fund invests should be continuously reviewed. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the ratings services from other sources which they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings used by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P").

Moody's Ratings

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

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

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

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

Ba—Bonds rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B—Bonds rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa—Bonds rated Caa are of poor standing. Such bonds may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca—Bonds rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such bonds are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C—Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

1, 2, or 3

Numerical modifiers 1, 2, 3 to each Moody's rating category from Aa through Caa to show standing within the rating category.

S&P Ratings

AAA—Bonds rated AAA have the highest rating. Capacity to pay principal and interest is extremely strong.

AA—Bonds rated AA have a very strong capacity to pay principal and interest and differ from AAA bonds only in small degree.

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

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

BB—B—CCC—CC—Bonds rated BB, B, CCC and CC are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation among such bonds and CC the highest degree of speculation. Although such bonds will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

C—A C rating is assigned to bonds that are currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, have payment arrearages allowed by the terms of the documents, or bonds of an issuer that is the subject of a bankruptcy petition or similar action which have not experienced a payment default. The C rating may be assigned to bonds on which cash payments have been suspended in accordance with relevant terms of the instrument.

D—Bonds rated D are in payment default. The D rating category is used when payments on a bond are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on a bond are jeopardized.

Plus (+) or minus (-)

The S&P ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.