

ELKHORN ETF TRUST
(the “Trust”)

ELKHORN COMMODITY ROTATION STRATEGY ETF
ELKHORN FUNDAMENTAL COMMODITY STRATEGY ETF
ELKHORN LUNT LOW VOL/HIGH BETA TACTICAL ETF
ELKHORN S&P HIGH QUALITY PREFERRED ETF
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP CONSUMER STAPLES PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP ENERGY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP FINANCIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP HEALTH CARE PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP INDUSTRIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP MATERIALS PORTFOLIO
ELKHORN S&P MIDCAP UTILITIES PORTFOLIO
(each a “Fund,” and collectively, the “Funds”)

SUPPLEMENT TO EACH FUND’S SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION

DATED AUGUST 3, 2017

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) held on August 2, 2017, the Board approved an ETF Distribution Agreement appointing Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside Fund Services”) as the distributor for the Funds. Effective immediately, Foreside Fund Services will replace ALPS Distributors, Inc., the Funds’ current distributor, as distributor for the Funds. All references to ALPS Distributors, Inc. in each Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information are replaced with Foreside Fund Services, LLC. Foreside Fund Service’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101.

Additionally, at the same meeting, the Board approved a Fund CCO and AMLO Agreement between Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC (“Foreside Officer Services”) and the Trust under which Foreside Officer Services will perform certain compliance services for the Funds, including providing a chief compliance officer (“CCO”) to the Funds. Foreside Officer Services will replace ALPS Fund Services, Inc. who provided similar compliance services and had designated Melanie Zimdars as CCO to the Funds. Pursuant to new agreement, the Funds and Foreside Officer Services have designated James Nash as the CCO to the Funds. Effectively immediately, James Nash will replace Melanie Zimdars as each Fund’s CCO and all references to Melanie Zimdars in each Fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information is replaced with James Nash, and all references to ALPS Fund Services, Inc. are replaced with Foreside Fund Officer Services, LLC.

PLEASE KEEP THIS SUPPLEMENT WITH YOUR SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE NO. 811-22926
ELKHORN ETF TRUST**

FUND NAME	TICKER SYMBOL	EXCHANGE
ELKHORN COMMODITY ROTATION STRATEGY ETF	DWAC	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

DATED AUGUST 1, 2017

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated August 1, 2017, as it may be revised from time to time (the “*Prospectus*”), for Elkhorn Commodity Rotation Strategy ETF (the “*Fund*”), a series of the Elkhorn ETF Trust (the “*Trust*”). Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meanings as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by writing to the Trust’s distributor, ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203, or by calling toll free at 1-844-355-3837.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND	1
EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING	3
INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES	4
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES	5
INVESTMENT RISKS	16
MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND	23
ACCOUNTS MANAGED BY INVESTMENT COMMITTEE	32
BROKERAGE ALLOCATIONS	33
CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT, DISTRIBUTOR, BENCHMARK PROVIDER AND EXCHANGE	35
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	38
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	39
CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS	40
REGULAR HOLIDAYS	48
FEDERAL TAX MATTERS	51
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	58
DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS	60
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	61
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	61
EXHIBIT A – PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES	A-1
EXHIBIT B - PRINCIPAL HOLDERS TABLE.....	B-1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Trust was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on December 17, 2013, and is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares in one or more series or “Funds.” The Trust is an open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust currently offers shares in 13 series, including the Fund, a non-diversified series.

This SAI relates to the Fund. The Fund, as a series of the Trust, represents a beneficial interest in a separate portfolio of securities and other assets, with its own objective and policies.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “*Board of Trustees*” or the “*Trustees*”) has the right to establish additional series in the future, to determine the preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges thereof and to modify such preferences, voting powers, rights and privileges without shareholder approval. Shares of any series may also be divided into one or more classes at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trust or any series or class thereof may be terminated at any time by the Board of Trustees upon written notice to the shareholders.

Each share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required, consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. Shares of all series of the Trust vote together as a single class except as otherwise required by the 1940 Act, or if the matter being voted on affects only a particular series; and, if a matter affects a particular series differently from other series, the shares of that series will vote separately on such matter. The Trust’s Declaration of Trust (the “*Declaration*”) requires a shareholder vote only on those matters where the 1940 Act requires a vote of shareholders and otherwise permits the Trustees to take actions without seeking the consent of shareholders. For example, the Declaration gives the Trustees broad authority to approve reorganizations between the Fund and another entity, such as another exchange-traded fund, or the sale of all or substantially all of the Fund’s assets, or the termination of the Trust or the Fund without shareholder approval if the 1940 Act would not require such approval.

The Declaration provides that by becoming a shareholder of the Fund, each shareholder shall be expressly held to have agreed to be bound by the provisions of the Declaration. The Declaration may, except in limited circumstances, be amended by the Trustees in any respect without a shareholder vote. The Declaration provides that the Trustees may establish the number of Trustees and that vacancies on the Board of Trustees may be filled by the remaining Trustees, except when election of Trustees by the shareholders is required under the 1940 Act. Trustees are then elected by a plurality of votes cast by shareholders at a meeting at which a quorum is present. The Declaration also provides that Trustees may be removed, with or without cause, by a vote of shareholders holding at least two-thirds of the voting power of the Trust, or by a vote of two-thirds of the remaining Trustees. The provisions of the Declaration relating to the election and removal of Trustees may not be amended without the approval of two-thirds of the Trustees.

The holders of Fund shares are required to disclose information on direct or indirect ownership of Fund shares as may be required to comply with various laws applicable to the Fund or as the Trustees may determine, and ownership of Fund shares may be disclosed by the Fund if so required by law or regulation. In addition, pursuant to the Declaration, the Trustees may, in their discretion, require the Trust to redeem shares held by any shareholder for any reason under terms set by the Trustees. The Declaration provides a detailed process for the bringing of derivative actions by shareholders in order to permit legitimate inquiries and claims while avoiding the time, expense, distraction and other harm that can be caused to the Fund or its shareholders as a result of spurious shareholder demands and derivative actions. Prior to bringing a derivative action, a demand must first be made on the Trustees. The Declaration details various information, certifications, undertakings and acknowledgements that must be included in the demand. Following receipt of the demand, the Trustees have a period of 90 days, which may be extended by an additional 60 days, to consider the demand. If a majority of the Trustees who are considered independent for the purposes of considering the demand determine that maintaining the suit would not be in the best interests of the Fund, the Trustees are required to reject the demand and the complaining shareholder may not proceed with the derivative action unless the shareholder is able to sustain the burden of proof to a court that the decision of the Trustees not to pursue the requested action was not a good faith exercise of their business judgment on behalf of the Fund. In making such a determination, a Trustee is not considered to have a personal financial interest by virtue of being compensated for his or her services as a Trustee. If a demand is rejected, the complaining shareholder will be responsible for the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by the Fund in connection with the consideration of the demand under a number of circumstances. If a derivative action is brought in violation of the Declaration, the shareholder bringing the action may be responsible for the Fund's costs, including attorneys' fees. The Declaration also provides that any shareholder bringing an action against the Fund waives the right to trial by jury to the fullest extent permitted by law.

The Trust is not required to and does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders.

Under Massachusetts law applicable to Massachusetts business trusts, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for its obligations. However, the Declaration contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust and requires that notice of this disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. The Declaration further provides for indemnification out of the assets and property of the Trust for all losses and expenses of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which both inadequate insurance existed and the Trust or the Fund itself was unable to meet its obligations.

The Declaration further provides that a Trustee acting in his or her capacity as Trustee is not personally liable to any person other than the Trust or its shareholders, for any act, omission, or obligation of the Trust. The Declaration requires the Trust to indemnify any persons who are or who have been Trustees, officers or employees of the Trust for any liability for actions or failure to act except to the extent prohibited by applicable federal law. In making any

determination as to whether any person is entitled to the advancement of expenses in connection with a claim for which indemnification is sought, such person is entitled to a rebuttable presumption that he or she did not engage in conduct for which indemnification is not available. The Declaration provides that any Trustee who serves as chair of the Board of Trustees or of a committee of the Board of Trustees, lead independent Trustee, or audit committee financial expert, or in any other similar capacity will not be subject to any greater standard of care or liability because of such position.

The Fund is advised by Elkhorn Investments, LLC (the “*Adviser*” or “*Elkhorn Investments*”).

The shares of the Fund list and principally trade on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“*Nasdaq*” or the “*Exchange*”). The shares will trade on the Exchange at market prices that may be below, at or above net asset value. The Fund offers and issues shares at net asset value only in aggregations of a specified number of shares (each a “*Creation Unit*” or a “*Creation Unit Aggregation*”), generally in exchange for a basket of securities (the “*Deposit Securities*”), together with the deposit of a specified cash payment (the “*Cash Component*”). Shares are redeemable only in Creation Unit Aggregations and, generally, in exchange for portfolio securities and a specified cash payment. Creation Units are aggregations of 50,000 shares of the Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to permit creations and redemptions of Fund shares to be made in whole or in part on a cash basis under certain circumstances. Fund shares may be issued in advance of receipt of Deposit Securities subject to various conditions including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Fund cash at least equal to 105% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities. See the “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” section. In each instance of such cash creations or redemptions, transaction fees may be imposed that will be higher than the transaction fees associated with in-kind creations or redemptions. In all cases, such fees will be limited in accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “*SEC*”) applicable to management investment companies offering redeemable securities.

EXCHANGE LISTING AND TRADING

There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of shares of the Fund will continue to be met. The Exchange may, but is not required to, remove the shares of the Fund from listing if: (i) following the initial 12-month period beginning at the commencement of trading of the Fund, there are fewer than 50 beneficial owners of the shares of the Fund for 30 or more consecutive trading days; or (ii) such other event shall occur or condition exist that, in the opinion of the Exchange makes further dealings on the Exchange inadvisable. The Exchange will remove the shares of the Fund from listing and trading upon termination of the Fund.

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

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

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

The Prospectus describes the investment objective and certain policies of the Fund. The following supplements the information contained in the Prospectus concerning the investment objective and policies of the Fund.

The Fund is subject to the following fundamental policies, which may not be changed without approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund:

- (1) The Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (2) The Fund may not borrow money, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (3) The Fund will not underwrite the securities of other issuers except to the extent the Fund may be considered an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.
- (4) The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate or interests therein, unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling securities or other instruments backed by real estate or of issuers engaged in real estate activities).
- (5) The Fund may not make loans, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and exemptive orders granted thereunder.
- (6) The Fund may only purchase or sell physical commodities through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Elkhorn Cayman Subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”).
- (7) The Fund may not concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry, as the term “concentrate” is used in the 1940 Act in an industry or a group of industries. This restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies.

For purposes of applying restriction (1) above, under the 1940 Act as currently in effect, the Fund is not permitted to issue senior securities, except that the Fund may borrow from any bank if immediately after such borrowing the value of the Fund’s total assets is at least 300% of the principal amount of all of the Fund’s borrowings (*i.e.*, the principal amount of the borrowings

may not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets). In the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 300% the Fund shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%. The fundamental investment limitations set forth above limit the Fund's ability to engage in certain investment practices and purchase securities or other instruments to the extent permitted by, or consistent with, applicable law. As such, these limitations will change as the statute, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) change, and no shareholder vote will be required or sought.

For purposes of applying restriction (5) above, the Fund may not make loans to other persons, except through (i) the purchase of debt securities permissible under the Fund's investment policies, (ii) repurchase agreements, or (iii) the lending of portfolio securities, provided that no such loan of portfolio securities may be made by the Fund if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans would exceed 33-1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

Except for restriction (2), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase in percentage resulting from a change in market value of the investment or the total assets will not constitute a violation of that restriction. With respect to restriction (2), if the limitations are exceeded as a result of a change in market value then the Fund will reduce the amount of borrowings within three days thereafter to the extent necessary to comply with the limitations (not including Sundays and holidays).

The foregoing fundamental policies of the Fund may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. The 1940 Act defines a majority vote as the vote of the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding securities are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities. With respect to the submission of a change in an investment policy to the holders of outstanding voting securities of the Fund, such matter shall be deemed to have been effectively acted upon with respect to the Fund if a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund vote for the approval of such matter, notwithstanding that such matter has not been approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of any other series of the Trust affected by such matter.

In addition to the foregoing fundamental policies, the Fund is also subject to strategies and policies discussed herein which, unless otherwise noted, are non-fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board of Trustees.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Under normal market conditions, the Fund through the Subsidiary, invests principally in a combination of exchange-traded commodity futures contracts, centrally cleared and non-centrally cleared swaps, exchange-traded options on futures contracts and exchange-traded commodities-linked instruments funds, including exchange-traded funds ("*ETFs*") and pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in commodities and commodities-linked instruments (collectively, "*Commodities-Related Assets*," and, together with exchange-traded commodities futures contracts, "*Commodities Instruments*"), along with U.S. government securities and

money market instruments whose collective performance is designed to seek to exceed the performance of the Elkhorn Dorsey Wright Commodity Rotation Index (the “*Benchmark*”), which tracks a proprietary model of commodity futures (the “*Benchmark Model*”) that is developed, maintained and sponsored by Dorsey Wright & Associates (“*Dorsey Wright*” or, the “*Benchmark Provider*”).

TYPES OF INVESTMENTS

Cayman Subsidiary

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary may invest in Commodities Instruments, as described under “Commodities Instruments” below. Because the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Subsidiary, which may hold certain of the investments described in the Prospectus and this SAI, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in those investments through the Subsidiary. Therefore, except as otherwise noted, for purposes of this disclosure, references to the Fund’s investments may also be deemed to include the Fund’s indirect investments through the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act and is not directly subject to its investor protections, except as noted in the Prospectus or this SAI. However, the Subsidiary is wholly-owned and controlled by the Fund and is advised by Elkhorn Investments. The Trust’s Board of Trustees has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiary, and the Fund’s role as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. Elkhorn Investments receives no additional compensation for managing the assets of the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will also enter into separate contracts for the provision of custody, transfer agency, and accounting agent services with the same service providers or with affiliates of the same service providers that provide those services to the Fund.

Changes in the laws of the United States (where the Fund is organized) and/or the Cayman Islands (where the Subsidiary is incorporated) could prevent the Fund and/or the Subsidiary from operating as described in the Prospectus and this SAI and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. For example, the Cayman Islands currently does not impose certain taxes on the Subsidiary, including income and capital gains tax, among others. If Cayman Islands laws were changed to require the Subsidiary to pay Cayman Islands taxes, the investment returns of the Fund would likely decrease.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated with the Fund’s financial statements in the Fund’s Annual and Semi-Annual Reports.

Commodities Instruments

The Fund through the Subsidiary, may purchase and sell Commodities Instruments, including exchange-traded commodity futures contracts, centrally cleared and non-centrally cleared swaps, exchange-traded options on futures contracts and exchange-traded commodities-linked instruments funds, including ETFs and pooled investment vehicles that

invest primarily in commodities and commodities-linked instruments. The Subsidiary may use Commodities Instruments for hedging and non-hedging purposes.

Commodity Futures

The Subsidiary invests in exchange-listed commodity futures contracts. Commodity futures contracts are generally based upon commodities within the six principal commodity groups: energy, industrial metals, agriculture, precious metals, foods and fibers, and livestock. The price of a commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity. These storage costs include the time value of money invested in the physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the commodity less any benefits from ownership of the physical commodity that are not obtained by the holder of a futures contract (this is sometimes referred to as the “convenience yield”). To the extent that these storage costs change for an underlying commodity while the Fund, through the Subsidiary, is in a long position on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.

Commodity futures contracts are traded on futures exchanges. These futures exchanges offer a central marketplace in which to transact futures contracts, a clearing corporation to process trades, a standardization of expiration dates and contract sizes, and the availability of a secondary market. Futures markets also specify the terms and conditions of delivery as well as the maximum permissible price movement during a trading session. Additionally, the commodity futures exchanges may have position limit rules that limit the amount of futures contracts that any one party may hold in a particular commodity at any point in time. These position limit rules are designed to prevent any one participant from controlling a significant portion of the market. In the commodity futures markets, the exchange clearing corporation takes the other side in all transactions, either buying or selling directly to the market participants. The clearinghouse acts as the counterparty to all exchange-traded futures contracts, that is, the Subsidiary’s obligation is to the clearinghouse, and the Subsidiary will look to the clearinghouse to satisfy the Subsidiary’s rights under a commodity futures contract.

Transaction costs are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. A futures contract may be satisfied by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the instrument or by payment of the change in the cash value of the index. More commonly, futures contracts are closed out prior to delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction in a matching futures contract. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of those securities is made. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a gain will be realized; if it is more, a loss will be realized. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a gain will be realized; if it is less, a loss will be realized. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. There can be no assurance, however, that the Subsidiary will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time. If the Subsidiary is not able to enter into an offsetting transaction, the Subsidiary will continue to be required to maintain the margin deposits on the futures contract.

Margin is the amount of funds that must be deposited by the Fund with its custodian in a segregated account in the name of the futures commission merchant in order to initiate futures

trading and to maintain the Subsidiary's open positions in futures contracts. A margin deposit is intended to ensure the Subsidiary's performance of the futures contract. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the futures contract is traded and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the futures contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margins that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the futures contract being traded.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to the Subsidiary. In computing daily net asset value, the Subsidiary will mark to market the current value of its open futures contracts. The Subsidiary expects to earn interest income on its margin deposits.

Because of the low margin deposits required, futures trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, as well as gain, to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit, if the futures contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount initially invested in the futures contract. However, the Subsidiary would presumably have sustained comparable losses if, instead of investing in the futures contract, it had invested in the underlying financial instrument and sold it after the decline.

Most U.S. futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The day limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of futures contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of Futures positions and subjecting some Futures traders to substantial losses. Despite the daily price limits on various futures exchanges, the price volatility of commodity futures contracts has been historically greater than that for traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. To the extent that the Subsidiary invests in commodity futures contracts, the assets of the Fund and the Subsidiary, and therefore the prices of Fund shares, may be subject to greater volatility.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when the Fund seeks to close out a futures contract. The Subsidiary would continue to be required to meet margin requirements until the position is closed, possibly resulting in a decline in the Fund's net asset

value. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

Rolling, Backwardation and Contango. When purchasing stocks or bonds, a buyer acquires ownership in a security; however, buyers of futures contracts are not entitled to ownership of the underlying commodity until and unless they decide to accept delivery at expiration of the contract. In practice, delivery of the underlying commodity to satisfy a futures contract rarely occurs because most futures traders use the liquidity of the central marketplace to sell their exchange-traded futures contract before expiration. As futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. For example, a contract purchased and held in June 2017 may have an expiration date in September 2017. As this contract nears expiration, a long position in the contract may be replaced by selling the September 2017 contract and purchasing a contract expiring in March 2018. This process is referred to as “rolling.”

The price of a futures contract is generally higher or lower than the spot price of the underlying asset when there is significant time to expiration of the contract due to various factors within the market. As a futures contract nears expiration, the futures price will tend to converge to the spot price. Historically, the prices of some futures contracts (generally those relating to commodities that are consumed immediately rather than stored, such as crude oil, heating oil and sugar) with near-term expirations may be higher than for futures contracts with longer-term expirations. This circumstance is referred to as “backwardation.” If the market for futures contracts is in “backwardation,” the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a higher price than the longer-term contract, and futures investors generally will earn positive returns. Conversely, a “contango” market is one in which the price of futures contracts in the near-term months are lower than the price of futures contracts in the longer-term months. If the market for futures contracts is in “contango,” it would create a cost to “roll” the futures contract, resulting in negative returns. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will depend on the difference in price of the near and distant contracts. In addition, the Fund may not “roll” futures contracts on a predefined schedule as they approach expiration; instead the Adviser may determine to roll to another futures contract in an attempt to generate maximum yield. There can be no guarantee that such a strategy will produce the desired results.

Regulatory Aspects of Investments in Futures. Elkhorn Investments has registered as a “commodity pool operator” with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”). Elkhorn Investments’ investment decisions may need to be modified, and commodity contract positions held by the Fund and/or the Subsidiary may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices, to avoid exceeding position limits established by the CFTC, potentially subjecting the Fund to substantial losses. The regulation of commodity transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of the law and is subject to ongoing modification by government, self-regulatory and judicial action. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the Fund.

Asset Coverage for Futures Positions. The Fund and Subsidiary will comply with SEC guidance with respect to coverage of futures positions by registered investment companies. SEC

guidance may require the Fund, in certain circumstances, to segregate cash or liquid securities on its books and records, or engage in other appropriate measures to “cover” its obligations under certain futures or derivative contracts. For example, with respect futures that are not cash settled, the Fund is required to segregate liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the futures contract. For futures contracts that are cash settled, the Fund is required to segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund’s daily mark-to-market (net) obligation (*i.e.*, the Fund’s daily net liability) under the contract. Securities earmarked or held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the Fund’s futures position is outstanding, unless replaced with other permissible assets (or otherwise covered), and will be marked-to-market daily. As an alternative to segregating assets, for any futures contract held by the Fund, the Fund could purchase a put option on that same futures contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held. The Subsidiary may not enter into futures positions if such positions will require the Fund to set aside or earmark more than 100% of its net assets.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Exchange-Listed Commodity Futures, Commodity Investments and Investments in the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary’s transactions in Commodity Investments will be subject to special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Subsidiary (*i.e.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital, or short-term or long-term), may accelerate recognition of income to the Subsidiary and may defer Subsidiary losses. Because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, this treatment of the Subsidiary’s income will affect the income the Fund must recognize. These rules could, therefore, affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also (a) will require the Subsidiary to mark-to-market certain types of the positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out), and (b) may cause the Subsidiary and the Fund to recognize income without the Fund receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement for qualifying to be taxed as a regulated investment company and the distribution requirement for avoiding excise taxes.

The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from Commodities Instruments received by the Subsidiary as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code applicable to “regulated investment companies” (“RICs”), based on a tax opinion received from special counsel that was based, in part, on numerous private letter rulings (“PLRs”) provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may cite as precedent). However, in September 2016 the Internal Revenue Service released proposed Regulations that, if finalized in the form proposed, would limit the qualifying income from the Subsidiary to the income distributed in the same year in which the income is required to be included in the income of the Fund under the controlled foreign corporation rules. The Fund intends to distribute the income in the same year as the income is required to be included, but a failure to do so could cause the Fund to have non-qualifying income and potentially lose RIC status.

Swap Agreements

The Subsidiary may enter into swap agreements, which are contracts between parties in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to the other party (the “*Counterparty*”) based on the change in market value or level of a specified rate, index or asset. In return, the Counterparty agrees to make periodic payments to the first party based on the return of a different specified rate, index or asset. Swap agreements usually will be done on a net basis, the Subsidiary receiving or paying only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Subsidiary’s obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap is accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or highly liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess is maintained in an account at the Trust’s custodian bank.

Options

The Subsidiary may invest in options. A call option gives a holder the right to purchase a specific security or an index at a specified price (“*exercise price*”) within a specified period of time. A put option gives a holder the right to sell a specific asset at a specified price within a specified period of time. The initial purchaser of a call option pays the “*writer*,” *i.e.*, the party selling the option, a premium which is paid at the time of purchase and is retained by the writer whether or not such option is exercised. The Subsidiary may purchase put options to hedge its portfolio against the risk of a decline in the market value of the asset held and may purchase call options to hedge against an increase in the price of the asset it is committed to purchase. The Subsidiary may write put and call options along with a long position in options to increase its ability to hedge against a change in the market value of the assets it holds or is committed to purchase.

Options on Futures Contracts

An option on a futures contract, as contrasted with the direct investment in such a contract, gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the underlying futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put) at a specified exercise price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option. Upon exercise of an option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer’s futures margin account that represents the amount by which the market price of the futures contract exceeds (in the case of a call) or is less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option on the futures contract. The potential for loss related to the purchase of an option on a futures contract is limited to the premium paid for the option plus transaction costs. Because the value of the option is fixed at the point of purchase, there are no daily cash payments by the purchaser to reflect changes in the value of the underlying contract; however, the value of the option changes daily and that change would be reflected in the NAV of the Fund. The potential for loss related to writing call options on equity securities or indices is unlimited. The potential for loss related to writing put options is limited only by the aggregate strike price of the put option less the premium received.

The Subsidiary may purchase and write put and call options on futures contracts that are traded on a U.S. exchange as a hedge against changes in value of its portfolio securities, or in anticipation of the purchase of securities, and may enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate existing positions. There is no guarantee that such closing transactions can be effected.

Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest in illiquid securities (*i.e.*, securities that are not readily marketable). For purposes of this restriction, illiquid securities include, but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities the disposition of which is restricted under the federal securities laws), securities that may only be resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act but that are deemed to be illiquid; and repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days. However, the Fund will not acquire illiquid securities if, as a result, such securities would comprise more than 15% of the value of the Fund's net assets. The Board of Trustees or its delegate has the ultimate authority to determine, to the extent permissible under the federal securities laws, which securities are liquid or illiquid for purposes of this 15% limitation. The Board of Trustees has delegated to the Advisor the day-to-day determination of the illiquidity of any equity or fixed-income security, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. Although no definitive liquidity criteria are used, the Board of Trustees has directed the Advisor to look to factors such as (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale market, the frequency of trades and quotes for the security, the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security, the amount of time normally needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer), (ii) the terms of certain securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (*e.g.*, certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments), and (iii) other permissible relevant factors.

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. Illiquid securities will be priced at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. If, through the appreciation of illiquid securities or the depreciation of liquid securities, the Fund should be in a position where more than 15% of the value of its net assets are invested in illiquid securities, including restricted securities which are not readily marketable, the Fund will take such steps as is deemed advisable, if any, to protect liquidity.

Fixed Income Investments and Cash Equivalents

Normally, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective and consequently invests significantly in fixed income securities. However, in certain instances, for temporary or defensive purposes, the Fund may also invest in other cash equivalents in order

to provide income, liquidity, preserve capital and serve as collateral for the Subsidiary's investments in Commodities Instruments.

Fixed income investments and cash equivalents held by the Fund may include, without limitation, the types of investments set forth below.

(1) The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities, including bills, notes and bonds differing as to maturity and rates of interest, which are either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. U.S. government securities include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Some of the U.S. government agencies that issue or guarantee securities include the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration and The Tennessee Valley Authority. An instrumentality of the U.S. government is a government agency organized under Federal charter with government supervision. Instrumentalities issuing or guaranteeing securities include, among others, Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Banks, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and FNMA. In the case of those U.S. government securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate. In addition, the Fund may invest in sovereign debt obligations of non-U.S. countries. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest in a timely manner may be affected by a number of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its non-U.S. reserves, the availability of sufficient non-U.S. exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward principal international lenders and the political constraints to which it may be subject.

(2) The Fund may invest in certificates of deposit issued against funds deposited in a bank or savings and loan association. Such certificates are for a definite period of time, earn a specified rate of return, and are normally negotiable. If such certificates of deposit are non-negotiable, they will be considered illiquid securities and be subject to the Fund's 15% restriction on investments in illiquid securities. Pursuant to the certificate of deposit, the issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the certificate on the date specified thereon. Under current FDIC regulations, the maximum insurance payable as to any one certificate of deposit is \$250,000; therefore, certificates of deposit purchased by the Fund may not be fully insured. The

Fund may only invest in certificates of deposit issued by U.S. banks with at least \$1 billion in assets.

(3) The Fund may invest in bankers' acceptances, which are short-term credit instruments used to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of interest for a specific maturity.

(4) The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, which involve purchases of debt securities with counterparties that are deemed by the Advisor to present acceptable credit risks. In such an action, at the time the Fund purchases the security, it simultaneously agrees to resell and redeliver the security to the seller, who also simultaneously agrees to buy back the security at a fixed price and time. This assures a predetermined yield for the Fund during its holding period since the resale price is always greater than the purchase price and reflects an agreed-upon market rate. Such actions afford an opportunity for the Fund to invest temporarily available cash. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements only with respect to obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; certificates of deposit; or bankers' acceptances in which the Fund may invest. Repurchase agreements may be considered loans to the seller, collateralized by the underlying securities. The risk to the Fund is limited to the ability of the seller to pay the agreed-upon sum on the repurchase date; in the event of default, the repurchase agreement provides that the Fund is entitled to sell the underlying collateral. If the value of the collateral declines after the agreement is entered into, however, and if the seller defaults under a repurchase agreement when the value of the underlying collateral is less than the repurchase price, the Fund could incur a loss of both principal and interest. The portfolio managers monitor the value of the collateral at the time the action is entered into and at all times during the term of the repurchase agreement. The portfolio managers do so in an effort to determine that the value of the collateral always equals or exceeds the agreed-upon repurchase price to be paid to the Fund. If the seller were to be subject to a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the ability of the Fund to liquidate the collateral could be delayed or impaired because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws.

(5) The Fund may invest in bank time deposits, which are monies kept on deposit with banks or savings and loan associations for a stated period of time at a fixed rate of interest. There may be penalties for the early withdrawal of such time deposits, in which case the yields of these investments will be reduced.

(6) The Fund may invest in commercial paper, which are short-term unsecured promissory notes, including variable rate master demand notes issued by corporations to finance their current operations. Master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the Fund and a corporation. There is no secondary market for the notes. However, they are redeemable by the Fund at any time. The Fund's portfolio

managers will consider the financial condition of the corporation (*e.g.*, earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios) and will continuously monitor the corporation's ability to meet all of its financial obligations, because the Fund's liquidity might be impaired if the corporation were unable to pay principal and interest on demand. The Fund may invest in commercial paper only if it has received the highest rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, judged by Elkhorn Investments to be of comparable quality.

(7) The Fund may invest in shares of money market funds, as consistent with its investment objective and policies. Shares of money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses of those funds. Therefore, investments in money market funds will cause the Fund to bear proportionately the costs incurred by the money market funds' operations. At the same time, the Fund will continue to pay its own management fees and expenses with respect to all of its assets, including any portion invested in the shares of other investment companies. It is possible for the Fund to lose money by investing in money market funds.

Other Investment Companies and Pooled Investment Vehicles

The Fund and the Subsidiary may invest in securities of other investment companies, including registered investment companies that are ETFs and closed-end funds that provide exposure to commodities, equity securities and fixed income securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act. ETFs trade on a securities exchange and their shares may, at times, trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. Most ETFs hold a portfolio of common stocks or bonds designed to track the performance of a securities index, including industry, sector, country and region indexes, but an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF.

The Fund and the Subsidiary may also invest a portion of its assets in pooled investment vehicles other than registered investment companies. For example, some vehicles which are commonly referred to as "exchanged traded funds" may not be registered investment companies because of the nature of their underlying investments. As a stockholder in an investment company or other pooled vehicle, the Fund or the Subsidiary will bear its ratable share of that investment company's or vehicle's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the fund's or vehicle's advisory and administrative fees with respect to assets so invested. Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund or the Subsidiary invests in other investment companies or vehicles. In addition, the securities of other investment companies or pooled vehicles may be leveraged and will therefore be subject to leverage risks (in addition to other risks of the investment company's or pooled vehicle's strategy). The Fund or the Subsidiary will also incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of ETFs and other pooled vehicles.

An investment in the shares of another fund is subject to the risks associated with that fund's portfolio securities. To the extent the Fund or the Subsidiary invests in shares of another fund, Fund shareholders would indirectly pay a portion of that fund's expenses, including

advisory fees, brokerage and other distribution expenses. These fees and expenses are in addition to the direct expenses of the Fund's and the Subsidiary's own operations.

Borrowing

The Fund may borrow money from a bank or another person up to limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" to meet shareholder redemptions, for temporary or emergency purposes and for other lawful purposes. Borrowed money will cost the Fund interest expense and/or other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing also may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations to repay borrowed monies. To the extent that the Fund has outstanding borrowings, it will be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities.

Leverage

In addition to structural leverage, such as the Fund's bank borrowings, the Subsidiary may invest in portfolio investments, such as investments in commodity futures contracts and other derivatives, which may give rise to a form of economic leverage. Because derivatives may have a component of economic leverage, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset can result in the magnification of gains or losses on the investment held by a fund, and depending on the investment can potentially result in a loss greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. The total value of all investments of the Fund and the Subsidiary in instruments with economic leverage will be covered with segregated or ear-marked assets of the Fund in accordance with SEC guidance. The use of leverage may cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous for the Fund to do so.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund buys and sells portfolio securities in the normal course of its investment activities. The proportion of the Fund's investment portfolio that is bought and sold during a year is known as the Fund's portfolio turnover rate. A turnover rate of 100% would occur, for example, if the Fund bought and sold securities valued at 100% of its net assets within one year. A high portfolio turnover rate could result in the payment by the Fund of increased brokerage costs, expenses and taxes. As of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Fund had a portfolio turnover rate of 0%.

INVESTMENT RISKS

The following information supplements the discussion of the Fund's investment risks that appears in the Prospectus.

RISKS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING COMMODITIES INSTRUMENTS

In addition to the risks set forth in the Prospectus, investing in Commodities Instruments involves certain general risks and considerations as described below.

(1) *Market Risk.* Market risk is the risk that the value of the underlying assets may go up or down. Adverse movements in the value of an underlying asset can expose the Fund to losses. Market risk is the primary risk associated with derivative transactions. Commodities Instruments may include elements of leverage and, accordingly, fluctuations in the value of the Commodities Instruments may be magnified. The successful use of Commodities Instruments depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the portfolio manager's ability to predict movements of the securities, currencies, and commodities markets, which may require different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy adopted will succeed. A decision to engage in a futures transaction will reflect the portfolio manager's judgment that the futures transaction will provide value to the Subsidiary and its to the Fund's shareholders and is consistent with the Fund and Subsidiary's objectives, investment limitations, and operating policies. In making such a judgment, the portfolio managers will analyze the benefits and risks of the futures transactions and weigh them in the context of the Subsidiary's overall investments and investment objective. The prices of the Commodities Instruments may move in different directions than investments in traditional equity and debt securities. For example, during periods of rising inflation, historically debt securities have tended to decline in value due to the general increase in prevailing interest rates. Conversely, during those same periods of rising inflation, historically the prices of certain commodities, such as oil and metals, have tended to increase. Of course, there cannot be any guarantee that these investments will perform in that manner in the future, and at certain times the price movements of commodity-linked investments have been parallel to debt and equity securities.

(2) *Credit Risk/Counterparty Risk.* Credit risk is the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of a counterparty to comply with the terms of a derivative instrument. In all transactions, the Fund will bear the risk that the counterparty will default, and this could result in a loss of the expected benefit of the futures transactions and possibly other losses to the Fund. The Subsidiary will enter into transactions in Commodities Instruments only with counterparties that the Advisor reasonably believes are capable of performing under the contract.

(3) *Correlation Risk.* Correlation risk is the risk that there might be an imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a Futures Instrument and price movements of investments being hedged. When a futures transaction is used to completely hedge another position, changes in the market value of the combined position (the derivative instrument plus the position being hedged) result from an imperfect correlation between the price movements of the two instruments. With a perfect hedge, the value of the combined position remains unchanged with any change in the price of the underlying asset. With an imperfect hedge, the value of the Futures Instrument and its hedge are not perfectly correlated. For example, if the value of a

Futures Instrument used in a short hedge (such as writing a call option, buying a put option or selling a Futures Contract) increased by less than the decline in value of the hedged investments, the hedge would not be perfectly correlated. This might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. The effectiveness of hedges using instruments on indices will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the index and the price movements in the investments being hedged.

(4) *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk is the risk that a Futures Instrument cannot be sold, closed out, or replaced quickly at or very close to its fundamental value. Generally, exchange contracts are very liquid because the exchange clearinghouse is the counterparty of every contract. The Fund and the Subsidiary might be required by applicable regulatory requirements to maintain assets as “cover,” maintain segregated accounts, and/or make margin payments when it takes positions in derivative instruments involving obligations to third parties (*i.e.*, instruments other than purchase options). If the Subsidiary is unable to close out its positions in such instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expires, matures, or is closed out. These requirements might impair the Subsidiary’s ability to sell a security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. The Subsidiary’s ability to sell or close out a position in an instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends upon the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Due to liquidity risk, there is no assurance that any futures position can be sold or closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Subsidiary.

(5) *Legal Risk.* Legal risk is the risk of loss caused by the unenforceability of a party’s obligations under the derivative. While a party seeking price certainty agrees to surrender the potential upside in exchange for downside protection, the party taking the risk is looking for a positive payoff. Despite this voluntary assumption of risk, a counterparty that has lost money in a futures transaction may try to avoid payment by exploiting various legal uncertainties about certain derivative products.

(6) *Systemic or “Interconnection” Risk.* Systemic or interconnection risk is the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. In other words, a disruption in one market will spill over into other markets, perhaps creating a chain reaction.

(7) *Leverage Risk.* Leverage risk is the risk that the Subsidiary may be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged due to leverage’s tendency to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Subsidiary’s portfolio. The use of leverage may also cause the Subsidiary to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

(8) *Regulatory Risk.* The Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “*Dodd-Frank Act*”) has initiated a dramatic revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework and covers a broad range of topics, including (among many others) a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process intended to improve financial systemic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; and new rules for derivatives trading. Instruments in which the Fund may invest, or the issuers of such instruments, may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are unforeseeable. Many of the implementing regulations have not yet been finalized. Accordingly, the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, including on the Commodities Instruments in which the Fund may invest through the Subsidiary, is not yet certain.

(9) *Tax Risk.* The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from commodity-linked derivatives received from the Subsidiary as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code of 1986, as amended, applicable to RICs, based on a tax opinion from special counsel that was based, in part, on numerous PLRs provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may cite as precedent). However, in September 2016 the Internal Revenue Service released proposed Regulations that, if finalized in the form proposed, would limit the qualifying income from the Subsidiary to the income distributed in the same year in which the income is required to be included in the income of the Fund under the controlled foreign corporation rules. The Fund intends to distribute the income in the same year as the income is required to be included, but a failure to do so could cause the Fund to have non-qualifying income and potentially lose RIC status.

Special Risks of Commodity Futures Contracts. Commodity futures contracts also may be subject to the following special risks:

(1) *Storage Costs.* The price of the commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity. These storage costs include the time value of money invested in the physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the commodity less any benefits from ownership of the physical commodity that are not obtained by the holder of a futures contract (this is sometimes referred to as the “convenience yield”). To the extent that these storage costs change for an underlying commodity while the Fund is long futures contracts on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.

(2) *Reinvestment Risk.* In the commodity futures markets, if producers of the underlying commodity wish to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity, they will sell futures contracts today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery in the future. In order to induce speculators to take the corresponding long side of the same futures contract, the commodity producer must be willing to sell the futures contract at a price that is below the expected future spot price. Conversely, if the predominate hedgers in the futures market are the purchasers of the underlying commodity who purchase futures contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only take the short side of the futures contract if the futures price is greater than the expected future spot price of the

commodity. The changing nature of hedgers and speculators in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price. This can have significant implications for the Fund when it is time to replace an expiring contract with a new contract. If the nature of hedgers and speculators in futures markets has shifted such that commodity purchasers are the predominate hedgers in the market, the Fund might open the new futures position at a higher price or choose other related commodity investments.

(3) *Additional Economic Factors.* The values of commodities which underlie commodity futures contracts are subject to additional variables which may be less significant to the values of traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. Variables such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes and tariffs may have a larger impact on commodity prices and commodity-linked instruments, including futures contracts, commodity-linked notes, commodity options and commodity swaps, than on traditional securities. These additional variables may create additional investment risks which subject the Fund's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

(4) *Deflation and Inflation.* Deflation or unanticipated changes in the rate of inflation may result in changes in the future spot price of the underlying commodities that could negatively affect the Fund's profitability and result in potential losses. In addition, reduced economic growth may lead to reduced demand for the underlying commodities and put downward pressure on future spot prices, adversely affecting the Fund's operations and profitability.

(5) *Risk of Temporary Market Aberrations or Distortions.* The Fund is subject to the risk that temporary aberrations or distortions in the markets (such as war, strikes, geopolitical events and natural disasters) will occur that impact commodity prices and negatively impact the value of the Fund's positions, thereby adversely affecting the value of your shares.

(6) *Volatility Risk.* The commodity markets have experienced periods of extreme volatility. General market uncertainty and consequent re-pricing risk have led to market imbalances of sellers and buyers, which in turn have resulted in significant reductions in values of a variety of commodities. Similar future market conditions may result in rapid and substantial valuation increases or decreases in the Fund's holdings.

ADDITIONAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt instrument, Commodities Instrument, derivative or other instrument may be unable or unwilling to make dividend, interest and/or principal payments when due and the related risk that the value of an instrument may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability or unwillingness to make such payments.

Currency Risk

Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the Fund's net asset value, the value of dividends and interest earned, and gains and losses realized on the sale of securities.

Derivatives Risk

The Fund and the Subsidiary may invest in derivatives. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their performance from an underlying asset, index, interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, and market risk. They also involve the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The counterparty to a derivative contract might default on its obligations. Derivatives can be volatile and may be less liquid than other securities. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund that invests in derivatives may change quickly and without warning. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. Derivatives may be used to create synthetic exposure to an underlying asset or to hedge a portfolio risk. If the Fund uses derivatives to "hedge" a portfolio risk, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. This may happen for various reasons, including unexpected changes in the value of the rest of the portfolio of the Fund. Over-the-counter derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Fund.

Risks of Swap Agreements

The risk of loss with respect to swaps generally is limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund or the Subsidiary is contractually obligated to make. Swap agreements are subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will default on its obligations. If such a default were to occur, the Fund or the Subsidiary will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws that could affect the Fund's or the Subsidiary's rights as a creditor (e.g., the Fund or Subsidiary may not receive the net amount of payments that it contractually is entitled to receive). Swaps could result in losses for the Fund or the Subsidiary if the underlying asset or reference does not perform as anticipated. Total return swaps can have the potential for unlimited losses. The Fund and the Subsidiary will earmark or segregate assets in the form of cash and cash equivalents in an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the swaps of which it is the seller, marked-to-market on a daily basis.

Risks of Options Transactions

There are several risks accompanying the utilization of options on futures contracts. The risk of loss in trading uncovered call options in some strategies (*e.g.*, selling uncovered stock index futures contracts) is potentially unlimited. There is also the risk of loss by the Fund of margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of a broker with whom the Fund or the Subsidiary has an open position in the option; however, this risk is substantially minimized because (a) of the regulatory requirement that the broker has to “segregate” customer funds from its corporate funds, and (b) in the case of regulated exchanges in the United States, the clearing corporation stands behind the broker to make good losses in such a situation. The purchase of put or call options could be based upon predictions by the Adviser as to anticipated trends, which predictions could prove to be incorrect and a part or all of the premium paid therefore could be lost.

Liquidity Risk

Whether or not the assets in the Fund are listed on an exchange, the principal trading market for certain of the assets in the Fund or the Subsidiary may be in the over-the-counter (“*OTC*”) market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market for the assets may depend on whether dealers will make a market in the assets. There can be no assurance that a market will be made for any of the assets, that any market for the assets will be maintained or that there will be sufficient liquidity of the assets in any markets made. The price at which the assets are held in the Fund will be adversely affected if trading markets for the assets are limited or absent.

Listing Standards Risk

The Fund is required by the Exchange to comply with certain listing standards (which includes certain investment parameters) in order to maintain its listing on the Exchange. Compliance with these listing standards may compel the Fund to sell securities at inopportune time or for a price other than the security’s then-current market value. The sale of securities in such circumstances could limit the Fund’s profit or require the Fund to incur a loss, and as a result, the Fund’s performance could be impacted.

Failure of a Clearing Broker

Under current CFTC regulations, a clearing broker (or futures commission merchant) maintains customers’ assets in a bulk segregated account. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Fund with the clearing broker as margin for futures contracts may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund’s clearing broker or the clearing broker’s own payment obligations. In addition, the assets of the Fund may not be fully protected in the event of that clearing broker’s bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker’s customers, such as the Fund, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a pro rata share of all property, if any, available for distribution to all of that clearing broker’s customers. The Fund also may be subject to the risk of the failure of, or delay in performance by, any exchanges and their clearing organizations, if any, on which commodity interest contracts are traded. Similarly, the CEA requires a clearing organization approved by

the CFTC as a derivatives clearing organization to segregate all funds and other property received from a clearing member's clients in connection with domestic futures and options contracts from any funds held at the clearing organization to support the clearing member's proprietary trading. Nevertheless, all customer funds held at a clearing organization in connection with any futures or options contracts are held in a commingled omnibus account and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. With respect to futures and options contracts, a clearing organization may use assets of a non-defaulting customer held in an omnibus account at the clearing organization to satisfy payment obligations of a defaulting customer of the clearing member to the clearing organization. As a result, in the event of a default of the clearing broker's other clients or the clearing broker's failure to extend its own funds in connection with any such default, the Fund would not be able to recover the full amount of assets deposited by the clearing broker on behalf of the Fund with the clearing organization.

Increased Competition

The Adviser believes that there has been, over time, an increase in interest in commodity investing. As the Adviser's assets under management directly or indirectly invested in the commodities markets increases, an increasing number of traders may attempt to initiate or liquidate substantial positions at or about the same time as the Adviser, or otherwise alter historical trading patterns or affect the execution of trades, to the detriment of the Fund.

An Investment in the Fund May Not Necessarily Diversify an Investor's Overall Portfolio

The investment performance of commodities has shown little long-term historical correlation to the performance of other asset classes, such as domestic equities and bonds. Little correlation means that there is a low statistical relationship between the performance of commodity investments on the one hand, and domestic equities and bonds on the other hand. Because there is little long-term historical correlation, the Fund cannot be expected to be automatically profitable during unfavorable periods in the stock or bond markets, or vice versa. If, during a particular period of time, the Fund's performance moves in the same general direction as the other financial markets, or the Fund performs unsuccessfully relative to overall commodity markets, you may obtain little or no diversification benefits during that period from an investment in the Fund's shares. In such a case, the Fund may have no gains to offset your losses from such other investments, and you may suffer losses on your investment in the Fund at the same time losses on your other investments are increasing.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The general supervision of the duties performed for the Fund under the investment management agreement is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. There are four Trustees of the Trust, one of whom is an "interested person" (as the term is defined in the 1940 Act) and three of whom are Trustees who are not officers or employees of Elkhorn Investments or any of

its affiliates (“*Independent Trustees*”). The Trust has not established a lead independent Trustee position. The Trustees set broad policies for the Fund, choose the Trust’s officers and hire the Trust’s investment adviser. The officers of the Trust manage its day-to-day operations and are responsible to the Trust’s Board of Trustees. The following is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust and a statement of their present positions and principal occupations during the past five years, the number of portfolios each Trustee oversees and the other directorships they have held during the past five years, if applicable. Each Trustee has been elected for an indefinite term. The officers of the Trust serve indefinite terms. Each Trustee, except for Benjamin T. Fulton, is an Independent Trustee. Mr. Fulton is deemed an “interested person” (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) (“*Interested Trustee*”) of the Trust due to his positions as Chief Executive Officer and President of Elkhorn Investments and the Trust.

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION AND OFFICES WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND YEAR FIRST ELECTED OR APPOINTED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE ELKHORN INVESTMENTS FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS OR DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
<u>Trustee who is an Interested Person of the Trust</u>					
Benjamin T. Fulton ⁽¹⁾ c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1961	Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Chief Executive Officer and President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Chief Executive Officer and President, Elkhorn Investments, LLC, 2013-present; Managing Director, Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC, 2005-2013	13	None
<u>Independent Trustees</u>					
Bruce Howard c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1952	Trustee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Advisory Board Member, Performance Trust Capital Partners LLC, 2009-present; Director/Tax Consultant, Tyndale House Publishers Inc., 1980-present; Professor of Business & Economics, Wheaton College, 1980-present	13	None
Gregory D. Bunch c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1958	Trustee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Adjunct Professor of Entrepreneurship, University of Chicago, 2009-present; President, Masterplan International Corporation, 1998-present; Co-Founder, Oration, 2012-2013	13	None
Jeffrey P. Helton c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1959	Trustee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Executive/Life Coach, WellSpring Coaching, 2010-present; Pastor, The People’s Church, 2012-2015	13	None
<u>Officers of the Trust</u>					

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION AND OFFICES WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND YEAR FIRST ELECTED OR APPOINTED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN THE ELKHORN INVESTMENTS FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER TRUSTEESHIPS OR DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS
Melanie H. Zimdars ⁽²⁾ c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1976	Chief Compliance Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Vice President and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, ALPS Fund Services, 2009-present	N/A	N/A
Philip L. Ziesemer c/o Elkhorn Investments, LLC 207 Reber Street, Suite 201 Wheaton, IL 60187 Y.O.B.: 1963	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite term • Since inception 	Chief Financial Officer, Elkhorn Investments, LLC, 2013-present; Chief Financial Officer, Renegade Holdings, 2009-2013	N/A	N/A

-
- (1) Mr. Fulton is deemed an “interested person” of the Trust due to his position as Chief Executive Officer and President of Elkhorn Investments and the Trust.
- (2) Ms. Zimdars is an employee and officer of ALPS Fund Services, which is an affiliate of the Fund’s principal underwriter.

UNITARY BOARD LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

Each Trustee serves as a trustee of all funds in the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex (as defined below), which is known as a “unitary” board leadership structure. Each Trustee currently serves as a trustee of the Fund and is anticipated to serve as a trustee for future Funds advised by Elkhorn Investments (each, an “*Elkhorn Fund*” and collectively, the “*Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex*”). None of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, nor any of their immediate family members, have ever been a director, officer or employee of, or consultant to, Elkhorn Investments or any of its affiliates. The Interested Trustee, Benjamin T. Fulton, serves as the Chair of the Board for each Fund in the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex.

The same four persons serve as Trustees on the Trust’s Board and are anticipated to serve on the Boards of all other Elkhorn Funds. The unitary board structure was adopted for the Elkhorn Funds because of the efficiencies it achieves with respect to the governance and oversight of the Elkhorn Funds. Each Elkhorn Fund is subject to the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act (and other applicable securities laws), which means that many of the Elkhorn Funds face similar issues with respect to certain of their fundamental activities, including risk management, portfolio liquidity, portfolio valuation and financial reporting. Because of the similar and often overlapping issues facing the Elkhorn Funds, including among any such exchange-traded funds, the Board of the Elkhorn Funds believes that maintaining a unitary board structure promotes efficiency and consistency in the governance and oversight of all Elkhorn Funds and reduces the costs, administrative burdens and possible conflicts that may result from having multiple boards. In adopting a unitary board structure, the Trustees seek to provide effective governance through establishing a board the overall composition of which, as a body, possesses the appropriate skills, diversity, independence and experience to oversee the Fund’s business.

Annually, the Board of Trustees reviews its governance structure and the committee structures, its performance and functions and any processes that would enhance board governance over the business of the Elkhorn Funds. The Board of Trustees has determined that its leadership structure, including the unitary board and committee structure, is appropriate based on the characteristics of the funds it serves and the characteristics of the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex as a whole.

The Board of Trustees has established two standing committees (as described below) and has delegated certain of its responsibilities to those committees. The Board of Trustees and its committees meet frequently throughout the year to oversee the activities of the Fund, review contractual arrangements with and the performance of service providers, oversee compliance with regulatory requirements and review Fund performance. The Independent Trustees are represented by independent legal counsel at all Board and committee meetings. Generally, the Board of Trustees acts by majority vote of the Trustees present at a meeting, assuming a quorum is present, unless otherwise required by applicable law.

The two standing committees of the Board of Trustees are the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Audit Committee.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for appointing and nominating non-interested persons to the Board of Trustees. Messrs. Bunch, Helton and Howard are members of the Nominating and Governance Committee. If there is no vacancy on the Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees will not actively seek recommendations from other parties, including shareholders. The Nominating and Governance Committee will not consider new trustee candidates who are 70 years of age or older or will turn 70 years old during the initial term. The Nominating and Governance Committee met 3 times during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. When a vacancy on the Board of Trustees occurs and nominations are sought to fill such vacancy, the Nominating and Governance Committee may seek nominations from those sources it deems appropriate in its discretion, including shareholders of the Fund. To submit a recommendation for nomination as a candidate for a position on the Board of Trustees, shareholders of the Fund should mail such recommendation to Philip L. Ziesemer, Secretary, at the Trust's address, 207 Reber Street, Suite 201, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. Such recommendation shall include the following information: (i) a statement in writing setting forth (A) the name, age, date of birth, business address, residence address and nationality of the person or persons to be nominated; (B) the class or series and number of all shares of the Fund owned of record or beneficially by each such person or persons, as reported to such shareholder by such nominee(s); (C) any other information regarding each such person required by paragraphs (a), (d), (e) and (f) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K or paragraph (b) of Item 22 of Rule 14a-101 (Schedule 14A) under the 1934 Act (as defined below); (D) any other information regarding the person or persons to be nominated that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitation of proxies for election of trustees or directors pursuant to Section 14 of the 1934 Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder; and (E) whether such shareholder believes any nominee is or will be an "interested person" of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act) and, if not an "interested person," information regarding each nominee that will be sufficient for the Fund to make such determination; and (ii) the written and signed consent of any person to be nominated to be named as a nominee and

to serve as a trustee if elected. In addition, the Trustees may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as they may reasonably require or deem necessary to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a Trustee.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's accounting and financial reporting process, the system of internal controls and audit process and for evaluating and appointing independent auditors (subject also to approval of the Board of Trustees). Messrs. Bunch, Helton and Howard serve on the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met 4 times during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

RISK OVERSIGHT

As part of the general oversight of the Fund, the Board of Trustees is involved in the risk oversight of the Fund. The Board of Trustees has adopted and periodically reviews policies and procedures designed to address the Fund's risks. Oversight of investment and compliance risk, including, if applicable, oversight of any sub-adviser (each, a "*Sub-Adviser*"), is performed primarily at the Board level in conjunction with the Adviser's investment oversight group and the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("*CCO*").

Melanie H. Zimdars of ALPS Fund Services, Inc. ("*ALPS*") serves as CCO of the Trust. In a joint effort between the Trust and ALPS to ensure the Trust complies with Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, ALPS has agreed to render services to the Trust by entering into a Chief Compliance Officer Services Agreement (the "*CCO Services Agreement*") with the Trust. Pursuant to the CCO Services Agreement, ALPS designates, subject to the Trust's approval, one of its own employees to serve as CCO of the Trust within the meaning of Rule 38a-1. Ms. Zimdars currently serves in such capacity under the terms of the CCO Services Agreement.

Oversight of other risks also occurs at the committee level. The Adviser's investment oversight group reports to the Board of Trustees at quarterly meetings regarding, among other things, Fund performance and the various drivers of such performance as well as information related to the Adviser and its operations and processes. The Board of Trustees reviews reports on the Fund's and the service providers' compliance policies and procedures at each quarterly Board meeting and receives an annual report from the CCO regarding the operations of the Fund's and the service providers' compliance programs. In addition, the Independent Trustees meet privately each quarter with the CCO. The Audit Committee reviews with the Adviser the Fund's major financial risk exposures and the steps the Adviser has taken to monitor and control these exposures, including the Fund's risk assessment and risk management policies and guidelines. The Audit Committee also, as appropriate, reviews in a general manner the processes other Board committees have in place with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The Nominating and Governance Committee monitors all matters related to the corporate governance of the Trust.

Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of

the Fund or the Adviser or other service providers. For instance, as the use of Internet technology has become more prevalent, the Fund and its service providers have become more susceptible to potential operational risks through breaches in cyber security (generally, intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Fund or a service provider to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity). There can be no guarantee that any risk management systems established by the Fund, its service providers, or issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests to reduce cyber security risks will succeed, and the Fund cannot control such systems put in place by service providers, issuers or other third parties whose operations may affect the Fund and/or its shareholders. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Fund's ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

BOARD DIVERSIFICATION AND TRUSTEE QUALIFICATIONS

As described above, the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Board of Trustees oversees matters related to the nomination of Trustees. The Nominating and Governance Committee seeks to establish an effective Board with an appropriate range of skills and diversity, including, as appropriate, differences in background, professional experience, education, vocations, and other individual characteristics and traits in the aggregate. Each Trustee must meet certain basic requirements, including relevant skills and experience, time availability and, if qualifying as an Independent Trustee, independence from the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, underwriters or other service providers, including any affiliates of these entities.

Listed below for each current Trustee are the experiences, qualifications and attributes that led to the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each current Trustee should serve as a Trustee in light of the Trust's business and structure.

Independent Trustees. Bruce Howard is Professor of Business & Economics at Wheaton College and is a Director and Tax Consultant at Tyndale House Publishers Inc. Mr. Howard has held these positions since 1980. Additionally, since 2009, Mr. Howard has served as a member of the Advisory Board for Performance Trust Capital Partners LLC. Mr. Howard has served as a Trustee of the Elkhorn Funds since 2015. He currently serves as Chair of the Audit Committee (since 2015) of the Elkhorn Funds.

Gregory D. Bunch is President of Masterplan International Corporation, a position he has held since founding the strategy consulting firm in 1998. In 2012, Mr. Bunch co-founded Oration, a health-care focused software company. Additionally, since 2009, Mr. Bunch has served as Adjunct Professor of Entrepreneurship at the University of Chicago, where he teaches New Venture Strategy. Mr. Bunch has served as a Trustee of the Elkhorn Funds since 2015. He currently serves as Chair of the Nominating and Governance Committee (since 2015).

Jeffrey P. Helton serves as an Executive/Life Coach at WellSpring Coaching, a company he co-founded in 2010. Mr. Helton was Pastor at The People's Church in Franklin, Tennessee from 2012 through 2015. Mr. Helton has served as a Trustee of the Elkhorn Funds since 2015.

Interested Trustee. Benjamin T. Fulton is Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Elkhorn Funds and Chief Executive Officer and President of both Elkhorn Investments as well as Elkhorn Capital Group, LLC, the sole member of Elkhorn Investments. Previously, Mr. Fulton served as Managing Director at Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC from 2005-2013. He has nearly three decades of experience in the investment management industry. Mr. Fulton has served as a Trustee of the Elkhorn Funds since 2015.

Each Independent Trustee is paid a fixed annual retainer of \$10,000 per year. The fixed annual retainer is allocated pro rata among each fund in the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex based on net assets. Trustees are also reimbursed by the investment companies in the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex for travel and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with all meetings.

The following table sets forth the compensation (including reimbursement for travel and out-of-pocket expenses) paid by the Fund and by the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex to each of the Independent Trustees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. The Trust has no retirement or pension plans. The officers and Trustee who are “interested persons” as designated above serve without any compensation from the Trust. The Trust has no employees. Its officers are compensated by Elkhorn Investments.

NAME OF TRUSTEE	COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND	TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM THE ELKHORN INVESTMENTS FUND COMPLEX
Bruce Howard	\$769	\$10,000
Gregory D. Bunch	\$769	\$10,000
Jeffrey P. Helton	\$769	\$10,000

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees in the Fund and in other funds overseen by the Trustees in the Elkhorn Investments Fund Complex as of March 31, 2017:

TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN THE ELKHORN INVESTMENTS FUND COMPLEX
<i>Interested Trustee</i>		
Benjamin T. Fulton	None	None
<i>Independent Trustees</i>		
Bruce Howard	None	None
Gregory D. Bunch	None	None
Jeffrey P. Helton	None	None

As of March 31, 2017, the Independent Trustees of the Trust and immediate family members did not own beneficially or of record any class of securities of an investment adviser or

principal underwriter of the Fund or any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the Fund.

As of March 31, 2017, the officers and Trustees, in the aggregate, owned less than 1% of the shares of the Fund.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. The table set forth as *Exhibit B* shows the percentage ownership of each person or “group” (as that term is used in Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”)) who, as of July 1, 2017, owned of record, or is known by the Trust to have owned of record or beneficially, 5% or more of the shares of the Fund.

Investment Adviser. The Board of Trustees of the Trust, including the Independent Trustees, approved an investment management agreement (the “*Investment Management Agreement*”) for the Fund for an initial term ending March 31, 2018. The Board of Trustees determined that the Investment Management Agreement is in the best interests of the Fund in light of the services, expenses and such other matters as the Board of Trustees considered to be relevant in the exercise of its reasonable business judgment.

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement between Elkhorn Investments and the Trust, Elkhorn Investments manages the investment of the Fund’s assets and is responsible for paying all expenses of the Fund, excluding the fee payments under the Investment Management Agreement, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and other expenses connected with the execution of portfolio transactions, distribution and service fees payable pursuant to a Rule 12b-1 plan, if any, and extraordinary expenses. The Fund has agreed to pay Elkhorn Investments an annual management fee equal to 0.99% of its average daily net assets. For services rendered during the fiscal period ended March 31, 2017, the Fund paid the Adviser \$30,720.

Elkhorn Investments, 207 Reber Street, Suite 201, Wheaton, Illinois 60187, is the investment adviser to the Fund. Elkhorn Investments is a limited liability company with a sole member, Elkhorn Capital Group, LLC. Elkhorn Investments discharges its responsibilities subject to the policies of the Board of Trustees.

Elkhorn Investments provides investment tools and portfolios for advisers and investors. Elkhorn Investments is committed to theoretically sound portfolio construction and empirically verifiable investment management approaches. Its asset management philosophy and investment discipline is deeply rooted in the application of intuitive factor analysis and model implementation to enhance investment decisions.

Elkhorn Investments acts as investment adviser for and manages the investment and reinvestment of the assets of the Fund. Elkhorn Investments also administers the Trust’s

business affairs, provides office facilities and equipment and certain clerical, bookkeeping and administrative services, and permits any of its officers or employees to serve without compensation as Trustees or officers of the Trust if elected to such positions.

Under the Investment Management Agreement, Elkhorn Investments shall not be liable for any loss sustained by reason of the purchase, sale or retention of any security, whether or not such purchase, sale or retention shall have been based upon the investigation and research made by any other individual, firm or corporation, if such recommendation shall have been selected with due care and in good faith, except loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of Elkhorn Investments in the performance of its obligations and duties, or by reason of its reckless disregard of its obligations and duties. The Investment Management Agreement continues until March 31, 2018, and thereafter only if approved annually by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Investment Management Agreement terminates automatically upon assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty as to the Fund by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities on 60 days’ written notice to Elkhorn Investments, or by Elkhorn Investments on 60 days’ written notice to the Fund.

Investment Committee. The Investment Committee of Elkhorn Investments (the “*Investment Committee*”) is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. There are currently four members of the Investment Committee, as follows:

NAME	POSITION WITH ELKHORN INVESTMENTS	LENGTH OF SERVICE WITH ELKHORN INVESTMENTS	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS
Benjamin T. Fulton	Chief Executive Officer	Since 2013	Chief Executive Officer and President, Elkhorn Investments, LLC (2013-present); Managing Director, Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (2005-2013)
Jeff Wynsma	Senior Portfolio Manager	Since 2013	Senior Portfolio Manager (2016-present); Director, Product Strategy & Research (2013-2016), Elkhorn Investments, LLC; Financial Consultant, Benjamin F. Edwards & Co.(2010-2013)

NAME	POSITION WITH ELKHORN INVESTMENTS	LENGTH OF SERVICE WITH ELKHORN INVESTMENTS	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS
Jordan Golz	Product Development & Research Associate	Since 2014	Product Development & Research Associate (2016-present); Analyst (2014-2016); Elkhorn Investments, LLC; Wheaton College (2010-2013)
Derek Babb	Portfolio Manager	Since 2015	Portfolio Manager (2016-present); Analyst (2015-2016), Elkhorn Investments, LLC; Wheaton College (2010-2013)

As of March 31, 2017, the dollar range of securities beneficially owned by Mr. Wynsma and Mr. Babb was \$1 to \$10,000. As of March 31, 2017 Mr. Fulton and Mr. Golz did not beneficially own any securities in the Fund.

Compensation. The compensation structure for each member of the Investment Committee is based upon a fixed salary as well as a discretionary bonus determined by the management of Elkhorn Investments. Salaries are determined by management and are based upon an individual's position and overall value to the firm. Bonuses are also determined by management and are based upon an individual's overall contribution to the success of the firm and the profitability of the firm. Salaries and bonuses for members of the Investment Committee are not based upon criteria such as performance of the Fund or the value of assets included in the Fund's portfolio.

The Investment Committee manages the investment vehicles (other than the series of the Trust) with the number of accounts and assets, as of March 31, 2017, set forth in the table below:

ACCOUNTS MANAGED BY INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE MEMBER	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)	OTHER ACCOUNTS NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS (\$ ASSETS)
Benjamin T. Fulton	13 (\$163.75 million)	— (\$—)	— (\$—)
Jeff Wynsma	13 (\$163.75 million)	— (\$—)	— (\$—)
Jordan Golz	13 (\$163.75 million)	— (\$—)	— (\$—)
Derek Babb	13 (\$163.75 million)	— (\$—)	— (\$—)

Conflicts. None of the accounts managed by the Investment Committee pay an advisory fee that is based upon the performance of the account. In addition, Elkhorn Investments believes that there are no material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the Investment Committee's management of the Fund's investments and the investments of the other accounts managed by the Investment Committee. However, because the investment strategy of the Fund and the investment strategies of many of the other accounts managed by the Investment Committee are based on fairly mechanical investment processes, the Investment Committee may recommend that certain clients sell and other clients buy a given security at the same time. In addition, because the investment strategies of the Fund and other accounts managed by the Investment Committee generally result in the clients investing in readily available securities, Elkhorn Investments believes that there should not be material conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between the Fund and other accounts managed by the Investment Committee.

In addition, the Adviser may make payments out of its own internal resources and profits from all sources to other financial intermediaries to encourage the sale of Shares of the Fund. The payments are intended to compensate financial intermediaries (including broker-dealers) for, among other things: marketing Shares, which may consist of payments relating to the Fund, including but not limited to: inclusion on preferred or recommended fund lists or in certain sales programs from time to time sponsored by the financial intermediaries; access to the financial intermediaries registered sales persons; and/or other specified services or persons intended to assist in the marketing of the Funds. Such payments may be based on various factors, including levels of assets and/or sales (based on gross or net sales or some other criteria). These payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary to sell and recommend certain investment products, including the Fund, over other products for which it may receive less compensation. You may contact your financial intermediary if you want information regarding the any payment it receives from the Adviser.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATIONS

Elkhorn Investments is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund and for the placement of the Fund's securities business, the negotiation of the commissions to be paid on brokered transactions, the prices for principal trades in securities, and the allocation of portfolio brokerage and principal business. It is the policy of Elkhorn Investments to seek the best execution at the best security price available with respect to each transaction, and with respect to brokered transactions in light of the overall quality of brokerage and research services provided to Elkhorn Investments and its clients. The best price to the Fund means the best net price without regard to the mix between purchase or sale price and commission, if any. Purchases may be made from underwriters, dealers, and, on occasion, the issuers. Commissions will be paid on the Fund's Futures transactions, if any. The purchase price of portfolio securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer may include underwriting commissions and dealer spreads. The Fund may pay mark-ups on principal transactions. In selecting broker/dealers and in negotiating commissions, Elkhorn Investments considers, among other things, the firm's reliability, the quality of its execution services on a continuing basis and its financial condition. Fund portfolio transactions may be effected with broker/dealers who have assisted investors in the purchase of shares.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”) permits an investment adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause an account to pay a broker or dealer who supplies brokerage and research services a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction. Brokerage and research services include (i) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (ii) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody). Such brokerage and research services are often referred to as “soft dollars.” Elkhorn Investments has advised the Board of Trustees that it does not currently intend to use soft dollars.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in selecting brokers, Elkhorn Investments may in the future consider investment and market information and other research, such as economic, securities and performance measurement research, provided by such brokers, and the quality and reliability of brokerage services, including execution capability, performance, and financial responsibility. Accordingly, the commissions charged by any such broker may be greater than the amount another firm might charge if Elkhorn Investments determines in good faith that the amount of such commissions is reasonable in relation to the value of the research information and brokerage services provided by such broker to Elkhorn Investments or the Trust. In addition, Elkhorn Investments must determine that the research information received in this manner provides the Fund with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available to the Fund. The Investment Management Agreement provides that such higher commissions will not be paid by the Fund unless the Adviser determines in good faith that the amount is reasonable in relation to the services provided. The investment advisory fees paid by the Fund to Elkhorn Investments under the Investment Management Agreement would not be reduced as a result of receipt by Elkhorn Investments of research services.

Elkhorn Investments places portfolio transactions for other advisory accounts advised by it, and research services furnished by firms through which the Fund effects securities transactions may be used by Elkhorn Investments in servicing all of its accounts; not all of such services may be used by Elkhorn Investments in connection with the Fund. Elkhorn Investments believes it is not possible to measure separately the benefits from research services to each of the accounts (including the Fund) advised by it. Because the volume and nature of the trading activities of the accounts are not uniform, the amount of commissions in excess of those charged by another broker paid by each account for brokerage and research services will vary. However, Elkhorn Investments believes such costs to the Fund will not be disproportionate to the benefits received by the Fund on a continuing basis. Elkhorn Investments seeks to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities by the Fund and another advisory account. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or the amount of securities available to the Fund. In making such allocations between the Fund and other advisory accounts, the main factors considered by Elkhorn Investments are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holding of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment and the size of investment commitments generally held.

The Fund commenced operations on September 20, 2016. For the fiscal period from September 20, 2016 to March 31, 2017, the Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$0. During that period, the Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions to an affiliate of the Trust.

Neither the Fund nor the Adviser has an agreement or understanding with a broker-dealer, or other arrangements to direct the Fund's brokerage transactions to a broker-dealer because of the research services such broker provides to the Fund or the Adviser. While the Adviser does not have arrangements with any broker-dealers to direct such brokerage transactions to them because of research services provided, the Adviser may receive research services from such broker-dealers.

**ADMINISTRATOR, CUSTODIAN, TRANSFER AGENT, FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT, DISTRIBUTOR,
BENCHMARK PROVIDER AND EXCHANGE**

Administrator. Bank of New York Mellon ("*BNYM*") serves as Administrator for the Fund. Its principal address is 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286.

BNYM serves as Administrator for the Trust pursuant to a Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement. Under such agreement, BNYM is obligated on a continuous basis, to provide such administrative services as the Board of Trustees reasonably deems necessary for the proper administration of the Trust and the Fund. BNYM will generally assist in all aspects of the Trust's and the Fund's operations; supply and maintain office facilities (which may be in BNYM's own offices), statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, accounting, bookkeeping and record keeping services (including, without limitation, the maintenance of such books and records as are required under the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, except as maintained by other agency agents), internal auditing, executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; prepare reports to shareholders or investors; prepare and file tax returns; supply financial information and supporting data for reports to and filings with the SEC and various state Blue Sky authorities; supply supporting documentation for meetings of the Board of Trustees; and provide monitoring reports and assistance regarding compliance with federal and state securities laws.

Pursuant to the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement, the Trust on behalf of the Fund has agreed to indemnify the Administrator for certain liabilities, including certain liabilities arising under the federal securities laws, unless such loss or liability results from gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of its duties.

Pursuant to the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement between BNYM and the Trust, the Fund has agreed to pay such compensation as is mutually agreed from time to time and such out-of-pocket expenses as incurred by BNYM in the performance of its duties. This fee is subject to reduction for assets over \$1 billion. The Fund has not paid any fees to BNYM under the Fund Administration and Accounting Agreement as the Adviser has assumed responsibility for payment of these fees as part of the unitary management fee.

Custodian, Transfer Agent and Accounting Agent. BNYM, as custodian for the Fund pursuant to a Custody Agreement, holds the Fund's assets. BNYM also serves as transfer agent

of the Fund pursuant to an Administrative Agency Agreement. As the Fund's accounting agent, BNYM calculates the net asset value of shares and calculates net income and realized capital gains or losses. BNYM may be reimbursed by the Fund for its out-of-pocket expenses.

Distributor. ALPS Distributors, Inc. is the distributor (the "*Distributor*") and principal underwriter of the Creation Unit Aggregations of the Fund. Its principal address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203. The Distributor has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes Fund shares. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Fund through the Distributor only in Creation Unit Aggregations, as described below under the heading "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations."

Elkhorn Investments may, from time to time and from its own resources, pay, defray or absorb costs relating to distribution, including payments out of its own resources to the Distributor, or to otherwise promote the sale of shares. Elkhorn Investments' available resources to make these payments include profits from advisory fees received from the Fund. The services Elkhorn Investments may pay for include, but are not limited to, advertising and attaining access to certain conferences and seminars, as well as being presented with the opportunity to address investors and industry professionals through speeches and written marketing materials.

12b-1 Plan. The Trust has adopted a Plan of Distribution pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "*Plan*") pursuant to which the Fund may reimburse the Distributor up to a maximum annual rate of 0.25% of its average daily net assets.

Under the Plan and as required by Rule 12b-1, the Trustees will receive and review after the end of each calendar quarter a written report provided by the Distributor of the amounts expended under the Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made. With the exception of the Distributor and its affiliates, no "interested person" of the Trust (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) and no Trustee of the Trust has a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any related agreement.

No fee is currently paid by the Fund under the plan, and the Fund will not pay 12b-1 fees any time before March 31, 2019.

Aggregations. Fund shares in less than Creation Unit Aggregations are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver the Prospectus and, upon request, this SAI to Authorized Participants purchasing Creation Unit Aggregations and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("*FINRA*").

The Distribution Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, on at least 60 days' written notice by the Trust to the Distributor (i) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees; or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with participants that utilize the facilities of the Depository Trust Company (the “*DTC Participants*”), which have international, operational, capabilities and place orders for Creation Unit Aggregations of Fund shares. Participating Parties (as defined in “Procedures for Creation of Creation Unit Aggregations” below) shall be DTC Participants (as defined in “DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Fund Shares” below).

Benchmark Provider. The Benchmark Provider is not affiliated with the Fund, ALPS or Elkhorn Investments. The Fund is entitled to use the Benchmark pursuant to a sublicensing arrangement by and between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Elkhorn Investments, which in turn has a license agreement with the Benchmark Provider.

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Dorsey, Wright & Associates, LLC (“*Dorsey Wright*”). Dorsey Wright makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of trading in the Fund. Dorsey Wright’s only relationship to Elkhorn is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Dorsey Wright and of the Benchmark, which are determined, composed and calculated by Dorsey Wright, or its agent, without regard to Elkhorn or the Fund. Dorsey Wright has no obligation to take the needs of Elkhorn or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Benchmark. Dorsey Wright is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Fund to be listed or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which shares of the Fund are to be converted into cash. Dorsey Wright has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

DORSEY WRIGHT DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND DORSEY WRIGHT SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. DORSEY WRIGHT MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY ELKHORN, OWNERS OF THE FUND, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. DORSEY WRIGHT MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE BENCHMARK OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN, WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL DORSEY WRIGHT HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY LOST PROFITS OR INDIRECT, PUNITIVE, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DORSEY WRIGHT AND ELKHORN.

The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Benchmark or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, restatements, re-calculations or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Shares of the Fund or any

other person or entity from the use of the Benchmark or any data included therein. The Adviser makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Benchmark or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of the Benchmark even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Exchange. The only relationship that the Exchange has with Elkhorn Investments or the Distributor of the Fund in connection with the Fund is that the Exchange lists the shares of the Fund pursuant to its listing agreement with the Trust. The Exchange is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of pricing or the timing of the issuance or sale of the shares of the Fund or in the determination or calculation of the asset value of the Fund. The Exchange has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Book Entry Only System. The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

DTC Acts as Securities Depository for Fund Shares. Shares of the Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee, Cede & Co., and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

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

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as “Beneficial Owners”) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase and sale of shares.

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

Fund distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, as the registered holder of all Fund shares. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares of the Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

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

DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted a proxy voting policy that seeks to ensure that proxies for securities held by the Fund are voted consistently with the best interests of the Fund.

The Board has delegated to Elkhorn Investments the proxy voting responsibilities for the Fund and has directed Elkhorn Investments to vote proxies consistent with the Fund's best interests. Elkhorn Investments has engaged the services of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"), to make recommendations to Elkhorn Investments on the voting of proxies relating to securities held by the Fund. If Elkhorn Investments manages the assets of a company or its pension plan and any of Elkhorn Investments' clients hold any securities of that company, Elkhorn Investments will vote proxies relating to such company's securities in accordance with

the ISS recommendations to avoid any conflict of interest. While these guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive, they do provide guidance on Elkhorn Investments' general voting policies.

Elkhorn Investments has adopted the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines. While these guidelines are not intended to be all-inclusive, they do provide guidance on Elkhorn Investments' general voting policies. The ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines are attached hereto as Exhibit A. A description of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures, as well as a record of how the Fund voted proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, is available without charge upon request by calling 312-219-6285. This information is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Quarterly Portfolio Schedule. The Trust is required to disclose, after its first and third fiscal quarters, the complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q. Form N-Q for the Trust is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Fund's Form N-Q may also be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. The Trust's Forms N-Q are available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-844-355-3837 or by writing to Elkhorn ETF Trust, 207 Reber Street, Suite 201, Wheaton, Illinois 60187.

Policy Regarding Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. The Trust has adopted a policy regarding the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Board of Trustees must approve all material amendments to this policy. The Fund's portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through financial reporting and news services, including publicly accessible Internet websites. In addition, a basket composition file, which includes the security names and share quantities to deliver in exchange for Fund shares, together with estimates and actual cash components, is publicly disseminated each day the NYSE is open for trading via the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"). The basket represents one Creation Unit of the Fund. The Fund's portfolio holdings are also available on the Fund's website at <http://www.elkhorn.com>. The Trust, Elkhorn Investments and ALPS will not disseminate non-public information concerning the Trust.

Codes of Ethics. In order to mitigate the possibility that the Fund will be adversely affected by personal trading, the Trust, Elkhorn Investments and the Distributor have adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. These Codes of Ethics contain policies restricting securities trading in personal accounts access persons, Trustees and others who normally come into possession of information on portfolio transactions. Personnel subject to the Codes of Ethics may invest in securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund; however, the Codes of Ethics require that each transaction in such securities be reviewed by the Compliance Department. These Codes of Ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the SEC.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS

General. The Trust issues and sells shares of the Fund only in Creation Unit Aggregations on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at their net

asset values next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order in proper form.

A “Business Day” is generally any day on which the Fund is open for business, including any day the Fund is required to be open under Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act. As of the date of this SAI, the Fund observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Purchase and Issuance of Creation Unit Aggregations. Unless cash purchases are required or permitted for the Fund under the circumstances described below, the consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit Aggregation of shares of the Fund generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities and other instruments (the “*Deposit Instruments*”) and an amount of cash computed as described below (the “*Cash Component*”). Together, the Deposit Instruments (and/or any cash with respect to cash purchases and cash-in-lieu amounts) and the Cash Component constitute the “*Fund Deposit*,” which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit Aggregation of the Fund.

The Cash Component is sometimes also referred to as the Balancing Amount. The Cash Component serves the function of compensating for any differences between the net asset value per Creation Unit Aggregation and the Deposit Amount (as defined below). The Cash Component is an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of Fund shares (per Creation Unit Aggregation) and the “Deposit Amount”—an amount equal to the aggregate market value of the Deposit Instruments and/or cash in lieu of all or a portion of the Deposit Instruments. If the Cash Component is a positive number (*i.e.*, the net asset value per Creation Unit Aggregation exceeds the Deposit Amount), the creator will deliver the Cash Component. If the Cash Component is a negative number (*i.e.*, the net asset value per Creation Unit Aggregation is less than the Deposit Amount), the creator will receive the Cash Component.

On each Business Day, prior to the opening of business of the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required quantity of each Deposit Instrument, as well as the estimated Cash Component (if any) that will be applicable to Fund Deposits for the Fund for that day (subject to correction of any errors), are made available through the NSCC. Such Fund Deposit information is applicable in order to effect creations of Creation Unit Aggregations of the Fund until a new list is announced on the next Business Day.

The Fund reserves the right to require or permit purchases of Creation Unit Aggregations to be made in whole or in part on a cash basis, rather than in-kind, under the following circumstances: (i) to the extent there is a Cash Component; (ii) if, on a given Business Day, the Fund announces before the open of trading that all purchases on that day will be made entirely in cash; (iii) if, upon receiving a purchase order from an Authorized Participant (as defined below), the Fund determines to require the purchase to be made entirely in cash; (iv) if, on a given Business Day, the Fund requires all Authorized Participants purchasing shares on that day to deposit cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Instruments because: (a) such instruments are not eligible for transfer through either the NSCC Process (as defined below) or the DTC Process (as defined below); or (b) in the case of non-U.S. investments (if any), such instruments are not

eligible for trading due to local trading restrictions, local restrictions on securities transfers or other similar circumstances; or (v) if the Fund permits an Authorized Participant to deposit cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Instruments because: (a) such instruments are not available in sufficient quantity; or (b) such instruments are not eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant or the investor on whose behalf the Authorized Participant is acting.

In addition, it is possible that Deposit Instruments may not correspond pro rata to the positions in the Fund's portfolio under the following circumstances: (i) in the case of bonds, with respect to minor differences when it is impossible to break up bonds beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement; (ii) with respect to minor differences when rounding is necessary to eliminate fractional shares or lots that are not tradeable round lots (a tradeable round lot for a security will be the standard unit of trading in that particular type of security in its primary market); or (iii) with respect to "to-be-announced" transactions, short positions, derivatives, and other positions that cannot be transferred in kind (including instruments that can be transferred in kind only with the consent of the original counterparty to the extent the Fund does not intend to seek such consents), and they will therefore be excluded from the Deposit Instruments with their value reflected in the determination of the Cash Component.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Unit Aggregations. All orders to purchase shares of the Fund in Creation Unit Aggregations must be placed with the Distributor by or through an "Authorized Participant" or "AP" which is either: (1) a "Participating Party," i.e., a broker-dealer or other participant in the Continuous Net Settlement ("CNS") System of the NSCC, or (2) a DTC Participant, which, in either case, has signed a "Participant Agreement" with the Distributor. Investors should contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants that have signed a Participant Agreement. Purchases of Creation Unit Aggregations will be processed either through an enhanced clearing process available to DTC Participants that are also participants in the CNS System of the NSCC (the "NSCC Process") or through a manual clearing process that is available to all DTC Participants (the "DTC Process"). All Fund shares, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All standard orders to create Creation Unit Aggregations must be received by the transfer agent no later than the closing time of the regular trading session on the NYSE ("*Closing Time*") (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) in each case on the date such order is placed in order for creation of Creation Unit Aggregations to be effected based on the net asset value of shares of the Fund as next determined on such date after receipt of the order in proper form. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than one our prior Closing Time (ordinarily 3:00 p.m., Eastern Time). The date on which an order to create Creation Unit Aggregations (or an order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations, as discussed below) is placed is referred to as the "Transmittal Date." Orders must be transmitted by an AP by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the transfer agent pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure may impede the ability to reach the Distributor, the transfer agent or an AP.

All orders from investors who are not APs to create Creation Unit Aggregations shall be placed with an AP, as applicable, in the form required by such AP. In addition, the AP may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, *e.g.*, to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and that, therefore, orders to create Creation Unit Aggregations of the Fund have to be placed by the investor's broker through an AP that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement. Those persons placing orders should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating transfers of Deposit Instruments and the Cash Component.

Placement of Creation Orders. In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an AP must submit an order to purchase for one or more Creation Units. All standard orders must be received by the Fund's transfer agent in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) in order to receive that day's closing net asset value per share. Orders must be placed in proper form by or through an AP, which is a DTC Participant, *i.e.*, a subcustodian of the Trust. Deposit Instruments must be delivered to the Trust through DTC or NSCC, and Deposit Instruments which are non-U.S. securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local subcustodian of the Trust on or before the International Contractual Settlement Date, as defined below. If a Deposit Security is an American Depository Receipt ("*ADR*") or similar domestic instrument, it may be delivered to the Custodian.

Deposit Instruments must be delivered to the Fund through the applicable processes set forth in the Participant Agreement. The custodian will monitor the movement of the underlying Deposit Instruments and/or cash and will instruct the movement of shares only upon validation that such instruments and/or cash have settled correctly.

Issuance of Creation Unit Aggregations. A Creation Unit Aggregation will generally not be issued until the transfer of good title to the Fund of the Deposit Instruments and the payment of the Cash Component, the Creation Transaction Fee (as defined below) and any other required cash amounts have been completed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent contemplated by a Participant Agreement, Creation Units will be issued to such AP notwithstanding the fact that the corresponding Fund Deposits have not been received in part or in whole, in reliance on the undertaking of the AP to deliver the missing Deposit Instruments as soon as possible, which undertaking shall be secured by such AP's delivery and maintenance of sufficient collateral, as described in the applicable Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement will permit the Fund to buy the missing Deposit Instruments at any time and will subject the AP to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Fund of acquiring such Deposit Instruments and the value of the collateral. The Participant Agreement will permit the Fund to use such collateral to buy the missing Deposit Instruments at any time and will subject the AP to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Fund of purchasing such Deposit Instruments and the value of the collateral.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Unit Aggregations. The Fund reserves the absolute right to reject a creation order transmitted to it if: (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the purchaser or group of related purchasers, upon obtaining the Creation Unit Aggregations of Fund shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund; (iii) the required Fund Deposit is not delivered; (iv) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would have certain adverse tax consequences; (v) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of the Fund, be unlawful; (vi) the acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Fund, Elkhorn Investments or the Distributor, have an adverse effect on the Fund or the rights of the Fund's Beneficial Owners; or (vii) there exist circumstances outside the control of the Fund that make it impossible to process purchases of Creation Units for all practical purposes. Examples of such circumstances include: acts of God or public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Fund, Elkhorn Investments, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the transfer agent, the custodian, any sub-custodian or any other participant in the purchase process; and similar extraordinary events. The Distributor shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of such prospective creator of the rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Fund, the custodian, any sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits, nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the quantity of each security or other instrument in the Deposit Instruments and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any security or other instrument to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation Transaction Fee. Purchasers of Creation Units must pay a creation transaction fee (the "*Creation Transaction Fee*") that is currently \$500. The Creation Transaction Fee is applicable to each purchase transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. Generally, the Creation Transaction Fee is imposed to defray the transaction expenses, including brokerage costs, that will be incurred by the Fund when investors purchase Creation Units. In setting the Creation Transaction Fee, transaction and operational processing costs associated with the relevant Deposit Instruments will be taken into account. The Creation Transaction Fee may be modified from time to time. An entity purchasing Creation Units outside the NSCC Process may be required to pay a higher amount than would have been charged had the creation been effected through the NSCC Process. Additionally, when the Fund permits an AP to substitute cash in lieu of depositing one or more of the requisite Deposit Instruments, the AP may be assessed a higher amount to cover the cost of purchasing the Deposit Instruments.

As discussed above, shares of the Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Instruments subject to various conditions including a requirement to maintain on deposit with the Fund cash at least equal to 105% of the market value of the missing Deposit Instruments.

REDEMPTIONS OF CREATION UNIT AGGREGATIONS

Redemption of Fund Shares in Creation Unit Aggregations. Beneficial Owners of Fund shares may sell their shares in the secondary market, but must accumulate enough shares to constitute a Creation Unit Aggregation to redeem through the Fund. The Fund will not redeem shares in amounts less than Creation Unit Aggregations and there can be no assurance that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit Aggregation. Investors should expect to incur customary brokerage and other costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of Fund shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit Aggregation. Redemption requests must be placed by or through an Authorized Participant, and are subject to the procedures contained in the applicable Participant Agreement. Creation Unit Aggregations will be redeemable at their net asset value per Creation Unit Aggregation next determined after receipt of a request for redemption by the Fund. Redemptions may be processed through either the NSCC Process or the DTC Process. With respect to redemptions outside the NSCC Process, arrangements satisfactory to the Trust must be in place for the AP to transfer or cause to be transferred to the Trust the Creation Unit Aggregation being redeemed through the book-entry system of DTC on or before contractual settlement of the redemption request.

On each Business Day, prior to the opening of business of the Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required quantity of the securities and other Instruments (“*Redemption Instruments*”), as well as the estimated Cash Redemption Amount (as defined below) (if any) that will be applicable to redemptions for the Fund for that day (subject to correction of any errors), are made available through the NSCC. Such information is applicable in order to effect redemptions of Creation Unit Aggregations of the Fund until a new list is announced on the next Business Day.

Unless cash redemptions are required or permitted for the Fund under the circumstances described below, the redemption proceeds for a Creation Unit Aggregation generally consist of Redemption Instruments—as announced on the Business Day of the request for redemption received in proper form—plus or minus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the net asset value of the Fund shares (per Creation Unit Aggregation) being redeemed, as next determined after a receipt of a request in proper form, and the aggregate market value of the Redemption Instruments (the “*Cash Redemption Amount*”), less the applicable Redemption Transaction Fee as described below and, if applicable, any operational processing and brokerage costs, transfer fees or stamp taxes. In the event that the Redemption Instruments have an aggregate market value greater than the net asset value of the Fund shares (per Creation Unit Aggregation), a compensating cash payment equal to the difference plus the applicable Redemption Transaction Fee and, if applicable, any operational processing and brokerage costs, transfer fees or stamp taxes, is required to be made by or through an Authorized Participant by the redeeming shareholder.

The Fund reserves the right to require or permit redemptions of Creation Unit Aggregations to be made in whole or in part on a cash basis, rather than in-kind, under the following circumstances: (i) to the extent there is a Cash Redemption Amount; (ii) if, on a given Business Day, the Fund announces before the open of trading that all redemptions on that day

will be made entirely in cash; (iii) if, upon receiving a redemption order from an Authorized Participant, the Fund determines to require the redemption to be made entirely in cash; (iv) if, on a given Business Day, the Fund requires all Authorized Participants redeeming shares on that day to receive cash in lieu of some or all of the Redemption Instruments because: (a) such instruments are not eligible for transfer through either the NSCC Process or the DTC Process; or (b) in the case of non-U.S. investments (if any), such instruments are not eligible for trading due to local trading restrictions, local restrictions on securities transfers or other similar circumstances; or (v) if the Fund permits an Authorized Participant to receive cash in lieu of some or all of the Redemption Instruments because: (a) such instruments are not eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant or the investor on whose behalf the Authorized Participant is acting; or (b) to the extent the Fund holds non-U.S. investments, a holder of shares would be subject to unfavorable income tax treatment if the holder receives redemption proceeds in kind.

In addition, it is possible that Redemption Instruments may not correspond pro rata to the positions in the Fund's portfolio under the following circumstances: (i) in the case of bonds, with respect to minor differences when it is impossible to break up bonds beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement; (ii) with respect to minor differences when rounding is necessary to eliminate fractional shares or lots that are not tradeable round lots; or (iii) with respect to "to-be-announced" transactions, short positions, derivatives and other positions that cannot be transferred in kind (including instruments that can be transferred in kind only with the consent of the original counterparty to the extent the Fund does not intend to seek such consents), and they will therefore be excluded from the Redemption Instruments with their value reflected in the determination of the Cash Redemption Amount.

The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed (i) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (ii) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (iii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Fund or determination of the Fund's net asset value is not reasonably practicable; or (iv) in such other circumstances as are permitted by the SEC.

Redemption Transaction Fee. Parties redeeming Creation Units must pay a redemption transaction fee (the "*Redemption Transaction Fee*") that is currently \$500. The Redemption Transaction Fee is applicable to each redemption transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. Generally, the Redemption Transaction Fee is imposed to defray the transaction expenses that will be incurred by the Fund when investors redeem Creation Units. In this regard, the Redemption Transaction Fee may be used to offset the Fund's trading costs, operational processing costs, brokerage commissions and other similar costs in transferring Redemption Instruments from its account to the account of the redeeming investor. In setting the Redemption Transaction Fee, transaction and operational processing costs associated with the relevant Redemption Instruments will be taken into account. The Redemption Transaction Fee may be modified from time to time. An entity redeeming Creation Units outside the NSCC Process may be required to pay a higher amount than would have been charged had the redemption been effected through the NSCC Process. Additionally, a redeemer receiving cash in lieu of one or more Redemption Instruments may be required to pay a higher amount to cover the costs of selling such Redemption Instruments, including those costs

described above plus all or a part of the spread between the expected bid and offer side of the market relating to such Redemption Instruments. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary in addition to an AP to effect a redemption of a Creation Unit Aggregation may be charged an additional fee for such services.

Placement of Redemption Orders. Orders to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations must be delivered through an AP that has executed a Participant Agreement. Investors other than APs are responsible for making arrangements for a redemption request to be made through an AP. An order to redeem Creation Unit Aggregations of the Fund is deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by BNYM (in its capacity as transfer agent) not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is accompanied or followed by the requisite number of shares of the Fund specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to BNYM; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Deliveries of Redemption Instruments to investors are generally expected to be made within three Business Days. Due to the schedule of holidays in certain countries, however, the delivery of in-kind redemption proceeds for the Fund may take longer than three Business Days after the day on which the redemption request is received in proper form. In such cases, the local market settlement procedures will not commence until the end of the local holiday periods. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund would generally be required to make payment of redemption proceeds within seven days after a security is tendered for redemption. However, because the settlement of redemptions of Fund shares is contingent not only on the settlement cycle of the United States securities markets, but also on delivery cycles of foreign markets, pursuant to an exemptive order on which the Fund may rely, the Fund's in-kind redemption proceeds must be paid within the maximum number of calendar days required for such payment or satisfaction in the principal local foreign markets where transactions in portfolio securities customarily clear and settle, but no later than 15 calendar days following tender of a Creation Unit Aggregation.

In connection with taking delivery of shareholders non-U.S. Redemption Instruments into a securities account upon redemptions of Creation Units, a redeeming shareholder, or AP acting on behalf of such person, must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank or other custody provider in each jurisdiction in which any of the Redemption Instruments are customarily traded.

To the extent contemplated by an AP's Participant Agreement, in the event the AP has submitted a redemption request in proper form but is unable to transfer all or part of the Creation Unit Aggregation to be redeemed to the Fund's transfer agent, the transfer agent will nonetheless accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the AP to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking shall be secured by the AP's delivery and maintenance of collateral consisting of cash having a value (marked to market daily) at least equal to 105%, which Elkhorn Investments may change from time to time, of the value of the missing shares. The Trust will be permitted to purchase the missing shares at any time and the Authorized Participant will be subject to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of acquiring the shares and the value of the collateral.

Because the portfolio securities of the Fund may trade on the relevant exchange(s) on days that the listing exchange for the Fund is closed or are otherwise not Business Days for the Fund, shareholders may not be able to redeem their shares of the Fund, or purchase and sell shares of the Fund on the listing exchange for the Fund, on days when the net asset value of the Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant foreign markets, if any.

REGULAR HOLIDAYS

The Fund generally intends to effect deliveries of Creation Units and securities in its portfolio (“*Portfolio Securities*”) on a basis of “T” plus three Business Days (*i.e.*, days on which the NYSE is open). The Fund may effect deliveries of Creation Units and portfolio securities on a basis other than “T” plus three in order to accommodate local holiday schedules, to account for different treatment among non-U.S. and U.S. markets of dividend record dates and ex-dividend dates, or under certain other circumstances. The ability of the Trust to effect in-kind creations and redemptions within three Business Days of receipt of an order in good form is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable non-U.S. market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle will be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a non-U.S. market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust from delivering securities within the normal settlement period.

The longest redemption cycle for the Fund is a function of the longest redemption cycle among the countries whose securities comprise the Fund. The securities delivery cycles currently practicable for transferring Portfolio Securities to redeeming investors, coupled with non-U.S. market holiday schedules, will require a delivery process longer than seven calendar days for the Fund in certain circumstances. In no event, however, will the Fund take more than fifteen calendar days from the date of the tender to deliver the redemption proceeds. The holidays applicable to the Fund during such periods are listed below. Certain holidays may occur on different dates in subsequent years. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as “informal holidays” (*e.g.*, days on which no or limited securities transactions occur, as a result of substantially shortened trading hours), the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

The dates of the regular holidays affecting the relevant securities markets from August 2017 through July 2018 of the below-listed countries are as follows:

<u>ARGENTINA</u>	<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	<u>AUSTRIA</u>	<u>BELGIUM</u>
August 21	December 25	August 15	December 25
October 9	December 26	October 26	December 26
November 6	January 1	November 1	March 30
November 27	January 15	December 8	April 2
December 8	April 2	December 25	May 1
December 25	April 25	December 26	

December 29
January 1
February 12
February 13
March 29
March 30
May 1
May 25
June 20

June 4
June 11

January 1
April 2
May 1
May 10
May 21
May 31

BRAZIL

September 7
October 12
November 2
November 15
November 20
December 25
December 29
January 1
February 12
February 13
March 29
March 30
May 1

CANADA

August 7
September 4
October 9
December 25
December 26
January 1
February 19
March 30
May 21
July 2

CHILE

August 15
September 18
September 19
October 9
October 27
November 1
December 8
December 25
March 30
May 1
May 21

CHINA

October 2
October 3
October 4
October 5
October 6
January 1
January 2
February 15
February 16
April 5
May 1
June 18

DENMARK

December 25
December 26
March 29
March 30
April 2
May 10
May 21

FINLAND

December 6
December 25
December 26
January 1
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
June 23

FRANCE

December 26
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
May 21

GERMANY

October 3
October 31
December 25
December 26
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
May 21

GREECE

August 15
December 25
December 26
January 1
February 19
March 30

HONG KONG

October 2
October 5
December 25
December 26
January 1
March 30

INDIA

August 15
August 25
October 2
October 19
October 30
December 25

IRELAND

December 25
December 26
January 1
March 30
April 2
May 7

April 2
May 1
May 28

April 2
April 5
May 1
May 22
June 18

March 13
April 2
April 4
May 1
June 26

June 4

ISRAEL

August 1
September 20
September 21
September 22
September 29
October 4
October 5
October 11
October 12
March 1
March 30
April 1
April 5
April 6
May 13
May 20

ITALY

August 15
December 25
December 26
March 30
April 2
May 1

JAPAN

August 11
September 18
October 9
November 3
November 23
January 1
January 2
January 3
January 8
March 21
May 3
May 4
July 16

MALAYSIA

August 31
September 1
September 21
October 18
December 1
December 25
January 1
January 30
February 16
May 1
May 16
June 15

MEXICO

November 2
November 20
December 12
December 25
January 1
February 5
March 19
March 30
April 2
May 1

NEW ZEALAND

October 23
January 1
January 2
February 6
March 30
April 2
April 25
June 4

NETHERLANDS

December 25
December 26
March 30
April 2
May 10

NORWAY

December 25
December 26
March 29
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
May 17
May 21

PORTUGAL

December 25
December 26
March 30
April 2
May 1

SINGAPORE

June 26
August 9
September 1
October 18
December 25
January 1
March 30

SOUTH AFRICA

August 9
September 25
December 16
December 25
December 26
January 1
March 21

SOUTH KOREA

August 15
October 3
October 4
October 5
October 9
December 25
January 1

May 1
May 29

March 30
April 2
April 27
May 1

March 1
May 1
May 22
June 6

SPAIN

December 25
March 30
May 1

SWEDEN

December 25
December 26
January 1
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
June 6

SWITZERLAND

August 1
December 25
December 26
January 1
March 30
April 2
May 1
May 10
June 29

TAIWAN

October 4
October 9
October 10
January 1
February 15
February 16
February 19
February 20
February 28
April 4
April 5
May 1
June 18

THAILAND

August 14
October 23
December 5
December 11
January 1
April 6
April 14
May 1
May 10

UNITED KINGDOM

August 28
December 22
December 25
December 26
December 29
January 1
March 30
April 2
May 7
May 28

UNITED STATES

September 4
November 23
December 25
January 1
January 15
February 19
May 29
July 4

FEDERAL TAX MATTERS

This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning shares of the Fund. This section is current as of the date of the SAI. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker-dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Fund. This may not be sufficient for prospective investors to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, prospective investors should seek advice based on their individual circumstances from their own tax advisor.

The Fund intends to qualify annually and to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”).

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, the Fund must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, or net income derived from interests in certain publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which the Fund controls which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more of certain publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income each taxable year. There are certain exceptions for failure to qualify if the failure is for reasonable cause or is de minimis, and certain corrective action is taken and certain tax payments are made by the Fund.

The Fund intends to treat any income it may derive from Commodities Instruments received by the Subsidiary as “qualifying income” under the provisions of the Code applicable to “regulated investment companies” (“RICs”), based on a tax opinion received from special counsel that was based, in part, on numerous private letter rulings (“PLRs”) provided to third parties not associated with the Fund or its affiliates (which only those parties may cite as precedent). However, in September 2016 the Internal Revenue Service released proposed Regulations that, if finalized in the form proposed, would limit the qualifying income from the Subsidiary to the income distributed in the same year in which the income is required to be included in the income of the Fund under the controlled foreign corporation rules. The Fund intends to distribute the income in the same year as the income is required to be included, but a

failure to do so could cause the Fund to have non-qualifying income and potentially lose RIC status.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it 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 gain. If the Fund retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax unless, generally, the Fund distributes during each calendar year an amount equal to 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 October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years. In order to prevent application of the excise tax, the Fund intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. 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.

Subject to certain reasonable cause and de minimis exceptions, if the Fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company or fails to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Fund would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its shareholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends paid out of the Fund's investment company taxable income are generally taxable to a shareholder as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. However, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at capital gains tax rates. In particular, ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain, *provided* that certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. Dividends received by the Fund from REITs and foreign corporations are qualifying dividends eligible for this lower tax rate only in certain circumstances. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distributions that may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates. The Fund cannot make any guarantees as to the amount of any distribution which will be regarded as a qualifying dividend.

Income from the Fund may also be subject to a 3.8% “Medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to net investment income if the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

A corporation that owns shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain domestic corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Distributions of net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, properly reported as capital gain dividends are taxable to a shareholder as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund shares. Shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional shares, rather than cash, generally will have a tax basis in each such share equal to the value of a share of the Fund on the reinvestment date. A distribution of an amount in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will be treated by a shareholder as a return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder’s basis in his or her shares. To the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder’s basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from a sale or exchange of the shares.

Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal income tax status of distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of additional shares will receive a report as to the value of those shares.

SALE OR EXCHANGE OF FUND SHARES

Upon the sale or other disposition of shares of the Fund, which a shareholder holds as a capital asset, such a shareholder may realize a capital gain or loss which will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for the shares. Generally, a shareholder’s gain or loss will be a long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year.

Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of shares or to the extent that the shareholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized by a shareholder on a disposition of Fund shares held by the shareholder for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of long-term capital gain received by the shareholder with respect to such shares.

TAXES ON PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

If a shareholder exchanges securities for Creation Units the shareholder will generally recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the shareholder's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. If a shareholder exchanges Creation Units for securities, then the shareholder will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the shareholder's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units or Creation Units for securities cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position.

DEDUCTIBILITY OF FUND EXPENSES

Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Fund expenses as income. In these cases you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. However, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses, may be deducted by individuals only to the extent that all of these deductions exceed 2% of the individual's adjusted gross income. Some individuals may also be subject to further limitations on the amount of their itemized deductions, depending on their income.

NATURE OF FUND'S INVESTMENTS

Certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gain into higher taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (iv) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (v) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur and (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions.

FUTURES CONTRACTS

The Subsidiary's transactions in Futures Contracts will be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (*i.e.*, may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital, or short-term or long-term), may accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and may defer Fund losses. These rules could, therefore, affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also (a) will require the Subsidiary to mark-to-market certain types of the positions in its portfolio (*i.e.*, treat them as if they were closed out), and (b) may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy

the 90% distribution requirement for qualifying to be taxed as a regulated investment company and the distribution requirements for avoiding excise taxes.

INVESTMENTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

If the Fund holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“*PFICs*”), which are generally certain foreign corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its shareholders. The Fund will not be able to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. The Fund may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, the Fund would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, the Fund might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

BACKUP WITHHOLDING

The Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax from all taxable distributions and sale proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or fail to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. This withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability.

NON-U.S. SHAREHOLDERS

U.S. taxation of a shareholder who, as to the United States, is a nonresident alien individual, a foreign trust or estate, a foreign corporation or foreign partnership (“*non-U.S. shareholder*”) depends on whether the income of the Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the shareholder.

In addition to the rules described in this section concerning the potential imposition of withholding on distributions to non-U.S. persons, distributions to non-U.S. persons that are “financial institutions” may be subject to a withholding tax of 30% unless an agreement is in place between the financial institution and the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose information about accounts, equity investments, or debt interests in the financial institution held by one or more U.S. persons or the institution is resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an

agreement with the U.S. Treasury. For these purposes, a “financial institution” means any entity that (i) accepts deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business, (ii) holds financial assets for the account of others as a substantial portion of its business, or (iii) is engaged (or holds itself out as being engaged) primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting or trading in securities, partnership interests, commodities or any interest (including a futures contract or option) in such securities, partnership interests or commodities. Dispositions of shares by such persons may be subject to such withholding after December 31, 2018.

Distributions to non-financial non-U.S. entities (other than publicly traded foreign entities, entities owned by residents of U.S. possessions, foreign governments, international organizations, or foreign central banks) will also be subject to a withholding tax of 30% if the entity does not certify that the entity does not have any substantial U.S. owners or provide the name, address and TIN of each substantial U.S. owner. Dispositions of shares by such persons may be subject to such withholding after December 31, 2018.

Income Not Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is not “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. shareholder, distributions of investment company taxable income will generally be subject to a U.S. tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate), which tax is generally withheld from such distributions.

Distributions of capital gain dividends and any amounts retained by the Fund which are properly reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains will not be subject to U.S. tax at the rate of 30% (or lower treaty rate) 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. However, this 30% tax on capital gains of nonresident alien individuals who are physically present in the United States for more than the 182 day period only applies in exceptional cases because any individual present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year is generally treated as a resident for U.S. income tax purposes; in that case, he or she would be subject to U.S. income tax on his or her worldwide income at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, rather than the 30% U.S. tax. In the case of a non-U.S. shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. income tax from distributions of net capital gain unless the non-U.S. shareholder certifies his or her non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption. If a non-U.S. shareholder is a nonresident alien individual, any gain such shareholder realizes upon the sale or exchange of such shareholder’s shares of the Fund in the United States will ordinarily be exempt from U.S. tax unless the gain is U.S. source income and such shareholder is physically present in the United States for more than 182 days during the taxable year and meets certain other requirements.

Distributions from the Fund that are properly reported by the Fund as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the Fund or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the Fund may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the Fund makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

In addition, capital gain distributions attributable to gains from U.S. real property interests (including certain U.S. real property holding corporations) will generally be subject to United States withholding tax and will give rise to an obligation on the part of the foreign shareholder to file a United States tax return.

Income Effectively Connected. If the income from the Fund is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a non-U.S. shareholder, then distributions of investment company taxable income and capital gain dividends, any amounts retained by the Fund which are properly reported by the Fund as undistributed capital gains and any gains realized upon the sale or exchange of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. Non-U.S. corporate shareholders may also be subject to the branch profits tax imposed by the Code. The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

CAPITAL LOSS CARRY-FORWARD

Under the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010, net capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely, and their character is retained as short-term and/or long-term losses. As of March 31, 2017, the Fund had net capital losses for federal income tax purposes of \$0. To the extent that these loss carry-forwards are used to offset future capital gains, it is probable that the capital gains so offset will not be distributed to Fund shareholders. The Fund is subject to certain limitations, under U.S. tax rules, on the use of capital loss carry-forwards and net unrealized built-in losses. These limitations apply when there has been a 50% change in ownership.

OTHER TAXATION

Fund shareholders may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes on their Fund distributions. Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled “Net Asset Value.”

The per share net asset value of the Fund is determined by dividing the total value of the securities and other assets, less liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. Market value prices represent last sale or official closing prices from a national or foreign exchange (*i.e.*, a regulated market) and are primarily obtained from third party pricing services. Under normal circumstances, daily calculation of the net asset value will utilize the last closing price of each security held by the Fund at the close of the market on which such security is principally listed.

In determining net asset value, portfolio securities for the Fund for which accurate market quotations are readily available will be valued by the Fund accounting agent as follows:

(1) Common stocks and other equity securities listed on any national or foreign exchange other than Nasdaq and the London Stock Exchange Alternative Investment Market (“AIM”) will be valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined. Securities listed on Nasdaq or AIM are valued at the official closing price on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, or no official closing price in the case of securities traded on Nasdaq and AIM, the securities are valued at the mean of the most recent bid and ask prices on such day. Portfolio securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price or official closing price, as applicable, on the business day as of which such value is being determined at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities.

(2) Securities traded in the OTC market are valued at the mean of the bid and asked price, if available, and otherwise at their closing bid prices.

(3) Shares of open-end funds are valued at fair value which is based on NAV per share.

(4) Exchange traded options and futures contracts are valued at the closing price in the market where such contracts are principally traded. If no closing price is available, they will be fair valued at the mean of their most recent bid and asked price, if available, and otherwise at their closing bid price. OTC options and futures contracts are fair valued at the mean of the most recent bid and asked price, if available, and otherwise at their closing bid price.

(5) Forward foreign currency contracts are fair valued at the current day’s interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using the current day’s spot rate, and the 30, 60, 90 and 180-day forward rates provided by a pricing service or by certain independent dealers in such contracts.

In addition, the following types of securities will be valued as follows:

(1) Fixed income securities with a remaining maturity of 60 days or more and swaps will be valued by the fund accounting agent using a pricing service. When price quotes are not available, fair value is based on prices of comparable securities.

(2) Fixed income securities maturing within 60 days are valued by the Fund accounting agent on an amortized cost basis.

The value of any portfolio security held by the Fund for which market quotations are not readily available will be determined by the Pricing Committee in a manner that most fairly reflects fair market value of the security on the valuation date, based on a consideration of all available information.

Certain securities may not be able to be priced by pre-established pricing methods. Such securities may be valued by the Board of Trustees or its delegate at fair value. These securities generally include but are not limited to, restricted securities (securities which may not be publicly sold without registration under the 1933 Act) for which a pricing service is unable to provide a market price; securities whose trading has been formally suspended; a security whose market price is not available from a pre-established pricing source; a security with respect to which an event has occurred that is likely to materially affect the value of the security after the market has closed but before the calculation of Fund net asset value (as may be the case in foreign markets on which the security is primarily traded) or make it difficult or impossible to obtain a reliable market quotation; and a security whose price, as provided by the pricing service, does not reflect the security's "fair value." As a general principle, the current "fair value" of an issue of securities would appear to be the amount, that the owner might reasonably expect to receive for them upon their current sale. A variety of factors may be considered in determining the fair value of such securities.

Valuing the Fund's investments using fair value pricing will result in using prices for those investments that may differ from current market valuations. Use of fair value prices and certain current market valuations could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's net asset value and the prices used by the Index, which, in turn, could result in a difference between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index.

Because foreign markets may be open on different days than the days during which a shareholder may purchase the shares of the Fund, the value of the Fund's investments may change on the days when shareholders are not able to purchase the shares of the Fund.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption for the Fund only under the following unusual circumstances: (i) when the NYSE is closed (other than weekends and holidays) or trading is restricted; (ii) when trading in the markets normally utilized is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of the Fund's investments or determination of its net assets is not reasonably practicable; or (iii) during any period when the SEC may permit.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the Prospectus entitled "Dividends, Distributions and Taxes."

General Policies. Dividends from net investment income of the Fund, if any, are declared and paid at least annually. Distributions of net realized securities gains, if any, generally are declared and paid once a year, but the Trust may make distributions on a more frequent basis. The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a regulated investment company or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividends and other distributions of Fund shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to Beneficial Owners of such shares. Dividend payments are made through DTC

Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners then of record with proceeds received from the Fund.

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

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Counsel. Chapman and Cutler LLP, 111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, is counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Grant Thornton, LLP, 171 North Clark Street, Suite 200, Chicago, Illinois 60601, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The firm audits the Fund's financial statements and performs other related audit services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and notes thereto in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2017 (the "Annual Report") are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the Annual Report are incorporated by reference herein. The financial statements included in the Annual Report have been audited by Grant Thornton, LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report thereon also appears in the Annual Report and is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

A copy of the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2017 may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing or by calling the Investment Adviser, at the address and telephone number on the back cover of the Fund's Prospectus.

EXHIBIT A - PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES



United States

Concise Proxy Voting Guidelines

2017 Benchmark Policy Recommendations

Effective for Meetings on or after February 1, 2017
Published January 17, 2017

www.issgovernance.com

© 2017 ISS | Institutional Shareholder Services

The policies contained herein are a sampling of selected key U.S. proxy voting guidelines and are not intended to be exhaustive. A full summary of ISS' 2017 proxy voting guidelines can be found at: <http://www.issgovernance.com/policy-gateway/2017-policy-information/>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

□ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for director nominees, except under the following circumstances:

1. Accountability

Vote against¹ or withhold from the entire board of directors (except new nominees², who should be considered case-by-case) for the following:

Problematic Takeover Defenses

Classified Board Structure:

1.1. The board is classified, and a continuing director responsible for a problematic governance issue at the board/committee level that would warrant a withhold/against vote recommendation is not up for election. All appropriate nominees (except new) may be held accountable.

Director Performance Evaluation:

1.2. The board lacks accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers. Sustained poor performance is measured by one- and three-year total shareholder returns in the bottom half of a company's four-digit GICS industry group (Russell 3000 companies only). Take into consideration the company's five-year total shareholder return and operational metrics. Problematic provisions include but are not limited to:

- A classified board structure;
- A supermajority vote requirement;
- Either a plurality vote standard in uncontested director elections or a majority vote standard with no plurality carve-out for contested elections;
- The inability of shareholders to call special meetings;
- The inability of shareholders to act by written consent;
- A dual-class capital structure; and/or
- A non-shareholder-approved poison pill.

Poison Pills:

1.3. The company's poison pill has a "dead-hand" or "modified dead-hand" feature. Vote against or withhold from nominees every year until this feature is removed;

1.4. The board adopts a poison pill with a term of more than 12 months ("long-term pill"), or renews any existing pill, including any "short-term pill" (12 months or less), without shareholder

¹ In general, companies with a plurality vote standard use "Withhold" as the contrary vote option in director elections; companies with a majority vote standard use "Against". However, it will vary by company and the proxy must be checked to determine the valid contrary vote option for the particular company.

² A "new nominee" is any current nominee who has not already been elected by shareholders and who joined the board after the problematic action in question transpired. If ISS cannot determine whether the nominee joined the board before or after the problematic action transpired, the nominee will be considered a "new nominee" if he or she joined the board within the 12 months prior to the upcoming shareholder meeting.

approval. A commitment or policy that puts a newly adopted pill to a binding shareholder vote may potentially offset an adverse vote recommendation. Review such companies with classified boards every year, and such companies with annually elected boards at least once every three years, and vote against or withhold votes from all nominees if the company still maintains a non-shareholder-approved poison pill; or

- 1.5. The board makes a material adverse change to an existing poison pill without shareholder approval. Vote case-by-case on all nominees if:
- 1.6. The board adopts a poison pill with a term of 12 months or less (“short-term pill”) without shareholder approval, taking into account the following factors:
 - The date of the pill’s adoption relative to the date of the next meeting of shareholders — *i.e.* whether the company had time to put the pill on the ballot for shareholder ratification given the circumstances;
 - The issuer’s rationale;
 - The issuer’s governance structure and practices; and
 - The issuer’s track record of accountability to shareholders. ***Restricting Binding Shareholder Proposals***

Generally vote against or withhold from members of the governance committee if:

- 1.7. The company’s charter imposes undue restrictions on shareholders’ ability to amend the bylaws. Such restrictions include, but are not limited to: outright prohibition on the submission of binding shareholder proposals, or share ownership requirements or time holding requirements in excess of SEC Rule 14a-8. Vote against on an ongoing basis.

Problematic Audit-Related Practices

Generally vote against or withhold from the members of the Audit Committee if:

- 1.8. The non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive (see discussion under “Auditor Ratification”);
- 1.9. The company receives an adverse opinion on the company’s financial statements from its auditor; or
- 1.10. There is persuasive evidence that the Audit Committee entered into an inappropriate indemnification agreement with its auditor that limits the ability of the company, or its shareholders, to pursue legitimate legal recourse against the audit firm.

Vote case-by-case on members of the Audit Committee and potentially the full board if:

- 1.11. Poor accounting practices are identified that rise to a level of serious concern, such as: fraud; misapplication of GAAP; and material weaknesses identified in Section 404 disclosures. Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence, and duration, as well as the company’s efforts at remediation or corrective actions, in determining whether withhold/against votes are warranted.

Problematic Compensation Practices/Pay for Performance Misalignment

In the absence of an Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation ballot item or in egregious situations, vote against or withhold from the members of the Compensation Committee and potentially the full board if:

- 1.12. There is a significant misalignment between CEO pay and company performance (pay for performance);
- 1.13. The company maintains significant problematic pay practices;

- 1.14. The board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders;
- 1.15. The company fails to submit one-time transfers of stock options to a shareholder vote; or
- 1.16. The company fails to fulfill the terms of a burn rate commitment made to shareholders.

Vote case-by-case on Compensation Committee members (or, in exceptional cases, the full board) and the Management Say-on-Pay proposal if:

- 1.17. The company's previous say-on-pay received the support of less than 70 percent of votes cast, taking into account:
 - The company's response, including:
 - Disclosure of engagement efforts with major institutional investors regarding the issues that contributed to the low level of support;
 - Specific actions taken to address the issues that contributed to the low level of support;
 - Other recent compensation actions taken by the company;
 - Whether the issues raised are recurring or isolated;
 - The company's ownership structure; and
 - Whether the support level was less than 50 percent, which would warrant the highest degree of responsiveness.

Unilateral Bylaw/Charter Amendments and Problematic Capital Structures

- 1.18. Generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case) if the board amends the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or that could adversely impact shareholders, considering the following factors:
 - The board's rationale for adopting the bylaw/charter amendment without shareholder ratification;
 - Disclosure by the company of any significant engagement with shareholders regarding the amendment;
 - The level of impairment of shareholders' rights caused by the board's unilateral amendment to the bylaws/charter;
 - The board's track record with regard to unilateral board action on bylaw/charter amendments or other entrenchment provisions;
 - The company's ownership structure;
 - The company's existing governance provisions;
 - The timing of the board's amendment to the bylaws/charter in connection with a significant business development; and,
 - Other factors, as deemed appropriate, that may be relevant to determine the impact of the amendment on shareholders.

Unless the adverse amendment is reversed or submitted to a binding shareholder vote, in subsequent years vote case-by-case on director nominees. Generally vote against (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case) if the directors:

- Classified the board;
 - Adopted supermajority vote requirements to amend the bylaws or charter; or
 - Eliminated shareholders' ability to amend bylaws.
- 1.19. For newly public companies, generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees, who should be considered

case-by-case) if, prior to or in connection with the company's public offering, the company or its board adopted bylaw or charter provisions materially adverse to shareholder rights, or implemented a multi-class capital structure in which the classes have unequal voting rights considering the following factors:

- The level of impairment of shareholders' rights;
- The disclosed rationale;
- The ability to change the governance structure (e.g., limitations on shareholders' right to amend the bylaws or charter, or supermajority vote requirements to amend the bylaws or charter);
- The ability of shareholders to hold directors accountable through annual director elections, or whether the company has a classified board structure;
- Any reasonable sunset provision; and
- Other relevant factors.

Unless the adverse provision is reversed or submitted to a vote of public shareholders, vote case-by-case on director nominees in subsequent years.

Governance Failures

Under extraordinary circumstances, vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board, due to:

- 1.20. Material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight³, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company;
- 1.21. Failure to replace management as appropriate; or
- 1.22. Egregious actions related to a director's service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company.

2. Responsiveness

Vote case-by-case on individual directors, committee members, or the entire board of directors as appropriate if:

- 2.1. The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received the support of a majority of the shares cast in the previous year. Factors that will be considered are:
 - Disclosed outreach efforts by the board to shareholders in the wake of the vote;
 - Rationale provided in the proxy statement for the level of implementation;
 - The subject matter of the proposal;
 - The level of support for and opposition to the resolution in past meetings;
 - Actions taken by the board in response to the majority vote and its engagement with shareholders;
 - The continuation of the underlying issue as a voting item on the ballot (as either shareholder or management proposals); and
 - Other factors as appropriate.
- 2.2. The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of shares are tendered;

³ Examples of failure of risk oversight include, but are not limited to: bribery; large or serial fines or sanctions from regulatory bodies; significant adverse legal judgments or settlements; hedging of company stock; or significant pledging of company stock.

- 2.3. At the previous board election, any director received more than 50 percent withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote;
- 2.4. The board implements an advisory vote on executive compensation on a less frequent basis than the frequency that received the majority of votes cast at the most recent shareholder meeting at which shareholders voted on the say-on-pay frequency; or
- 2.5. The board implements an advisory vote on executive compensation on a less frequent basis than the frequency that received a plurality, but not a majority, of the votes cast at the most recent shareholder meeting at which shareholders voted on the say-on-pay frequency, taking into account:
 - The board's rationale for selecting a frequency that is different from the frequency that received a plurality;
 - The company's ownership structure and vote results;
 - ISS' analysis of whether there are compensation concerns or a history of problematic compensation practices; and
 - The previous year's support level on the company's say-on-pay proposal.

3. Composition

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings:

- 3.1. Generally vote against or withhold from directors (except new nominees, who should be considered case-by-case⁴ who attend less than 75 percent of the aggregate of their board and committee meetings for the period for which they served, unless an acceptable reason for absences is disclosed in the proxy or another SEC filing. Acceptable reasons for director absences are generally limited to the following:
 - Medical issues/illness;
 - Family emergencies; and
 - Missing only one meeting (when the total of all meetings is three or fewer).
- 3.2. If the proxy disclosure is unclear and insufficient to determine whether a director attended at least 75 percent of the aggregate of his/her board and committee meetings during his/her period of service, vote against or withhold from the director(s) in question.

Overboarded Directors:

Generally vote against or withhold from individual directors who:

- 3.3. Sit on more than five public company boards; or
- 3.4. CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own — withhold only at their outside boards⁵.

⁴ For new nominees only, schedule conflicts due to commitments made prior to their appointment to the board are considered if disclosed in the proxy or another SEC filing.

⁵ Although all of a CEO's subsidiary boards will be counted as separate boards, ISS will not recommend a withhold vote from the CEO of a parent company board or any of the controlled (>50 percent ownership) subsidiaries of that parent, but may do so at subsidiaries that are less than 50 percent controlled and boards outside the parent/subsidiary relationships.

4. Independence

Vote against or withhold from Inside Directors and Affiliated Outside Directors (per the Categorization of Directors) when:

- 4.1. The inside or affiliated outside director serves on any of the three key committees: audit, compensation, or nominating;
- 4.2. The company lacks an audit, compensation, or nominating committee so that the full board functions as that committee;
- 4.3. The company lacks a formal nominating committee, even if the board attests that the independent directors fulfill the functions of such a committee; or
- 4.4. Independent directors make up less than a majority of the directors.

Independent Chair (Separate Chair/CEO)

□ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for shareholder proposals requiring that the chairman's position be filled by an independent director, taking into consideration the following:

- l The scope of the proposal;
- l The company's current board leadership structure;
- l The company's governance structure and practices;
- l Company performance; and
- l Any other relevant factors that may be applicable.

Regarding the scope of the proposal, consider whether the proposal is precatory or binding and whether the proposal is seeking an immediate change in the chairman role or the policy can be implemented at the next CEO transition.

Under the review of the company's board leadership structure, ISS may support the proposal under the following scenarios absent a compelling rationale: the presence of an executive or non-independent chair in addition to the CEO; a recent recombination of the role of CEO and chair; and/or departure from a structure with an independent chair. ISS will also consider any recent transitions in board leadership and the effect such transitions may have on independent board leadership as well as the designation of a lead director role.

When considering the governance structure, ISS will consider the overall independence of the board, the independence of key committees, the establishment of governance guidelines, board tenure and its relationship to CEO tenure, and any other factors that may be relevant. Any concerns about a company's governance structure will weigh in favor of support for the proposal.

The review of the company's governance practices may include, but is not limited to, poor compensation practices, material failures of governance and risk oversight, related-party transactions or other issues putting director independence at risk, corporate or management scandals, and actions by management or the board with potential or realized negative impact on shareholders. Any such practices may suggest a need for more independent oversight at the company thus warranting support of the proposal.

ISS' performance assessment will generally consider one-, three-, and five-year TSR compared to the company's peers and the market as a whole. While poor performance will weigh in favor of the adoption of an independent chair policy, strong performance over the long term will be considered a mitigating factor when determining whether the proposed leadership change warrants support.

Proxy Access

- **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for management and shareholder proposals for proxy access with the following provisions:
 - | **Ownership threshold:** maximum requirement not more than three percent (3%) of the voting power;
 - | **Ownership duration:** maximum requirement not longer than three (3) years of continuous ownership for each member of the nominating group;
 - | **Aggregation:** minimal or no limits on the number of shareholders permitted to form a nominating group;
 - | **Cap:** cap on nominees of generally twenty-five percent (25%) of the board.

Review for reasonableness any other restrictions on the right of proxy access.

Generally vote against proposals that are more restrictive than these guidelines.

Proxy Contests/Proxy Access — Voting for Director Nominees in Contested Elections

- **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on the election of directors in contested elections, considering the following factors:
 - | Long-term financial performance of the company relative to its industry;
 - | Management's track record;
 - | Background to the contested election;
 - | Nominee qualifications and any compensatory arrangements;
 - | Strategic plan of dissident slate and quality of the critique against management;
 - | Likelihood that the proposed goals and objectives can be achieved (both slates); and
 - | Stock ownership positions.

In the case of candidates nominated pursuant to proxy access, vote case-by-case considering any applicable factors listed above or additional factors which may be relevant, including those that are specific to the company, to the nominee(s) and/or to the nature of the election (such as whether or not there are more candidates than board seats).

CAPITAL/RESTRUCTURING

CAPITAL

Common Stock Authorization

- **General Recommendation:** Vote for proposals to increase the number of authorized common shares where the primary purpose of the increase is to issue shares in connection with a transaction on the same ballot that warrants support.

Vote against proposals at companies with more than one class of common stock to increase the number of authorized shares of the class of common stock that has superior voting rights.

Vote against proposals to increase the number of authorized common shares if a vote for a reverse stock split on the same ballot is warranted despite the fact that the authorized shares would not be reduced proportionally.

Vote case-by-case on all other proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance. Take into account company-specific factors that include, at a minimum, the following:

- | Past Board Performance:
 - The company's use of authorized shares during the last three years

- I The Current Request:
 - Disclosure in the proxy statement of the specific purposes of the proposed increase;
 - Disclosure in the proxy statement of specific and severe risks to shareholders of not approving the request; and
 - The dilutive impact of the request as determined relative to an allowable increase calculated by ISS (typically 100 percent of existing authorized shares) that reflects the company’s need for shares and total shareholder returns.

ISS will apply the relevant allowable increase below to requests to increase common stock that are for general corporate purposes (or to the general corporate purposes portion of a request that also includes a specific need):

- A. Most companies: **100 percent** of existing authorized shares.
- B. Companies with less than 50 percent of existing authorized shares either outstanding or reserved for issuance: **50 percent** of existing authorized shares.
- C. Companies with one- and three-year total shareholder returns (TSRs) in the bottom 10 percent of the U.S. market as of the end of the calendar quarter that is closest to their most recent fiscal year end: **50 percent** of existing authorized shares.
- D. Companies at which both conditions (B and C) above are both present: **25 percent** of existing authorized shares.

If there is an acquisition, private placement, or similar transaction on the ballot (not including equity incentive plans) that ISS is recommending FOR, the allowable increase will be the greater of (i) twice the amount needed to support the transactions on the ballot, and (ii) the allowable increase as calculated above.

Mergers and Acquisitions

- **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on mergers and acquisitions. Review and evaluate the merits and drawbacks of the proposed transaction, balancing various and sometimes countervailing factors including:
 - I Valuation - Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? While the fairness opinion may provide an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, emphasis is placed on the offer premium, market reaction, and strategic rationale.
 - I Market reaction - How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction should cause closer scrutiny of a deal.
 - I Strategic rationale - Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.
 - I Negotiations and process - Were the terms of the transaction negotiated at arm’s-length? Was the process fair and equitable? A fair process helps to ensure the best price for shareholders. Significant negotiation “wins” can also signify the deal makers’ competency. The comprehensiveness of the sales process (e.g., full auction, partial auction, no auction) can also affect shareholder value.
 - I Conflicts of interest - Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? As the result of potential conflicts, the directors and officers of the company may be more likely to vote to approve a merger than if they did not hold these interests. Consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger. The CIC figure presented in the “ISS Transaction Summary” section of this report is an aggregate figure that can in certain cases be a misleading indicator of the true value transfer from shareholders to insiders. Where such figure appears to be excessive, analyze the underlying assumptions to determine whether a potential conflict exists.

- | Governance - Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

COMPENSATION

EXECUTIVE PAY EVALUATION

Underlying all evaluations are five global principles that most investors expect corporations to adhere to in designing and administering executive and director compensation programs:

1. Maintain appropriate pay-for-performance alignment, with emphasis on long-term shareholder value: This principle encompasses overall executive pay practices, which must be designed to attract, retain, and appropriately motivate the key employees who drive shareholder value creation over the long term. It will take into consideration, among other factors, the link between pay and performance; the mix between fixed and variable pay; performance goals; and equity-based plan costs;
2. Avoid arrangements that risk “pay for failure”: This principle addresses the appropriateness of long or indefinite contracts, excessive severance packages, and guaranteed compensation;
3. Maintain an independent and effective compensation committee: This principle promotes oversight of executive pay programs by directors with appropriate skills, knowledge, experience, and a sound process for compensation decision-making (e.g., including access to independent expertise and advice when needed);
4. Provide shareholders with clear, comprehensive compensation disclosures: This principle underscores the importance of informative and timely disclosures that enable shareholders to evaluate executive pay practices fully and fairly;
5. Avoid inappropriate pay to non-executive directors: This principle recognizes the interests of shareholders in ensuring that compensation to outside directors does not compromise their independence and ability to make appropriate judgments in overseeing managers’ pay and performance. At the market level, it may incorporate a variety of generally accepted best practices.

Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation — Management Proposals (Management Say-on-Pay)

- **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on ballot items related to executive pay and practices, as well as certain aspects of outside director compensation.

Vote against Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation (Management Say-on-Pay or “MSOP”) if:

- | There is a significant misalignment between CEO pay and company performance (pay for performance);
- | The company maintains significant problematic pay practices;
- | The board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders.

Vote against or withhold from the members of the Compensation Committee and potentially the full board if:

- | There is no MSOP on the ballot, and an against vote on an MSOP is warranted due to pay-for-performance misalignment, problematic pay practices, or the lack of adequate responsiveness on compensation issues raised previously, or a combination thereof;
- | The board fails to respond adequately to a previous MSOP proposal that received less than 70 percent support of votes cast;
- | The company has recently practiced or approved problematic pay practices, including option repricing or option backdating; or
- | The situation is egregious.
- | Primary Evaluation Factors for Executive Pay

Primary Evaluation Factors for Executive Pay

Pay-for-Performance Evaluation

ISS annually conducts a pay-for-performance analysis to identify strong or satisfactory alignment between pay and performance over a sustained period. With respect to companies in the Russell 3000 or Russell 3000E Indices⁶, this analysis considers the following:

1. Peer Group⁷ Alignment:
 - ▢ The degree of alignment between the company's annualized TSR rank and the CEO's annualized total pay rank within a peer group, each measured over a three-year period.
 - ▢ The multiple of the CEO's total pay relative to the peer group median.
2. Absolute Alignment⁸ – the absolute alignment between the trend in CEO pay and company TSR over the prior five fiscal years – *i.e.*, the difference between the trend in annual pay changes and the trend in annualized TSR during the period.

If the above analysis demonstrates significant unsatisfactory long-term pay-for-performance alignment or, in the case of companies outside the Russell indices, misaligned pay and performance are otherwise suggested, our analysis may include any of the following qualitative factors, as relevant to evaluating how various pay elements may work to encourage or to undermine long-term value creation and alignment with shareholder interests:

- | The ratio of performance- to time-based equity awards;
- | The overall ratio of performance-based compensation;
- | The completeness of disclosure and rigor of performance goals;
- | The company's peer group benchmarking practices;
- | Actual results of financial/operational metrics, such as growth in revenue, profit, cash flow, etc., both absolute and relative to peers;
- | Special circumstances related to, for example, a new CEO in the prior FY or anomalous equity grant practices (e.g., bi-annual awards);
- | Realizable pay compared to grant pay; and
- | Any other factors deemed relevant.⁹

⁶ The Russell 3000E Index includes approximately 4,000 of the largest U.S. equity securities.

⁷ The revised peer group is generally comprised of 14-24 companies that are selected using market cap, revenue (or assets for certain financial firms), GICS industry group, and company's selected peers' GICS industry group, with size constraints, via a process designed to select peers that are comparable to the subject company in terms of revenue/assets and industry, and also within a market-cap bucket that is reflective of the company's. For Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels companies, market cap is the only size determinant.

⁸ Only Russell 3000 Index companies are subject to the Absolute Alignment analysis.

⁹ ISS research reports include realizable pay for S&P 1500 companies.

Problematic Pay Practices

The focus is on executive compensation practices that contravene the global pay principles, including:

- | Problematic practices related to non-performance-based compensation elements;
- | Incentives that may motivate excessive risk-taking; and
- | Options Backdating.

Problematic Pay Practices related to Non-Performance-Based Compensation Elements

Pay elements that are not directly based on performance are generally evaluated case-by-case considering the context of a company's overall pay program and demonstrated pay-for-performance philosophy. Please refer to ISS' Compensation FAQ document for detail on specific pay practices that have been identified as potentially problematic and may lead to negative recommendations if they are deemed to be inappropriate or unjustified relative to executive pay best practices. The list below highlights the problematic practices that carry significant weight in this overall consideration and may result in adverse vote recommendations:

- | Repricing or replacing of underwater stock options/SARS without prior shareholder approval (including cash buyouts and voluntary surrender of underwater options);
- | Excessive perquisites or tax gross-ups, including any gross-up related to a secular trust or restricted stock vesting;
- | New or extended agreements that provide for:
 - CIC payments exceeding 3 times base salary and average/target/most recent bonus;
 - CIC severance payments without involuntary job loss or substantial diminution of duties ("single" or "modified single" triggers);
 - CIC payments with excise tax gross-ups (including "modified" gross-ups);
- | Insufficient executive compensation disclosure by externally-managed issuers (EMIs) such that a reasonable assessment of pay programs and practices applicable to the EMI's executives is not possible.

Incentives that may Motivate Excessive Risk-Taking

- | Multi-year guaranteed bonuses;
- | A single or common performance metric used for short- and long-term plans;
- | Lucrative severance packages;
- | High pay opportunities relative to industry peers;
- | Disproportionate supplemental pensions; or
- | Mega annual equity grants that provide unlimited upside with no downside risk.
- | Factors that potentially mitigate the impact of risky incentives include rigorous claw-back provisions and robust stock ownership/holding guidelines.

Factors that potentially mitigate the impact of risky incentives include rigorous claw-back provisions and robust stock ownership/holding guidelines.

Options Backdating

The following factors should be examined case-by-case to allow for distinctions to be made between "sloppy" plan administration versus deliberate action or fraud:

- | Reason and motive for the options backdating issue, such as inadvertent vs. deliberate grant date changes;
- | Duration of options backdating;
- | Size of restatement due to options backdating;

- | Corrective actions taken by the board or compensation committee, such as canceling or re-pricing backdated options, the recouping of option gains on backdated grants; and
- | Adoption of a grant policy that prohibits backdating, and creates a fixed grant schedule or window period for equity grants in the future.

Compensation Committee Communications and Responsiveness

Consider the following factors case-by-case when evaluating ballot items related to executive pay on the board's responsiveness to investor input and engagement on compensation issues:

- | Failure to respond to majority-supported shareholder proposals on executive pay topics; or
- | Failure to adequately respond to the company's previous say-on-pay proposal that received the support of less than 70 percent of votes cast, taking into account:
 - The company's response, including:
 - Disclosure of engagement efforts with major institutional investors regarding the issues that contributed to the low level of support;
 - Specific actions taken to address the issues that contributed to the low level of support;
 - Other recent compensation actions taken by the company;
 - Whether the issues raised are recurring or isolated;
 - The company's ownership structure; and
 - Whether the support level was less than 50 percent, which would warrant the highest degree of responsiveness.

Equity-Based and Other Incentive Plans

- **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on certain equity-based compensation plans¹⁰ depending on a combination of certain plan features and equity grant practices, where positive factors may counterbalance negative factors, and vice versa, as evaluated using an "equity plan scorecard" (EPSC) approach with three pillars:
 - | **Plan Cost:** The total estimated cost of the company's equity plans relative to industry/market cap peers, measured by the company's estimated Shareholder Value Transfer (SVT) in relation to peers and considering both:
 - SVT based on new shares requested plus shares remaining for future grants, plus outstanding unvested/unexercised grants; and
 - SVT based only on new shares requested plus shares remaining for future grants.
 - | **Plan Features:**
 - Automatic single-triggered award vesting upon a change in control (CIC);
 - Discretionary vesting authority;
 - Liberal share recycling on various award types;
 - Lack of minimum vesting period for grants made under the plan.
 - | **Grant Practices:**
 - The company's three year burn rate relative to its industry/market cap peers;
 - Vesting requirements in most recent CEO equity grants (3-year look-back);
 - The estimated duration of the plan (based on the sum of shares remaining available and the new shares requested, divided by the average annual shares granted in the prior three years);
 - The proportion of the CEO's most recent equity grants/awards subject to performance conditions;

¹⁰ Proposals evaluated under the EPSC policy generally include those to approve or amend (1) stock option plans for employees and/or employees and directors, (2) restricted stock plans for employees and/or employees and directors, and (3) omnibus stock incentive plans for employees and/or employees and directors.

- Whether the company maintains a claw-back policy;
- Whether the company has established post exercise/vesting share-holding requirements.

Generally vote against the plan proposal if the combination of above factors indicates that the plan is not, overall, in shareholders' interests, or if any of the following egregious factors apply:

- | Awards may vest in connection with a liberal change-of-control definition;
- | The plan would permit repricing or cash buyout of underwater options without shareholder approval (either by expressly permitting it — for NYSE and Nasdaq listed companies — or by not prohibiting it when the company has a history of repricing — for non-listed companies);
- | The plan is a vehicle for problematic pay practices or a significant pay-for-performance disconnect under certain circumstances; or
- | Any other plan features are determined to have a significant negative impact on shareholder interests.

SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS)

Global Approach

Issues covered under the policy include a wide range of topics, including consumer and product safety, environment and energy, labor standards and human rights, workplace and board diversity, and corporate political issues. While a variety of factors goes into each analysis, the overall principle guiding all vote recommendations focuses on how the proposal may enhance or protect shareholder value in either the short or long term.

- **General Recommendation:** Generally vote case-by-case, taking into consideration whether implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value, and in addition the following will also be considered:
 - | If the issues presented in the proposal are more appropriately or effectively dealt with through legislation or government regulation;
 - | If the company has already responded in an appropriate and sufficient manner to the issue(s) raised in the proposal;
 - | Whether the proposal's request is unduly burdensome (scope or timeframe) or overly prescriptive;
 - | The company's approach compared with any industry standard practices for addressing the issue(s) raised by the proposal;
 - | If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether or not reasonable and sufficient information is currently available to shareholders from the company or from other publicly available sources; and
 - | If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether or not implementation would reveal proprietary or confidential information that could place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Climate Change/Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

- **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for resolutions requesting that a company disclose information on the risks related to climate change on its operations and investments, such as financial, physical, or regulatory risks, considering:
 - | Whether the company already provides current, publicly-available information on the impact that climate change may have on the company as well as associated company policies and procedures to address related risks and/or opportunities;
 - | The company's level of disclosure is at least comparable to that of industry peers; and
 - | There are no significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's environmental performance.

Generally vote for proposals requesting a report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from company operations and/or products and operations, unless:

- | The company already discloses current, publicly-available information on the impacts that GHG emissions may have on the company as well as associated company policies and procedures to address related risks and/or opportunities;
- | The company's level of disclosure is comparable to that of industry peers; and
- | There are no significant, controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's GHG emissions.

Vote case-by-case on proposals that call for the adoption of GHG reduction goals from products and operations, taking into account:

- | Whether the company provides disclosure of year-over-year GHG emissions performance data;
- | Whether company disclosure lags behind industry peers;
- | The company's actual GHG emissions performance;
- | The company's current GHG emission policies, oversight mechanisms, and related initiatives; and
- | Whether the company has been the subject of recent, significant violations, fines, litigation, or controversy related to GHG emissions.

Board Diversity

□ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for requests for reports on a company's efforts to diversify the board, unless:

- | The gender and racial minority representation of the company's board is reasonably inclusive in relation to companies of similar size and business; and
- | The board already reports on its nominating procedures and gender and racial minority initiatives on the board and within the company.

Vote case-by-case on proposals asking a company to increase the gender and racial minority representation on its board, taking into account:

- | The degree of existing gender and racial minority diversity on the company's board and among its executive officers;
- | The level of gender and racial minority representation that exists at the company's industry peers;
- | The company's established process for addressing gender and racial minority board representation;
- | Whether the proposal includes an overly prescriptive request to amend nominating committee charter language;
- | The independence of the company's nominating committee;
- | Whether the company uses an outside search firm to identify potential director nominees; and
- | Whether the company has had recent controversies, fines, or litigation regarding equal employment practices.

Sustainability Reporting

□ **General Recommendation:** Generally vote for proposals requesting that a company report on its policies, initiatives, and oversight mechanisms related to social, economic, and environmental sustainability, unless:

- | The company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies such as an environment, health, and safety (EHS) report; a comprehensive code of corporate conduct; and/or a diversity report; or
- | The company has formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines or a similar standard within a specified time frame.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Compensation-Related Proposals

- **General Recommendation:** Vote case-by-case on proposals to link, or report on linking, executive compensation to sustainability (environmental and social) criteria, considering:
 - l Whether the company has significant and/or persistent controversies or regulatory violations regarding social and/or environmental issues;
 - l Whether the company has management systems and oversight mechanisms in place regarding its social and environmental performance;
 - l The degree to which industry peers have incorporated similar non-financial performance criteria in their executive compensation practices; and
 - l The company's current level of disclosure regarding its environmental and social performance.

This document and all of the information contained in it, including without limitation all text, data, graphs, and charts (collectively, the "Information") is the property of Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (ISS), its subsidiaries, or, in some cases third party suppliers.

The Information has not been submitted to, nor received approval from, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. None of the Information constitutes an offer to sell (or a solicitation of an offer to buy), or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial product or other investment vehicle or any trading strategy, and ISS does not endorse, approve, or otherwise express any opinion regarding any issuer, securities, financial products or instruments or trading strategies.

The user of the Information assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information.

ISS MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ORIGINALITY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, NON-INFRINGEMENT, COMPLETENESS, MERCHANTABILITY, AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE) WITH RESPECT TO ANY OF THE INFORMATION.

Without limiting any of the foregoing and to the maximum extent permitted by law, in no event shall ISS have any liability regarding any of the Information for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential (including lost profits), or any other damages even if notified of the possibility of such damages. The foregoing shall not exclude or limit any liability that may not by applicable law be excluded or limited.



The Global Leader In Corporate Governance

www.issgovernance.com

EXHIBIT B - PRINCIPAL HOLDERS TABLE

Name and Address of Owner	Percentage of Record Ownership
<u>Merril</u> 4804 Deer Lake Dr. East Jacksonville, FL 32246	27.59%
<u>Wedbush Securities</u> 1000 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles CA 90017-2457	26.58%
<u>JPMS/JPMC</u> C/O State Street Bank & Trust Co. Two International Place 5th Floor Boston, MA 02110	15.30%
<u>National Financial Services LLC</u> 82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109	8.41%
<u>RBC Capital Markets LLC</u> Mutual Fund Omnibus Processing Omnibus Attn Mutual Funds Ops Manager 60 South Sixth Street-P08 Minneapolis MN 55402-4413	7.63%