

Supplement
dated December 1, 2022
to the
Statement of Additional Information
dated March 30, 2022
for
NXG NextGen Infrastructure Fund
(formerly, Cushing[®] NextGen Infrastructure Fund)
and
NXG Global Clean Equity Fund
(formerly, Global Clean Equity Fund)

each a series of Cushing Mutual Funds Trust (the “Trust”)

This supplement provides new and additional information that should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Additional Information listed above. Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Statement of Additional Information.

Effective November 30, 2022, John H. Alban retired from the Investment Adviser. In connection therewith, Mark Rhodes, Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Adviser, was appointed as Chief Executive Officer and President of the Trust.

The following replaces the information under the heading “Management of the Funds—Executive Officers” in the Statement of Additional Information.

Executive Officers

Name and Year of Birth	Position	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years
Mark Rhodes (1958)	Chief Executive Officer and President	Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Adviser (2022-present). Previously, Principal of Focal Point Consulting Practice (2020-2022); Managing Director of Bank of America Merrill Lynch (2015-2021); Regional Managing Director of J.P. Morgan (2008-2015).
Blake Nelson (1986)	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	Chief Financial Officer (2021-present) and Controller (2013-2021) of the Investment Adviser. Previously, fund accountant at JD Clark & Company (2011-2013).
Mathew J. Calabro (1966)	Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Compliance Officer of the Investment Adviser and funds in the Fund Complex (2021-present); Executive Director of Compliance Services (2022-present) and Director of Institutional Manager Services (2016-2022) at Ascendant Compliance Management, LLC (a subsidiary of Confluence Technologies) (2016-2022).

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

Supplement
dated October 28, 2022
to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information
dated March 30, 2022
for
Cushing® NextGen Infrastructure Fund (the “NextGen Infrastructure Fund”) and Global
Clean Equity Fund (the “Global Clean Equity Fund”),
(each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”),
each a series of Cushing Mutual Funds Trust (the “Trust”)

This supplement provides new and additional information that should be read in conjunction with the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information listed above. Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

On October 18, 2022, the Board of Trustees approved changes to each Fund’s name, which will become effective on November 1, 2022. The CUSIPs for the Funds’ shares will not change. Each Fund’s name will change as follows:

Current Name	Current Ticker	New Name	New Ticker
<u>Cushing NextGen Infrastructure Fund</u>		<u>NXG NextGen Infrastructure Fund</u>	
I Shares	NXGNX	I Shares	NXGNX*
A Shares	NXGAX	A Shares	NXGAX*
<u>Global Clean Equity Fund</u>		<u>NXG Global Clean Equity Fund</u>	
I Shares	CGCNX	I Shares	CGCNX*
A Shares	CGCAX	A Shares	CGCAX*

* No change.

In connection with the name change, the Funds will continue to be managed by the Investment Adviser and the portfolio managers of each Fund continue to manage each Fund’s portfolio according to its current investment objectives and policies.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.



Cushing[®] NextGen Infrastructure Fund

Class A Shares (NXGAX)

Class I Shares (NXGNX)

Global Clean Equity Fund

Class A Shares (CGCAX)

Class I Shares (CGCNX)

**300 Crescent Court
Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75201**

each a series of

Cushing[®] Mutual Funds Trust

Statement of Additional Information

Dated March 30, 2022

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”) supplements the information contained in the Prospectus dated March 30, 2022 of Cushing[®] NextGen Infrastructure Fund (the “NextGen Infrastructure Fund”) and Global Clean Equity Fund (the “Global Clean Equity Fund”) (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), each a series of Cushing[®] Mutual Funds Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company organized on September 12, 2017 as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. This SAI is intended to provide you with additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Funds and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

To obtain a copy of the Prospectus, please write to Cushing Mutual Funds Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701, or call (888) 878-4080. The Prospectus is also available on the Funds’ website www.cushingfunds.com.

The Funds are managed by Cushing[®] Asset Management, LP (the “Investment Adviser”).

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THE FUNDS

The Funds are each a series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company organized on September 12, 2017 as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware. In connection with certain changes to the Cushing[®] NextGen Infrastructure Fund's non-fundamental investment policies that were effective December 1, 2019, the NextGen Infrastructure Fund changed its name from the Cushing[®] MLP Infrastructure Fund, to the Cushing[®] NextGen Infrastructure Fund. Each Fund may issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. All shares of the Funds have equal rights and privileges. Each share of a Fund is entitled to one vote on all matters as to which shares are entitled to vote. In addition, each share of a Fund is entitled to participate equally with other shares (i) in dividends and distributions declared by the Funds and (ii) on liquidation to its proportionate share of the assets remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. Shares of the Funds are fully paid, non-assessable and fully transferable when issued and have no pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights. Fractional shares have proportionately the same rights, including voting rights, as are provided for a full share. Each Fund offers two different share classes: Class A and Class I. Each share class represents an interest in the same assets of a Fund, has the same rights and is identical in all material respects except that (i) each class of shares may be subject to different (or no) sales loads, (ii) each class of shares may bear different distribution fees; (iii) certain other class-specific expenses will be borne solely by the class to which such expenses are attributable, including transfer agent fees attributable to a specific class of shares, printing and postage expenses related to preparing and distributing materials to current shareholders of a specific class, registration fees incurred by a specific class of shares, the expenses of administrative personnel and services required to support the shareholders of a specific class, litigation or other legal expenses relating to a class of shares, Trustees' fees or expenses incurred as a result of issues relating to a specific class of shares and accounting fees and expenses relating to a specific class of shares and (iv) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters relating to its own distribution arrangements. The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") may classify and reclassify the shares of a Fund into additional classes of shares at a future date. The Board may establish and offer shares of other series of the Trust at any time.

Under the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), each Trustee will continue in office until the termination of the Trust or his/her earlier death, incapacity, resignation or removal. Shareholders can remove a Trustee to the extent provided by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Vacancies may be filled by a majority of the remaining Trustees, except insofar as the 1940 Act may require the election by shareholders. As a result, normally no annual or regular meetings of shareholders will be held unless matters arise requiring a vote of shareholders under the Declaration of Trust or the 1940 Act.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The sections below describe, in greater detail than in the Prospectus, some of the different types of investments that may be made by the Funds and the investment practices in which the Funds may engage. As noted below, each Fund may make the following investments, among others, some of which are part of its principal investment strategies and some of which are not. The principal risks of each Fund's principal investment strategies are discussed in the Prospectus. The Funds may not buy all of the types of securities or use all of the investment techniques that are described.

Master Limited Partnership Interests (NextGen Infrastructure Fund)

Master limited partnerships ("MLPs") are formed as limited partnerships or limited liability companies and are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The equity securities issued by many MLPs are listed and traded on a U.S. exchange. An MLP typically issues general partner and limited partner interests. The general partner manages and often controls, has an ownership stake in, and is normally eligible to receive incentive distribution payments from, the MLP. To be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an MLP must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from certain qualifying sources as described in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). These qualifying sources

include natural resources-based activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and certain marketing of mineral or natural resources. The general partner may be structured as a private or publicly-traded corporation or other entity. The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the entity through an up to 2% general partner interest in the entity plus, in many cases, ownership of some percentage of the outstanding limited partner interests. The limited partners, through their ownership of limited partner interests, provide capital to the entity, are intended to have no role in the operation and management of the entity and receive cash distributions. Due to their structure as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the expected character of their income, MLPs generally do not pay U.S. federal income taxes. Thus, unlike investors in corporate securities, direct MLP investors are generally not subject to double taxation (*i.e.*, corporate level tax and tax on corporate dividends).

Certain MLPs are dependent on their parents or sponsors for a majority of their revenues. Any failure by an MLP's parents or sponsors to satisfy their payments or obligations would impact the MLP's revenues and cash flows and ability to make distributions. Moreover, the terms of an MLP's transactions with its parent or sponsor are typically not arrived at on an arm's-length basis, and may not be as favorable to the MLP as a transaction with a non-affiliate.

Equity securities issued by MLPs typically consist of common units, subordinated units and a general partner interests.

Repurchase Agreements (NextGen Infrastructure Fund)

The NextGen Infrastructure Fund may engage in repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions to earn a return on temporarily available cash. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires ownership of a security and the seller agrees to repurchase the obligation at a future time and set price, thereby determining the yield during the holding period. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default by the other party. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions deemed to be creditworthy by the Investment Adviser under guidelines approved by the Board. The Fund will not invest in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days if any such investment, together with any other illiquid securities held by the Fund, would exceed the Fund's limitation on illiquid securities. The Fund does not bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security unless the seller defaults under its repurchase obligation. In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of a seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses including: (a) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (b) possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

Repurchase agreements are fully collateralized by the underlying securities and are considered to be loans under the 1940 Act. The Fund pays for such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer to the account of a custodian or bank acting as agent. The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of the underlying securities marked-to-market daily at not less than the repurchase price. The underlying securities (normally securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities) may have maturity dates exceeding one year.

Convertible Securities (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security includes any bond, debenture, note, preferred stock, warrant or other security which has the right to be converted into cash or another security or which carries with it the right to purchase any other security, any unit including one of the foregoing, or any other security for which it is expected that one of the foregoing will be received in exchange within a reasonably short period of time in a merger, acquisition, reorganization, recapitalization, or otherwise. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to exchange it for a fixed number of shares of common stock or other security, usually of the same company, or into cash at fixed prices within a specified period of time. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive the income of a bond or the dividend preference of a preferred stock until the holder

elects to exercise the conversion privilege. The difference between the market price of the convertible security and the market price of the securities into which it may be converted is called the “premium.” When the premium is small, the convertible security has performance characteristics similar to an equity security; when the premium is large, the convertible security has performance characteristics similar to a debt security.

Rights and Warrants (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in rights and warrants. Warrants are in effect longer-term call options. They give the holder the right to purchase a given number of shares of a particular company at specified prices within certain periods of time. Rights are similar to warrants except that they have a substantially shorter term. The purchaser of a warrant expects that the market price of the security will exceed the purchase price of the warrant plus the exercise price of the warrant, thus producing a profit. Of course, since the market price may never exceed the exercise price before the expiration date of the warrant, the purchaser of the warrant risks the loss of the entire purchase price of the warrant. Warrants generally trade in the open market and may be sold rather than exercised. Warrants are sometimes sold in unit form with other securities of an issuer. Units of warrants and common stock may be employed in financing young, unseasoned companies. The purchase price of a warrant varies with the exercise price of the warrant, the current market value of the underlying security, the life of the warrant and various other investment factors. Rights and warrants may be considered more speculative and less liquid than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company and may lack a secondary market.

Depository Receipts (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in both sponsored and unsponsored American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”) and other similar global instruments. ADRs typically are issued by an American bank or trust company and evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-U.S. corporation. EDRs, which are sometimes referred to as Continental Depository Receipts, are receipts issued in Europe, typically by non-U.S. banks and trust companies, that evidence ownership of either non-U.S. or domestic underlying securities. GDRs are depository receipts structured like global debt issues to facilitate trading on an international basis. Unsponsored ADR, EDR and GDR programs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. Investments in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs present additional investment considerations of non-U.S. securities.

When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Transactions (All Funds)

The Funds may purchase and sell portfolio securities on a when-issued and delayed delivery basis. No income accrues to a Fund on securities in connection with such purchase transactions prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of such securities. These transactions are subject to market fluctuation; the value of the securities at delivery may be more or less than their purchase price, and yields generally available on comparable securities when delivery occurs may be higher or lower than yields on the securities obtained pursuant to such transactions. Because the Fund relies on the buyer or seller, as the case may be, to consummate the transaction, failure by the other party to complete the transaction may result in the Fund missing the opportunity of obtaining a price or yield considered to be advantageous. When the Fund is the buyer in such a transaction, however, it will segregate cash and/or liquid securities having an aggregate value at least equal to the amount of such purchase commitments until payment is made. The Fund will make commitments to purchase securities on such basis only with the intention of actually acquiring these securities, but the Fund may sell such securities prior to the settlement date if such sale is considered to be advisable. To the extent the Fund engages in when-issued and delayed delivery transactions, it will do so for the purpose of acquiring securities for the Fund’s portfolio consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies and not for the purpose of investment leverage. Since the market value

of both the securities or currency subject to the commitment and the securities or currency held as segregated assets may fluctuate, the use of commitments may magnify the impact of interest rate changes on the Fund's net asset value. A commitment sale is covered if the Fund owns or has the right to acquire the underlying securities or currency subject to the commitment. A commitment sale is for cross-hedging purposes if it is not covered, but is designed to provide a hedge against a decline in value of a security or currency which the Fund owns or has the right to acquire. By entering into a commitment sale transaction, the Fund foregoes or reduces the potential for both gain and loss in the security which is being hedged by the commitment sale.

Short Sales Against the Box (NextGen Infrastructure Fund)

The NextGen Infrastructure Fund may from time to time make short sales of securities it owns or has the right to acquire. A short sale is "against the box" to the extent that the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain at no added cost securities identical to those sold short. In a short sale, the Fund does not immediately deliver the securities sold and does not receive the proceeds from the sale. The Fund is required to recognize gain from the short sale for U.S. Federal income tax purposes at the time it enters into the short sale, even though it does not receive the sales proceeds until it delivers the securities. The Fund is said to have a short position in the securities sold until it delivers such securities at which time it receives the proceeds of the sale. The Fund may not make short sales or maintain a short position if to do so would cause more than 25% of its total assets, taken at market value, to be involved in such sales. The Fund may close out a short position by purchasing and delivering an equal amount of the securities sold short, rather than by delivering securities already held by the Fund, because the Fund may want to continue to receive interest and dividend payments on securities in its portfolio.

Investment Company Securities (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in securities of other investment companies, including other open-end or closed-end investment companies, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), by purchase in the open market involving only customary brokers' commissions or in connection with mergers, acquisitions of assets or consolidations or as may otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act. The ETFs and ETNs in which the Fund may invest may include exchange traded index and bond funds. Exchange-traded index products seek to track the performance of various securities indices. Shares of exchange-traded index products have many of the same risks as direct investments in common stocks or bonds. In addition, their market value is expected to rise and fall as the value of the underlying index or bond rises and falls. The market value of their shares may differ from the net asset value of the particular fund. To the extent the Fund invests a portion of its assets in investment company securities, those assets will be subject to the risks of the purchased investment company's portfolio securities. In addition, if the Fund invests in such investment companies or investment funds, the Fund's shareholders will bear not only their proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund (including operating expenses and the fees of the Investment Adviser), but also will indirectly bear similar expenses of the underlying investment companies or investment funds.

Preferred Stocks (All Funds)

The Funds may invest in preferred stocks. Preferred stocks generally have a preference as to dividends and upon liquidation over an issuer's common stock but ranks junior to other income securities in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred stocks generally pays dividends in cash (or additional shares of preferred stock) at a defined rate but, unlike interest payments on other income securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on preferred stocks may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stocks, no dividends may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stocks also may provide that, in the event the issuer fails to make a specified number of dividend payments, the holders of the preferred stocks will have the right to elect a specified number of directors to the issuer's board. Preferred stocks also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Borrowing, Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Similar Transactions (All Funds)

The Funds may borrow from banks and may enter into reverse repurchase agreements and economically similar transactions up to the amounts allowable under the 1940 Act (currently up to 33 1/3% of a Fund's total assets, including the amount borrowed). The Funds may also borrow for temporary purposes in an amount not in excess of 5% of the value of its total assets at the time the borrowing is made. The Funds have no current intention to borrow money other than for temporary purposes.

Borrowing by a Fund creates special risk considerations such as greater potential volatility in the net asset value of the shares and in the yield on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowing by a Fund will create the opportunity for increased net income but, at the same time, will involve special risk considerations. Borrowing will create interest expenses for a Fund which can exceed the income from the assets obtained with the proceeds. To the extent the income derived from securities purchased with funds obtained through borrowing exceeds the interest and other expenses that a Fund will have to pay in connection with such borrowing, the Fund's net income will be greater than if the Fund did not borrow. Conversely, if the income from the assets obtained through borrowing is not sufficient to cover the cost of borrowing, the net income of the Fund will be less than if the Fund did not borrow, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced. In the event that the values of a Fund's portfolio securities do not appreciate or, in fact, depreciate, the Fund would be forced to liquidate a portion of its portfolio, which could be significant depending upon the magnitude of the decline in value of the Fund's assets, to pay interest on, and repay the principal of, any such borrowings. Even in the event that any assets purchased with the proceeds of such borrowings appreciate as anticipated by the Investment Adviser, a portion of the Fund's assets may be required to be liquidated to meet scheduled principal and interest payments with respect to such borrowings. Any such liquidations may be at inopportune times and prices. Utilization of investment leverage would result in a higher volatility of the net asset value of the Fund. The effect of leverage in a declining market would result in a greater decrease in net asset value to holders of the Fund's shares than if the Fund were not leveraged. The extent to which the Funds may borrow will depend upon the availability of credit. No assurance can be given that a Fund will be able to borrow on terms acceptable to the Fund and the Investment Adviser. The rights of any lenders to a Fund to receive payments of interest on and repayments of principal of borrowings will be senior to the rights of the Fund's shareholders, and the terms of a Fund's borrowings may contain provisions that limit certain activities of the Fund and could result in precluding the purchase of securities and instruments that the Fund would otherwise purchase.

A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of a portfolio-eligible security by a Fund, coupled with an agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. The Fund typically will segregate cash and/or liquid securities equal (on a daily mark-to-market basis) to its obligations under reverse repurchase agreements. However, reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by a Fund may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by the Fund which it is obligated to repurchase. To the extent that positions in reverse repurchase agreements are not covered through the segregation of cash and/or liquid securities at least equal to the amount of any purchase commitment, such transactions would be subject to the Fund's limitations on borrowings.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities (All Funds)

Certain of the investments made by a Fund may be illiquid and consequently such Fund may not be able to sell such investments at prices that reflect the Investment Adviser's assessment of their value, the amount paid for such investments by a Fund or at prices approximating the value at which such Fund is carrying the securities on its books. Furthermore, the nature of a Fund's investments may require a long holding period prior to profitability.

Although the equity securities of the companies in which the Funds invest generally trade on major stock exchanges, certain securities may trade less frequently, particularly those with smaller capitalizations. Securities with limited trading volumes may display volatile or erratic price movements. Investment of a Fund's capital in

securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of other market opportunities.

The Funds may also invest in unregistered or otherwise restricted securities. Unregistered securities are securities that cannot be sold publicly in the United States without registration under the Securities Act, unless an exemption from such registration is available. Restricted securities may be more difficult to value and a Fund may have difficulty disposing of such assets either in a timely manner or for a reasonable price. In order to dispose of an unregistered security, a Fund, where it has contractual rights to do so, may have to cause such security to be registered. A considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered so that the Fund could sell it. Contractual restrictions on the resale of securities vary in length and scope and are generally the result of a negotiation between the issuer and acquirer of the securities. A Fund would, in either case, bear the risks of any downward price fluctuation during that period. The difficulties and delays associated with selling restricted securities could result in a Fund's inability to realize a favorable price upon disposition of such securities, and at times might make disposition of such securities impossible.

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. An "illiquid security" is defined as any security that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. The Funds will monitor portfolio liquidity on an ongoing basis and, in the event more than 15% of a Fund's net assets are invested in illiquid investments, such Fund will reduce its holdings of illiquid investments in an orderly fashion in order to maintain adequate liquidity.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk (All Funds)

Investing in non-U.S. securities involves certain risks not involved in domestic investments, including, but not limited to: fluctuations in foreign exchange rates; future foreign economic, financial, political and social developments; different legal systems; the possible imposition of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions, including expropriation; lower trading volume; much greater price volatility and illiquidity of certain non-U.S. securities markets; different trading and settlement practices; less governmental supervision; changes in currency exchange rates; high and volatile rates of inflation; fluctuating interest rates; less publicly available information; and different accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements.

Certain countries in which the Funds may invest, especially emerging market countries, historically have experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. Many of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty and instability. The cost of servicing external debt will generally be adversely affected by rising international interest rates because many external debt obligations bear interest at rates that are adjusted based upon international interest rates. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a risk of: the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets; confiscatory taxation; difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment; restrictions on currency repatriation; economic, political or social instability; and diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries.

Because the Funds may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of securities in the Funds and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies, which means that the Funds' net asset value or current income could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Dividend income from non-U.S. corporations may not be eligible for the reduced U.S. income tax rate currently available for qualified dividend income. These risks often are heightened for investments in smaller, emerging capital markets. In addition, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in

such respects as: growth of gross domestic product; rates of inflation; capital reinvestment; resources; self-sufficiency; and balance of payments position.

Investing in securities of issuers based in underdeveloped emerging markets entails all of the risks of investing in securities of non-U.S. issuers to a heightened degree. “Emerging market countries” generally include every nation in the world except developed countries, that is the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. These heightened risks include: greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; the smaller size of the market for such securities and a lower volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and an increase in price volatility; and certain national policies that may restrict the Funds’ investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests. As a result of these potential risks, the Investment Adviser may determine that, notwithstanding otherwise favorable investment criteria, it may not be practicable or appropriate to invest in a particular country.

Portfolio Turnover (All Funds)

Although the Funds generally do not engage in short-term trading, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the time they have been held when investment considerations warrant such action. A higher portfolio turnover rate would result in higher brokerage costs to a Fund and could also result in the greater realization of capital gains that will be subject to tax, including short-term gains, which will be taxable to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates.

The Funds’ portfolio turnover rates for the following fiscal years ended November 30, are shown in the table below.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	177 %	314 %
Global Clean Equity Fund*	88 %	40 %

*The Global Clean Equity Fund commenced operations on January 31, 2020.

STRATEGIC TRANSACTIONS

Each Fund may, but is not required to, use various investment strategies as described below (“Strategic Transactions”). Strategic Transactions may be used for a variety of purposes including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. Any or all of the investment techniques described herein may be used at any time and there is no particular strategy that dictates the use of one technique rather than another, as the use of any Strategic Transaction by a Fund is a function of numerous variables including market conditions. The Funds comply with applicable regulatory requirements when implementing Strategic Transactions, including the segregation of liquid assets when mandated by SEC rules or SEC staff positions. Although the Investment Adviser seeks to use Strategic Transactions to further the Funds’ investment objectives, no assurance can be given that the use of Strategic Transactions will achieve this result.

General Risks of Derivatives

Strategic Transactions may involve the purchase and sale of derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial instrument the value of which depends upon (or derives from) the value of another asset, security, interest rate, or index. Derivatives may relate to a wide variety of underlying instruments, including equity and debt securities, indexes, interest rates, currencies and other assets. Certain derivative instruments which the Funds may use and the risks of those instruments are described in further detail below. The Funds may in the future also utilize derivatives techniques, instruments and strategies that may be newly developed or permitted as a result of regulatory changes, consistent with each Fund’s investment objective and policies. Such newly developed techniques, instruments and strategies may involve risks different than or in addition to those described herein. No assurance can be given that any derivatives strategy employed by a Fund will be successful.

The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the instruments underlying such derivatives. Derivatives are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from other portfolio investments. The use of derivative instruments requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Certain risk factors generally applicable to derivative transactions are described below.

- Derivatives are subject to the risk that the market value of the derivative itself or the market value of underlying instruments will change in a way adverse to a Fund's interests. Each Fund bears the risk that the Investment Adviser may incorrectly forecast future market trends and other financial or economic factors or the value of the underlying security, index, interest rate or currency when establishing a derivatives position for the Fund.
- Derivatives may be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when a derivative becomes extraordinarily expensive (or inexpensive) relative to historical prices or corresponding instruments. Under such market conditions, it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.
- Many derivatives are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund.
- Using derivatives as a hedge against a portfolio investment subjects the Funds to the risk that the derivative will have imperfect correlation with the portfolio investment, which could result in the Funds incurring substantial losses. This correlation risk may be greater in the case of derivatives based on an index or other basket of securities, as the portfolio securities being hedged may not duplicate the components of the underlying index or the basket may not be of exactly the same type of obligation as those underlying the derivative. The use of derivatives for "cross hedging" purposes (using a derivative based instrument as a hedge on a different instrument) may also involve greater correlation risks.
- While using derivatives for hedging purposes can reduce a Fund's risk of loss, it may also limit a Fund's opportunity for gains or result in losses by offsetting or limiting the Fund's ability to participate in favorable price movements in portfolio investments.
- Derivatives transactions for non-hedging purposes involve greater risks and may result in losses which would not be offset by increases in the value of portfolio securities or declines in the cost of securities to be acquired. In the event that a Fund enters into a derivatives transaction as an alternative to purchasing or selling the underlying instrument or in order to obtain desired exposure to an index or market, the Fund will be exposed to the same risks as are incurred in purchasing or selling the underlying instruments directly.
- The use of certain derivatives transactions involves the risk of loss resulting from the insolvency or bankruptcy of the other party to the contract (the "counterparty") or the failure by the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract. In the event of default by a counterparty, a Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. Concerns about, or a default by, one large market participant could lead to significant liquidity problems for other participants. If a counterparty's credit becomes significantly impaired, multiple requests for collateral posting in a short period of time could increase the risk that a Fund may not receive adequate collateral. The counterparty risk for cleared derivatives is generally lower than for uncleared over-the-counter derivative transactions since generally a clearing organization becomes substituted for each counterparty to a cleared derivative contract and, in effect, guarantees the parties' performance under the contract as each party to a trade looks only to the clearing organization for performance of financial

obligations under the derivative contract. However, there can be no assurance that a clearing organization, or its members, will satisfy its obligations to a Fund.

- Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, a Fund may be unable to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.
- Certain derivatives transactions, including OTC options, swaps, forward contracts, certain options on foreign currencies and other OTC derivatives, are not entered into or traded on exchanges or in markets regulated by the CFTC or the SEC. Instead, such OTC derivatives are entered into directly by the counterparties and may be traded only through financial institutions acting as market makers. OTC derivatives transactions can only be entered into with a willing counterparty. Where no such counterparty is available, a Fund will be unable to enter into a desired transaction. There also maybe greater risk that no liquid secondary market in the trading of OTC derivatives will exist, in which case a Fund may be required to hold such instruments until exercise, expiration or maturity. Many of the protections afforded to exchange participants will not be available to participants in OTC derivatives transactions. OTC derivatives transactions are not subject to the guarantee of an exchange or clearinghouse and as a result a Fund would bear greater risk of default by the counterparties to such transactions.
- A Fund may be required to make physical delivery of portfolio securities underlying a derivative in order to close out a derivatives position or to sell portfolio securities at a time or price at which it may be disadvantageous to do so in order to obtain cash to close out or to maintain a derivatives position.
- As a result of the structure of certain derivatives, adverse changes in the value of the underlying instrument can result in losses substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- Certain derivatives, including certain OTC options and swap agreements, may be considered illiquid and therefore subject to a Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities. Certain derivative transactions may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage associated with derivative transactions may cause a Fund to sell portfolio securities when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements, pursuant to applicable SEC rules and regulations, or may cause a Fund to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged.
- Derivatives transactions conducted outside the United States may not be conducted in the same manner as those entered into on U.S. exchanges, and may be subject to different margin, exercise, settlement or expiration procedures. Many of the risks of OTC derivatives transactions are also applicable to derivatives transactions conducted outside the United States. Derivatives transactions conducted outside the United States are subject to the risk of governmental action affecting the trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions could be adversely affected by foreign political and economic factors; lesser availability of data on which to make trading decisions; delays on the Funds' ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets; and less liquidity than U.S. markets.
- Currency derivatives are subject to additional risks. Currency derivatives transactions may be negatively affected by government exchange controls, blockages, and manipulations. Currency exchange rates may be influenced by factors extrinsic to a country's economy. There is no systematic reporting of last sale information with respect to foreign currencies. As a result, the available information on which trading in currency derivatives will be based may not be as complete as comparable data for other transactions. Events could occur in the foreign currency market which will not be reflected in currency derivatives until the following day, making it more difficult for the Funds to respond to such events in a timely manner.

- The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which was signed into law in July 2010, has resulted in significant revisions to the U.S. financial regulatory framework. The Dodd-Frank Act covers a broad range of topics, including, among many others: a reorganization of federal financial regulators; the creation of a process designed to ensure financial system stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; the enactment of new rules for derivatives trading; the creation of a consumer financial protection watchdog; the registration and regulation of managers of private funds; the regulation of rating agencies; and the enactment of new federal requirements for residential mortgage loans. The regulation of various types of derivative instruments pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect the Fund or its counterparties.
- In October 2020, the SEC published rule 18f-4 related to the use of derivatives and certain other transactions by registered investment companies that, in part, rescinds the SEC’s asset segregation and coverage rules and guidance. To comply with the new rule, funds will need to trade derivatives and other transactions that potentially create senior securities subject to a value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limit, certain other testing requirement and requirements related to board reporting. The compliance date for Rule 18f-4 is August 19, 2022. When effective, Rule 18f-4 could limit the implementation of a Fund’s use of derivatives and impose additional compliance costs on the Trust, which could have an adverse impact on the Trust.
- Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Rule 4.5 permits investment advisers to registered investment companies to claim an exclusion from the definition of “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) with respect to a fund, provided certain requirements are met. In order to permit the Investment Adviser to claim this exclusion with respect to the Funds, the Funds will limit their transactions in futures, options on futures and swaps (excluding transactions entered into for “bona fide hedging purposes,” as defined under CFTC regulations) such that either: (i) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish its futures, options on futures and swaps do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Trust’s portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions; or (ii) the aggregate net notional value of its futures, options on futures and swaps does not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of any Fund’s portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions. Accordingly, the Funds are not subject to regulation under the CEA or otherwise regulated by the CFTC. If the Investment Adviser was unable to claim the exclusion with respect to the Funds, the Investment Adviser would become subject to registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator, which would subject the Investment Adviser and the Funds to additional registration and regulatory requirements and increased operating expenses.

Options

An option is a contract that gives the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy from (in the case of a call option) or sell to (in the case of a put option) the seller of the option (the “option writer”) the underlying security at a specified fixed price (the “exercise price”) prior to a specified date (the “expiration date”). The buyer of the option pays to the option writer the option premium, which represents the purchase price of the option.

Exchange traded options are issued by a regulated intermediary such as the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to such option. OTC options are purchased from or sold to counterparties through direct bilateral agreement between the counterparties. Certain options, such as options on individual securities, are settled through physical delivery of the underlying security, whereas other options, such as index options, are settled in cash in an amount based on the value of the underlying instrument multiplied by a specified multiplier.

Writing Options. Each Fund may write call and put options. As the writer of a call option, a Fund receives the premium from the purchaser of the option and has the obligation, upon exercise of the option, to deliver the

underlying security upon payment of the exercise price. If the option expires without being exercised, the Fund is not required to deliver the underlying security but retains the premium received.

The Funds may only write call options that are “covered.” A call option on a security is covered if the Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, such amount is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by the Fund; or the Fund has purchased a call on the underlying security, the exercise price of which is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets.

Selling call options involves the risk that a Fund may be required to sell the underlying security at a disadvantageous price, below the market price of such security, at the time the option is exercised. As the writer of a covered call option, a Fund forgoes, during the option’s life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the underlying security covering the option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price but retains the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline.

Each Fund may also write uncovered put options. The seller of an uncovered put option theoretically could lose an amount equal to the entire aggregate exercise price of the option if the underlying security were to become valueless.

Each Fund may write put options. As the writer of a put option, a Fund receives the premium from the purchaser of the option and has the obligation, upon exercise of the option, to pay the exercise price and receive delivery of the underlying security. If the option expires without being exercised, the Fund is not required to receive the underlying security in exchange for the exercise price but retains the option premium.

Each Fund may only write put options that are “covered.” A put option on a security is covered if (a) the Fund segregates liquid assets equal to the exercise price; or (b) the Fund has purchased a put on the same security as the put written, the exercise price of which is (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets.

Selling put options involves the risk that a Fund may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price, above the market price of such security, at the time the option is exercised. While a Fund’s potential gain in writing a covered put option is limited to the premium received plus the interest earned on the liquid assets covering the put option, the Fund’s risks of loss is equal to the entire value of the underlying security, offset only by the amount of the premium received.

A Fund may close out an options position which it has written through a closing purchase transaction. A Fund would execute a closing purchase transaction with respect to a call option written by purchasing a call option on the same underlying security and having the same exercise price and expiration date as the call option written by the Fund. A Fund would execute a closing purchase transaction with respect to a put option written by purchasing a put option on the same underlying security and having the same exercise price and expiration date as the put option written by the Fund. A closing purchase transaction may or may not result in a profit to the Fund. The Fund could close out its position as an option writer only if a liquid secondary market exists for options of that series and there is no assurance that such a market will exist with respect to any particular option.

The writer of an option generally has no control over the time when the option is exercised and the option writer is required to deliver or acquire the underlying security. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option. Thus, the use of options may require a Fund to buy or sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than the current market values of such securities, may limit the amount of appreciation a Fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a Fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell.

Purchasing Options. The Funds may purchase call and put options. As the buyer of a call option, a Fund pays the premium to the option writer and has the right to purchase the underlying security from the option writer at the exercise price. If the market price of the underlying security rises above the exercise price, a Fund could exercise the option and acquire the underlying security at a below market price, which could result in a gain to the Fund, minus the premium paid. As the buyer of a put option, a Fund pays the premium to the option writer and has the right to sell the underlying security to the option writer at the exercise price. If the market price of the underlying security declines below the exercise price, a Fund could exercise the option and sell the underlying security at an above market price, which could result in a gain to the Fund, minus the premium paid. A Fund may buy call and put options whether or not it holds the underlying securities.

As the buyer of a call or put option, a Fund may sell put or call options that it has purchased at any time prior to such option's expiration date through a closing sale transaction. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security, the underlying security's dividend policy, and the time remaining until the expiration date. A closing sale transaction may or may not result in a profit to a Fund. A Fund's ability to initiate a closing sale transaction is dependent upon the liquidity of the options market and there is no assurance that such a market will exist with respect to any particular option. If a Fund does not exercise or sell an option prior to its expiration date, the option expires and becomes worthless.

OTC Options. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size and strike price, the terms of OTC options generally are established through negotiation between the parties to the options contract. This type of arrangement allows the purchaser and writer greater flexibility to tailor the option to their needs. OTC options are available for a greater variety of securities or baskets of securities, and in a wider range of expiration dates and exercise prices than exchange traded options. However, unlike exchange traded options, which are issued and guaranteed by a regulated intermediary, such as the OCC, OTC options are entered into directly with the counterparty. Unless the counterparties provide for it, there is no central clearing or guaranty function for an OTC option. Therefore, OTC options are subject to the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Accordingly, the Investment Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of the counterparty to determine the likelihood that the terms of the option will be satisfied. There can be no assurance that a continuous liquid secondary market will exist for any particular OTC option at any specific time. As a result, the Funds may be unable to enter into closing sale transactions with respect to OTC options.

Index Options. Call and put options on indices operate similarly to options on securities. Rather than the right to buy or sell a single security at a specified price, options on an index give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash determined by reference to the value of the underlying index. The underlying index may be a broad-based index or a narrower market index. Unlike options on securities, all settlements are in cash. The settlement amount, which the writer of an index option must pay to the holder of the option upon exercise, is generally equal to the difference between the fixed exercise price of the option and the value of the underlying index, multiplied by a specified multiplier. The multiplier determines the size of the investment position the option represents. Gain or loss to the Fund on index options transactions will depend on price movements in the underlying securities market generally or in a particular segment of the market rather than price movements of individual securities. As with other options, the Fund may close out its position in index options through closing purchase transactions and closing sale transactions provided that a liquid secondary market exists for such options.

Index options written by a Fund will generally be covered in a manner similar to the covering of other types of options, by holding an offsetting financial position and/or segregating liquid assets. A Fund may cover call options written on an index by owning securities whose price changes, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, are expected to correlate to those of the underlying index.

Foreign Currency Options. Options on foreign currencies operate similarly to options on securities. Rather than the right to buy or sell a single security at a specified price, options on foreign currencies give the holder the right to buy or sell foreign currency for a fixed amount in U.S. dollars. Options on foreign currencies are traded primarily in the OTC market, but may also be traded on United States and foreign exchanges. The value of a foreign currency option is dependent upon the value of the underlying foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar. The price of the option may vary with changes in the value of either or both currencies and has no relationship to the investment merits of a foreign security. Options on foreign currencies are affected by all of those factors which influence foreign exchange rates and foreign investment generally. As with other options, a Fund may close out its position in foreign currency options through closing purchase transaction and closing sale transactions provided that a liquid secondary market exists for such options. Foreign currency options written by a Fund will generally be covered in a manner similar to the covering of other types of options, by holding an offsetting financial position and/or segregating liquid assets.

Additional Risks of Options Transactions. The risks associated with options transactions are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. Options are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. The use of options requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the option itself. Options may be subject to the risk factors generally applicable to derivatives transactions described herein, and may also be subject to certain additional risk factors, including:

- The exercise of options written or purchased by a Fund could cause the Fund to sell portfolio securities, thus increasing the Fund's portfolio turnover.
- A Fund pays brokerage commissions each time it writes or purchases an option or buys or sells an underlying security in connection with the exercise of an option. Such brokerage commissions could be higher relative to the commissions for direct purchases or sales of the underlying securities.
- A Fund's options transactions may be limited by limitations on options positions established by the exchanges on which such options are traded.
- The hours of trading for exchange listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying securities that cannot be reflected in the options markets.
- Index options based upon a narrower index of securities may present greater risks than options based on broad market indexes, as narrower indexes are more susceptible to rapid and extreme fluctuations as a result of changes in the values of a small number of securities.
- A Fund is subject to the risk of market movements between the time that an option is exercised and the time of performance thereunder, which could increase the extent of any losses suffered by a Fund in connection with options transactions.

Futures Contracts

A futures contract is a standardized agreement between two parties to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying instrument at a specific price at a specific future time (the “settlement date”). Futures contracts may be based on a specified equity security (securities futures), a specified debt security or reference rate (interest rate futures), the value of a specified securities index (index futures) or the value of a foreign currency (forward contracts and currency futures). The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying instrument. The buyer of a futures contract agrees to purchase the underlying instrument on the settlement date and is said to be “long” the contract. The seller of a futures contract agrees to sell the underlying instrument on the settlement date and is said to be “short” the contract. Futures contracts differ from options in that they are bilateral agreements, with both the purchaser and the seller equally obligated to complete the transaction. Futures contracts call for settlement only on the expiration date and cannot be “exercised” at any other time during their term.

Depending on the terms of the particular contract, futures contracts are settled through either physical delivery of the underlying instrument on the settlement date (such as in the case of securities futures and interest rate futures based on a specified debt security) or by payment of a cash settlement amount on the settlement date (such as in the case of futures contracts relating to interest rates, foreign currencies and broad based securities indexes). In the case of cash settled futures contracts, the settlement amount is equal to the difference between the reference instrument’s price on the last trading day of the contract and the reference instrument’s price at the time the contract was entered into. Most futures contracts, particularly futures contracts requiring physical delivery, are not held until the settlement date, but instead are offset before the settlement date through the establishment of an opposite and equal futures position (buying a contract that had been sold, or selling a contract that had been purchased). All futures transactions (except currency forward contracts) are effected through a clearinghouse associated with the exchange on which the futures are traded.

The buyer and seller of a futures contract are not required to deliver or pay for the underlying commodity unless the contract is held until the settlement date. However, both the buyer and seller are required to deposit “initial margin” with a futures commodities merchant when the futures contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically calculated as a percentage of the contract’s market value. If the value of either party’s position declines, the party will be required to make additional “variation margin” payments to settle the change in value on a daily basis. The process is known as “marking-to-market.” Upon the closing of a futures position through the establishment of an offsetting position, a final determination of variation margin will be made and additional cash will be paid by or released to the applicable Fund.

In addition, each Fund may be required to maintain segregated liquid assets in order to cover futures transactions. The Funds will segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference between the market value of a futures contract entered into by a Fund and the aggregate value of the initial and variation margin payments made by a Fund with respect to such contract.

Currency Forward Contracts and Currency Futures. A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement between two parties to exchange specified amounts of two or more currencies at a specified future time at a specified rate. The rate specified by the forward contract can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. Settlement of a foreign currency forward contract for the purchase of most currencies typically must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. Currency futures are similar to currency forward contracts, except that they are traded on an exchange and standardized as to contract size and delivery date. Most currency futures call for payment or delivery in U.S. dollars. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in losses to a Fund and poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not entered into forward contracts.

Options on Futures Contracts. Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that options on futures contracts give the purchasers the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position in the case of a call option and a short position in the case of a put option) at a

specified exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Upon exercise of the option, the parties will be subject to all of the risks associated with futures transactions and subject to margin requirements. As the writer of options on futures contracts, a Fund would also be subject to initial and variation margin requirements on the option position.

Options on futures contracts written by a Fund will generally be covered in a manner similar to the covering of other types of options, by holding an offsetting financial position and/or segregating liquid assets.

A Fund may cover an option on a futures contract by purchasing or selling the underlying futures contract. In such instances the exercise of the option will serve to close out such Fund's futures position.

Additional Risk of Futures Transactions. The risks associated with futures contract transactions are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. Futures are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. The use of futures requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the futures contract itself. Futures may be subject to the risk factors generally applicable to derivatives transactions described herein, and may also be subject to certain additional risk factors, including:

- The risk of loss in buying and selling futures contracts can be substantial. Small price movements in the commodity underlying a futures position may result in immediate and substantial loss (or gain) to a Fund.
- Buying and selling futures contracts may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the position in the form of initial margin. In the event of adverse price movements in the underlying commodity, security, index, currency or instrument, a Fund would be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. Such Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. Such Fund could lose margin payments deposited with a futures commodities merchant if the futures commodities merchant breaches its agreement with the Fund, becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.
- Most exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during any single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular futures contract, no trades may be made on that day at prices beyond that limit. If futures contract prices were to move to the daily limit for several trading days with little or no trading, a Fund could be prevented from prompt liquidation of a futures position and subject to substantial losses. The daily limit governs only price movements during a single trading day and therefore does not limit a Fund's potential losses.
- Index futures based upon a narrower index of securities may present greater risks than futures based on broad market indexes, as narrower indexes are more susceptible to rapid and extreme fluctuations as a result of changes in value of a small number of securities.

A Fund will not enter into futures contracts or options transactions (except for closing transactions) other than for bona fide hedging purposes if, immediately thereafter, the sum of its initial margin and premiums on open futures contracts and options exceed 5% of the fair market value of the Fund's assets; however, in the case of an option that is in-the-money at the time of purchase, the in-the-money amount maybe excluded in calculating the 5% limitation.

Swap Contracts and Related Derivative Instruments

A swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indexes, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Most swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (*i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). A Fund's obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. Swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. Therefore, swaps are subject to the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Accordingly, the Investment Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of the counterparty to determine the likelihood that the terms of the swap will be satisfied.

Swap agreements allow for a wide variety of transactions. For example, fixed rate payments may be exchanged for floating rate payments, U.S. dollar denominated payments may be exchanged for payments denominated in foreign currencies, and payments tied to the price of one security, index, reference rate, currency or other instrument may be exchanged for payments tied to the price of a different security, index, reference rate, currency or other instrument. Swap contracts are typically individually negotiated and structured to provide exposure to a variety of particular types of investments or market factors. Swap contracts can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. To the extent consistent with a Fund's investment objectives and policies, the Fund is not limited to any particular form or variety of swap contract. The Funds may utilize swaps to increase or decrease their exposure to the underlying instrument, reference rate, foreign currency, market index or other asset. The Funds may also enter into related derivative instruments including caps, floors and collars.

The Funds may be required to cover swap transactions. Obligations under swap agreements entered into on a net basis are generally accrued daily and any accrued but unpaid amounts owed by a Fund to the swap counterparty will be covered by segregating liquid assets. If a Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, the Fund will segregate liquid assets with a value equal to the full amount of the Fund's accrued obligations under the agreement.

Interest Rate Swaps, Caps, Floors and Collars. Interest rate swaps consist of an agreement between two parties to exchange their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (*e.g.*, an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Interest rate swaps are generally entered into on a net basis.

The Funds may also buy or sell interest rate caps, floors and collars. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a specified notional amount from the party selling the interest rate cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a specified notional amount from the party selling the interest rate floor. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rate of values. Caps, floors and collars may be less liquid than other types of swaps. If a Fund sells caps, floors and collars, it will segregate liquid assets with a value equal to the full amount, accrued daily, of the Fund's net obligations with respect to the caps, floors or collars.

Index Swaps. An index swap consists of an agreement between two parties in which a party exchanges a cash flow based on a notional amount of a reference index for a cash flow based on a different index or on another specified instrument or reference rate. Index swaps are generally entered into on a net basis.

Currency Swaps. A currency swap consists of an agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential among them, such as exchanging a right to receive a payment in foreign currency for the right to receive U.S. dollars. Currency swap agreements may be entered into on a net basis or may involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one

designated currency in exchange for the entire principal value of another designated currency. In such cases, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Credit Default Swaps. The Funds may enter into credit default swap contracts and options thereon. A credit default swap consists of an agreement between two parties in which the “buyer” agrees to pay to the “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and the seller agrees to pay the buyer the par value (or other agreed-upon value) of a referenced debt obligation upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to the issuer of the referenced debt obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, obligation acceleration or modified restructuring. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in a credited fault swap. As the buyer in a credit default swap, a Fund would pay to the counterparty the periodic stream of payments. If no default occurs, the Fund would receive no benefit from the contract. As the seller in a credit default swap, a Fund would receive the stream of payments but would be subject to exposure on the notional amount of the swap, which it would be required to pay in the event of default. The Funds will generally segregate liquid assets to cover any potential obligation under a credit default swap sold by it. The use of credit default swaps could result in losses to a Fund if the Investment Adviser fails to correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer of the referenced debt obligation.

Inflation Swaps. Inflation swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to pay the cumulative percentage increase in a price index, such as the Consumer Price Index, over the term of the swap (with some lag on the referenced inflation index), and the other party pays a compounded fixed rate. Inflation swap agreements may be used to protect the net asset value of a Fund against an unexpected change in the rate of inflation measured by an inflation index. The value of inflation swap agreements is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of an inflation swap agreement.

Swaptions. An option on a swap agreement, also called a “swaption,” is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in exchange for paying a market based “premium.” A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

General Risks of Swaps. The risks associated with swap transactions are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. The use of swaps requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the swap contract itself. Swap transactions may be subject to the risk factors generally applicable to derivatives transactions described above, and may also be subject to certain additional risk factors, including:

- Swap agreements are not traded on exchanges and not subject to government regulation like exchange traded derivatives. As a result, parties to a swap agreement are not protected by such government regulations as participants in transactions in derivatives traded on organized exchanges.
- In addition to the risk of default by the counterparty, if the creditworthiness of a counterparty to a swap agreement declines, the value of the swap agreement would be likely to decline, potentially resulting in losses.
- The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that further developments in the swaps market, including potential governmental regulation, could adversely affect the Funds’ ability to utilize swaps, terminate existing swap agreements or realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Structured Products

The Funds also may invest a portion of their assets in structured notes and other types of structured investments (referred to collectively as “structured products”). A structured note is a derivative security for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more “factors.” These factors include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate), referenced bonds and stock indices. The cash flow or rate of return on a structured note may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the referenced factor. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. As a result, a relatively small decline in the value of the referenced factor could result in a relatively large loss in the value of a structured note.

Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Where the Funds’ investments in structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, including currency exchange rates, interest rates, referenced bonds and stock indices, depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference factor may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference factor may then reduce the principal amount payable on maturity. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference factor underlying the note.

Generally, structured investments are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities. These investment entities may be structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment vehicles. This type of restructuring generally involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity of the underlying investments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying investments.

The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions. A Fund may have the right to receive payments to which it is entitled only from the structured investment, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer. Holders of structured investments bear risks of the underlying investment and are subject to counterparty risk. While certain structured investment vehicles enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured investment vehicles generally pay their share of the investment vehicle’s administrative and other expenses.

Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing a Fund’s illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

Combined Transactions

Combined transactions involve entering into multiple derivatives transactions (such as multiple options transactions, including purchasing and writing options in combination with each other; multiple futures transactions; and combinations of options, futures, forward and swap transactions) instead of a single derivatives transaction in order to customize the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. Combined transactions typically contain elements of risk that are present in each of the component transactions. A Fund may enter into a combined transaction instead of a single derivatives transaction when, in the opinion of the Investment Adviser, it is in the best interest of the Fund to do so. Because combined transactions involve multiple transactions, they may result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to close out.

Regulatory Matters

As described herein, a Fund may be required to cover its potential economic exposure to certain derivatives transactions by holding an offsetting financial position and/or segregating liquid assets equal in value to the Fund's potential economic exposure under the transaction. Each Fund will cover such transactions as described herein or in such other manner as may be in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Assets used to cover derivatives transactions cannot be sold while the derivatives position is open, unless they are replaced by other appropriate assets. Segregated liquid assets and assets held in margin accounts are not otherwise available to a Fund for investment purposes. If a large portion of a Fund's assets are used to cover derivatives transactions or are otherwise segregated, it could affect portfolio management or such Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. With respect to derivatives which are cash settled (*i.e.*, have no physical delivery requirement), a Fund is permitted to segregate cash and/or liquid securities in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations (*i.e.*, the daily net liability) under the derivative, if any, rather than the derivative's full notional value or the market value of the instrument underlying the derivative, as applicable. By segregating cash and/or liquid securities equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled derivatives, a Fund will have the ability to employ a form of leverage through the use of certain derivative transactions to a greater extent than if the Fund was required to segregate assets equal to the full notional amount of the derivative or the market value of the underlying instrument, as applicable.

Each of the exchanges and other trading facilitates on which options are traded has established limitations on the maximum number of put or call options on a given underlying security that may be written by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written on different exchanges or through one or more brokers. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options which a Fund may write. Option positions of all investment companies advised by the Investment Adviser are combined for purposes of these limits. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits and may impose certain other sanctions or restrictions.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions for each Fund, as set forth below, are fundamental policies of the Fund that may not be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders. With respect to each Fund, shareholder approval means approval by the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund or (2) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented by proxy. Except for those investment policies specifically identified as fundamental in the Prospectus or this SAI, the Funds' investment objectives as described in the Prospectus and all other investment policies and practices described in the Prospectus and this SAI are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without the approval of the shareholders.

With the exception of any applicable asset coverage requirements prescribed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the value of investments or the value of a Fund's total assets, unless otherwise stated, will not constitute a violation of such restriction or policy. Therefore, a change in the percentage that results from a relative change in values or from a change in a Fund's net assets will not be considered a violation of the Fund's policies or restrictions.

The NextGen Infrastructure Fund will not:

1. borrow money or issue senior securities except in compliance with the 1940 Act;
2. act as an underwriter of securities issued by others, except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under applicable securities laws;

3. invest in any security if, as a result, 25% or more of the value of the Fund's total assets, taken at market value at the time of each investment, are in the securities of issuers in any particular industry, except that the Fund will concentrate its assets in the group of industries constituting the energy and energy infrastructure sectors, and except that this policy shall not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities or tax-exempt securities of state and municipal governments or their political subdivisions;
4. purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may: (a) acquire or lease office space for its own use, (b) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein or that are engaged in or operate in the real estate industry, (c) invest in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, (d) purchase and sell mortgage-related securities or (e) hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities, and except as otherwise permitted by applicable law;
5. purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, except that this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts and related options thereon, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and any other financial instruments or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities, and except as otherwise permitted by applicable law;
6. make loans of money or property to any person, except (a) to the extent that securities or interests in which the respective Fund may invest are considered to be loans, (b) through the loan of portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of the Fund's total assets or (c) by engaging in repurchase agreements, and except as may otherwise be permitted by applicable law.

The Global Clean Equity Fund will not:

1. borrow money or issue senior securities except in compliance with the 1940 Act;
2. act as an underwriter of securities issued by others, except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under applicable securities laws;
3. invest in any security if, as a result, 25% or more of the value of the Fund's total assets, taken at market value at the time of each investment, are in the securities of issuers in any particular industry, except that this policy shall not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities or tax-exempt securities of state and municipal governments or their political subdivisions (other than those securities backed principally by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users with respect to which the Trust will not invest 25% or more of the value of the Trust's total assets in securities backed by the same source of revenue);
4. purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may: (a) acquire or lease office space for its own use, (b) invest in securities of issuers that invest in real estate or interests therein or that are engaged in or operate in the real estate industry, (c) invest in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein, (d) purchase and sell mortgage-related securities, or (e) hold and sell real estate acquired by the Fund as a result of the ownership of securities, and except as otherwise permitted by applicable law;
5. purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, except that this restriction shall not prohibit the Fund from purchasing or selling options, futures contracts and related options thereon, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and any other financial instruments or from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities, and except as otherwise permitted by applicable law;

6. make loans of money or property to any person, except (a) to the extent that securities or interests in which the respective Fund may invest are considered to be loans, (b) through the loan of portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of the Fund's total assets or (c) by engaging in repurchase agreements, and except as may otherwise be permitted by applicable law.

To the extent that a Fund has sufficient information regarding the portfolio holdings of other investment companies in which it invests, the Fund "looks through" to the underlying holdings of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), in which the Fund invests, for purposes of the Fund's 80% policy and the Fund's policy set forth in (3) above regarding investment in securities of issuers in a particular industry.

Pursuant to each Fund's investment restriction (1) above, in accordance with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, as currently in effect, the Funds are not permitted to issue senior securities, except that a Fund may borrow from a 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 calendar days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowing shall be at least 300%.

Pursuant to the NextGen Infrastructure's investment restriction (3) above, with respect to tax exempt securities of state and municipal governments or their political subdivisions backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users, the NextGen Infrastructure Fund will not invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities backed by the same source of revenue.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

The Board has overall responsibility for monitoring the operations of the Funds and for supervising the services provided by the Investment Adviser and other organizations. The officers of the Trust are responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Funds.

Set forth below is information with respect to each of the Trustees and officers of the Trust, including their principal occupations during the past five years. The business address of the Fund, its Trustees and Officers is 300 Crescent Court, Suite 1700, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Board of Trustees

Name and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Brian R. Bruce (1955)	Lead Independent Trustee	Trustee since 2017	Chief Executive Officer, Hillcrest Asset Management, LLC (2008-present) (registered investment adviser). Previously, Director of Southern Methodist University's ENCAP Investment & LCM Group Alternative Asset Management Center (2006-2011). Previously, Chief Investment Officer of Panagora Asset Management, Inc. (1999-2007) (investment management company).	4	CM Advisers Family of Funds (2 series) (2007-present).
Andrea N. Mullins (1967)	Trustee and Chair of Audit Committee	Trustee since 2021	Private Investor; Independent Contractor, SWM Advisors (2014-present).	4	Valued Advisers Trust (14 portfolios) (2014-present) (series trust/mutual funds); Angel Oak Family of Funds (9 portfolios) (2019-present).
Ronald P. Trout (1939)	Trustee and Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee	Trustee since 2017	Retired. Previously, a founding partner and Senior Vice President of Hourglass Capital Management, Inc. (1989-2002) (investment management company).	4	Dorchester Minerals LP (2008-present) (acquisition, ownership and administration of natural gas and crude oil royalty, net profits and leasehold interests in the U.S.).
<i>Interested Trustee</i>					
Jerry V. Swank ⁽²⁾ (1951)	Trustee	Trustee since 2017	Chairman of the Investment Adviser and founder of Swank Capital, LLC (2000-present); Managing Partner of the Investment Adviser (2000-2021).	4	None.

(1) The "Fund Complex" includes each series of the Trust and each other registered investment company for which the Investment Adviser serves as investment adviser. As of the date of this SAI, there are four funds in the Fund Complex.

(2) Mr. Swank is an "interested person" of the Funds, as defined under the 1940 Act, by virtue of his position as Chairman and former Managing Partner of the Investment Adviser.

Trustee Qualifications

The Board has determined that each Trustee should serve as such based on several factors (none of which alone is decisive). Among the factors the Board considered when concluding that an individual should serve as a

Trustee were the following: (i) availability and commitment to attend meetings and perform the responsibilities of a Trustee, (ii) personal and professional background, (iii) educational background, (iv) financial expertise and (v) ability, judgment, attributes and expertise. In respect of each Trustee, the individual's professional accomplishments and prior experience, including, in some cases, in fields related to the operations of the Funds, were a significant factor in the determination that the individual should serve as a Trustee of the Funds.

Following is a summary of various qualifications, experiences and skills of each Trustee (in addition to business experience during the past five years as set forth in the table above) that contributed to the Board's conclusion that an individual should serve on the Board. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees do not constitute the holding out of any Trustee as being an expert under Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the rules and regulations of the SEC.

Brian R. Bruce. Mr. Bruce has served as a Trustee of funds in the Fund Complex since 2007. Mr. Bruce served as Chair of the Audit Committee of funds in the Fund Complex from 2007 to 2017. Through his experience as a Trustee of funds in the Fund Complex and certain other registered investment companies, as a former professor at Southern Methodist University's Cox School of Business and former Director of the ENCAP Investments & LCM Group Alternative Asset Management Center and as a chief executive officer, and formerly chief investment officer, of investment management firms, Mr. Bruce is experienced in financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Andrea N. Mullins. Ms. Mullins has served as a trustee of a family of investment companies since 2014. Through her former positions in senior financial roles at asset management companies, service as an investment company trustee, including as a member of the audit and pricing committees, and experience as an independent contractor with a registered investment adviser, Ms. Mullins is experienced in financial, accounting, regulatory and investment matters.

Ronald P. Trout. Mr. Trout has served as a Trustee of funds in the Fund Complex since 2007. Through his experience as a Trustee of and Chair of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of funds in the Fund Complex, as founding partner and senior vice president of an investment management firm and his service on the board of a publicly traded natural resources company, Mr. Trout is experienced in financial, regulatory and investment matters.

Jerry V. Swank. Mr. Swank has served as a Trustee of funds in the Fund Complex since 2007. Through his experience as a Trustee and Chair of the Board of funds in the Fund Complex, managing partner and Chief Investment Officer of the Investment Adviser and founder of Swank Capital, LLC and his extensive professional experience, with investment firms and an oil & gas research and consulting, Mr. Swank is experienced in financial, regulatory and investment matters.

Executive Officers

The following information relates to the executive officers of the Trust who are not Trustees. The officers of the Trust will serve until their respective successors are chosen and qualified.

<u>Name and Year of Birth</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years</u>
John H. Alban (1963)	Chief Executive Officer and President	Chief Executive Officer (2019-present) and Chief Operating Officer of the Investment Adviser (2010-present). Previously, Chief Administrative Officer of NGP Energy Capital Management (2007-2009); Chief Operating Officer of Spinnerhawk Capital Management, L.P. (2005-2007).
Blake Nelson (1986)	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	Chief Financial Officer (2021-present) and Controller (2013-2021) of the Investment Adviser. Previously, fund accountant at JD Clark & Company (2011-2013).
Mathew J. Calabro (1966)	Chief Compliance Officer	Chief Compliance Officer of the Investment Adviser and funds in the Fund Complex (2021-present); Director of Institutional Manager Services at Ascendant Compliance Management, LLC (a subsidiary of Compliance Solutions Strategies) (2016-present).

Board Leadership Structure

The primary responsibility of the Board is to represent the interests of the Fund and to provide oversight of the management of the Fund. The Fund's day-to-day operations are managed by the Investment Adviser and other service providers who have been approved by the Board. The Board is currently comprised of four Trustees, three of whom are classified under the 1940 Act as "non-interested" persons of the Funds and one of whom is classified as an "interested person" of the Funds. Generally, the Board acts by majority vote of all the Trustees, including a majority vote of the Independent Trustees, if required by applicable law.

An Interested Trustee, Mr. Jerry V. Swank, serves as Chairman of the Board. The Chair of the Board presides at meetings of the Board and acts as a liaison with service providers, officers, attorneys and other Trustees generally between meetings, and performs such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time.

The Independent Trustees have selected Mr. Brian R. Bruce as lead Independent Trustee. The lead Independent Trustee participates in the planning of Board meetings, seeks to encourage open dialogue and independent inquiry among the trustees and management, and performs such other functions as may be requested by the Independent Trustees from time to time.

The Board meets regularly four times each year to discuss and consider matters concerning the Funds, and also holds special meetings to address matters arising between regular meetings. Regular meetings generally take place in-person; other meetings may take place in-person or by telephone. The Independent Trustees are advised by independent legal counsel and regularly meet outside the presence of management.

The Trustees have determined that the efficient conduct of the Trusts' affairs makes it desirable to delegate responsibility for certain specific matters to committees of the Board. The committees meet as often as necessary, either in conjunction with regular meetings of the Board or otherwise. The committees of the Board are the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The functions and role of each Committee are described below under "Board Committees." The membership of each Committee consists of all of the Independent Trustees, which the Board believes allows them to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties.

The Board has determined that this leadership structure, including a Chair of the Board who is an Interested Trustee, a Lead Independent Trustee, a supermajority of Independent Trustees and committee membership limited to Independent Trustees, is appropriate in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Funds. In reaching this conclusion, the Board considered, among other things, the role of the Investment Adviser in the day-to-day management of the Fund's affairs, the extent to which the work of the Board will be conducted through the committees, the projected net assets of the Funds and the management, distribution and other service arrangements of the Funds. The Board also believes that its structure, including the presence of one Trustee who is an executive officer of the Investment Adviser, facilitates an efficient flow of information concerning the management of the Funds to the Independent Trustees.

The Board met four (4) times during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021.

Board Committees

The Trustees have determined that it is desirable to delegate responsibility for certain specific matters to committees of the Board. The committees meet as often as necessary, either in conjunction with regular meetings of the Trustees or otherwise. Currently, the two committees of the Board are the Audit Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The purposes of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are to review and make recommendations on the composition of the Board, develop and make recommendations to the Board regarding corporate governance matters and practices, and review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to any compensation to be paid to certain persons including the CCO of the Fund and the Independent Trustees. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees: Ronald P. Trout (Chair), Brian R. Bruce and Andrea N. Mullins. The Funds' Independent Trustees meet regularly as a group in executive session. As part of its duties, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee makes recommendations to the full Board with respect to candidates for the Board. If a vacancy were to exist, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider trustee candidates recommended by shareholders. In considering candidates submitted by shareholders, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will take into consideration the needs of the Board and the qualifications of the candidate. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may also take into consideration the number of shares held by the recommending shareholder and the length of time that such shares have been held. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believes that the minimum qualifications for serving as a Trustee of the Fund are that a candidate demonstrates, by significant accomplishment in his or her field, an ability to make a meaningful contribution to the Board's oversight of the business and affairs of the Fund and have an impeccable record and reputation for honest and ethical conduct in both his or her professional and personal activities. In addition, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee examines a candidate's specific experiences and skills, time availability in light of other commitments, potential conflicts of interest and independence from management and the Fund. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not have a formal policy regarding the consideration of diversity in identifying trustee candidates. For a discussion of experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills supporting the appropriateness of each Trustee's service on the Board, see the biographical information of the Trustees above in the section entitled "Board of Trustees." The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is governed by a written charter. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee met two (2) times during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is charged with selecting a firm of independent registered public accountants for the Fund and reviewing accounting matters with the accountants. The members of the Audit Committee are Andrea N. Mullins (Chair), Brian R. Bruce and Ronald P. Trout, all of whom are Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee is governed by a written charter. The Audit Committee met once during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021.

Board’s Role in Risk Oversight

The Funds have retained the Investment Adviser to provide investment advisory services and certain administrative services. The Investment Adviser is primarily responsible for the management of risks that may arise from each Fund’s investments and operations. Certain employees of the Investment Adviser serve as the Funds’ officers, including the Funds’ President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer. The Board oversees the performance of these functions by the Investment Adviser, both directly and through the Committee structure the Board has established. The Board receives from the Investment Adviser reports on a regular and as-needed basis relating to each Fund’s investment activities and to the actual and potential risks of the Funds, including reports on investment risks, compliance with applicable laws, and the Funds’ financial accounting and reporting. In addition, the Board meets periodically with the portfolio managers of the Funds to receive reports regarding the portfolio management of the Funds and their performance and investment risks.

In addition, the Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”). The CCO oversees the development of compliance policies and procedures of the Funds that are reasonably designed to minimize the risk of violations of the federal securities laws (“Compliance Policies”). The CCO reports directly to the Independent Trustees and provides presentations to the Board at its quarterly meetings and an annual report on the application of the Compliance Policies. The Board discusses relevant risks affecting the Funds with the CCO at these meetings. The Board has approved the Compliance Policies and reviews the CCO’s reports. Further, the Board annually reviews the sufficiency of the Compliance Policies, as well as the appointment and compensation of the CCO.

Trustee Share Ownership

As of December 31, 2021, the Trustees owned securities of the Funds in the dollar range shown in the following table. The last column of the table reflects each Trustee’s aggregate dollar range of securities owned in the Cushing Fund Complex.

Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the NextGen Infrastructure Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Global Clean Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Cushing Fund Complex⁽¹⁾
<i>INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:</i>			
Brian R. Bruce	None	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Andrea N. Mullins ⁽³⁾	None	None	None
Ronald P. Trout	None	None	\$1 - \$10,000
<i>INTERESTED TRUSTEE:</i>			
Jerry V. Swank ⁽²⁾	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

(1) The “Fund Complex” includes each series of the Trust and each other registered investment company for which the Investment Adviser serves as investment adviser. As of the date of this SAI, there are four funds in the Fund Complex.

(2) By virtue of his control of the Investment Adviser, Mr. Swank may be deemed to beneficially own the shares of the Funds held by the Investment Adviser.

(3) The Board appointed Andrea N. Mullins to serve as an Independent Trustee of the Trust on November 18, 2021.

Remuneration of Trustees and Officers

The following table provides information regarding compensation of the Trustees of the Funds and for the Fund Complex, each for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, assuming a full year of operations of the Funds. Officers of the Funds do not receive any compensation from the Funds.

Trustee⁽¹⁾	NextGen Infrastructure Fund⁽²⁾	Global Clean Equity Fund⁽²⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses⁽³⁾	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement⁽³⁾	Total Compensation from Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees⁽⁴⁾
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:					
Brian R. Bruce	\$7,243	\$4,375	None	None	\$94,000
Andrea N. Mullins ⁽⁵⁾	\$923	\$461	None	None	\$12,000
Ronald P. Trout	\$7,243	\$4,375	None	None	\$94,000

(1) Trustees not entitled to compensation are not included in the table.

(2) Assumes full year of operations.

(3) The Funds do not accrue or pay retirement or pension benefits to Trustees as of the date of this SAI.

(4) The "Fund Complex" includes each series of the Trust and each other registered investment company for which the Investment Adviser serves as investment adviser. As of the date of this SAI, there are four funds in the Fund Complex.

(5) The Board appointed Andrea N. Mullins to serve as an Independent Trustee of the Trust on November 18, 2021.

Shareholder Communications

Shareholders may send communications to the Board. Shareholders should send communications intended for the Board by addressing the communications directly to the Board (or individual Board member(s)) and/or otherwise clearly indicating in the salutation that the communication is for the Board (or individual Board member(s)) and by sending the communication to either the Funds' office or directly to such Board member(s) at the address specified above for each Trustee. Other shareholder communications received by the Funds not directly addressed and sent to the Board will be reviewed and generally responded to by management and will be forwarded to the Board only at management's discretion based on the matters contained in those communications.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

The Investment Adviser provides investment advisory services to each Fund pursuant to the terms of an Investment Advisory Agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"), between the Investment Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Funds. The Advisory Agreements had an initial term expiring two years after the date of its execution, and may be continued in effect from year to year thereafter subject to the approval thereof by (1) the Board or (2) vote of a majority (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, provided that in either event the continuance must also be approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as defined by the 1940 Act) of the Trust or the Investment Adviser (the "Independent Trustees"), by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement also terminates automatically in the event of an assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

The Investment Adviser also provides such additional administrative services as the Funds may require beyond those furnished by the administrator and furnishes, at its own expense, such office space, facilities, equipment, clerical help, and other personnel and services as may reasonably be necessary in connection with the operations of the Funds. In addition, the Investment Adviser pays the salaries of officers of the Trust who are employees of the Investment Adviser and any fees and expenses of Trustees of the Trust who are also officers, directors, or employees of the Investment Adviser or who are officers or employees of any company affiliated with the Investment Adviser and bears the cost of telephone service, heat, light, power, and other utilities associated with the services it provides.

For its services the Investment Adviser is paid a fee at the end of each calendar month equal to 0.85% of the average daily value of the each of the NextGen Infrastructure Fund’s and Global Clean Equity Fund’s Managed Assets (as defined below) during such month.

Prior to December 1, 2019, the advisory fee for the NextGen Infrastructure Fund equaled 1.00% of the average daily value of the its Managed Assets.

This advisory fee is allocated pro rata among the classes of each Fund’s shares based on the amount of net assets represented by each class.

The following table summarizes the investment advisory fees paid and any advisory fees waived pursuant to the investment advisory fee agreement in effect during the last three fiscal years ended November 30 for the NextGen Infrastructure Fund.

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fee	(Waiver)	Advisory Fee after Waiver
November 30, 2021	\$177,412	\$(232,857)	\$—
November 30, 2020	\$98,355	\$(291,746)	\$—
November 30, 2019	\$306,176	\$(326,456)	\$—

The following table summarizes the investment advisory fees paid and any advisory fees waived pursuant to the investment advisory fee agreement in effect during the fiscal year ended November 30 for the Global Clean Equity Fund.

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fee	(Waiver)	Advisory Fee after Waiver
November 30, 2021	\$104,008	\$(224,207)	\$—
November 30, 2020	\$30,786	\$(180,528)	\$—

As used in the Advisory Agreement, “Managed Assets” means the total assets of a Fund, minus all accrued expenses incurred in the normal course of operations other than liabilities or obligations attributable to investment leverage, including, without limitation, investment leverage obtained through (i) indebtedness of any type (including, without limitation, borrowing through a credit facility or the issuance of debt securities), and/or (ii) the reinvestment of collateral received for securities loaned in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policies.

The Investment Adviser has agreed to waive or reimburse each Fund for certain Fund operating expenses, such that total annual operating expenses of each share class of the Fund (including the management fee, but exclusive of any front-end load, deferred sales charge, 12b-1 fees, taxes, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, acquired fund fees and expenses, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) will not exceed 1.25% of each of the Class A and Class I shares of the NextGen Infrastructure Fund, and 1.15% of each of the Class A and Class I shares of the Global Clean Equity Fund, subject to possible recoupment from the respective Fund in future years on a rolling three year basis (within the three years after the date that such expenses have been waived or reimbursed); provided, however, that such recoupment will not cause a Fund’s expense ratio, after recoupment has been taken into account, to exceed the lesser of the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver or the expense cap in effect at the time of recoupment. Such waiver or reimbursement may not be terminated without the consent of the Board of Trustees before March 31, 2023 and may be modified or terminated by the Investment Adviser at any time thereafter.

The Investment Adviser is organized as a Texas limited partnership. The general partner of the Investment Adviser is Swank Capital, LLC. Jerry V. Swank, Trustee and Chairman of the Funds, is the Chairman of the Investment Adviser and the sole owner and Managing Member of Swank Capital, LLC. By virtue of these positions, Mr. Swank is deemed to control the Investment Adviser.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Funds are managed by a portfolio management team. Saket Kumar, Alex Palma and Hari Kusumakar are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the NextGen Infrastructure Fund's portfolio. Saket Kumar, Alex Palma and Hari Kusumakar are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Global Clean Equity Fund's portfolio.

The following section discusses the accounts managed by the portfolio managers, the structure and method of their compensation and potential conflicts of interest.

Other Accounts Managed by the Portfolio Managers. The following table reflects information regarding accounts for which each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities (other than the Funds). Accounts are grouped into three categories: (a) registered investment companies, (b) other pooled investment accounts and (c) other accounts.

As of November 30, 2021, Mr. Kumar managed or was a member of the management team for the following client accounts (excluding the Funds):

	Number of Accounts	Assets of Accounts	Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee	Assets Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$138.5 million	0	\$0
Pooled Investment Vehicles Other Than Registered Investment Companies	1	\$336,629	1	\$336,629
Other Accounts	1	\$12.4 million	0	\$0

As of November 30, 2021, Mr. Hari Kusumakar managed or was a member of the management team for the following client accounts (excluding the Funds):

	Number of Accounts	Assets of Accounts	Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee	Assets Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$138.5 million	0	\$0
Pooled Investment Vehicles Other Than Registered Investment Companies	1	\$336,629	1	\$336,629
Other Accounts	1	\$12.4 million	0	\$0

As of November 30, 2021, Mr. Alex Palma managed or was a member of the management team for the following client accounts (excluding the Funds):

	Number of Accounts	Assets of Accounts	Number of Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee	Assets Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$138.5 million	0	\$0
Pooled Investment Vehicles Other Than Registered Investment Companies	1	\$336,629	1	\$336,629
Other Accounts	1	\$12.4 million	0	\$0

Compensation and Potential Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers are compensated by the Investment Adviser. Messrs. Kumar, Palma, and Kusumakar, receive a fixed salary and a discretionary bonus based on the pre-tax performance of the Funds and other portfolios for which they serve as a portfolio manager. Some of the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers have investment strategies that are similar to the Funds' investment strategies. However, the Investment Adviser manages potential material conflicts of interest by allocating investment opportunities in accordance with its allocation policies and procedures.

Ownership of Securities. As of November 30, 2021, the portfolio managers beneficially owned securities of the Funds in the dollar range shown in the following table. The last column of the table reflects each portfolio manager's aggregate beneficial ownership of all funds in the Cushing Fund Complex.

Dollar Range of Equity Securities

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the NextGen Infrastructure Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Global Clean Equity Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Cushing Funds Complex⁽¹⁾
Saket Kumar	None	None	None
Alex Palma	None	None	None
Hari Kusumakar	None	None	None

⁽¹⁾ The "Fund Complex" includes each series of the Trust and each other registered investment company for which the Investment Adviser serves as investment adviser. As of the date of this SAI, there are four funds in the Fund Complex.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Funds, the Investment Adviser and the Distributor have adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The codes of ethics permit personnel subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The codes of ethics can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-202-551-8090. The codes of ethics are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>), and copies of the codes of ethics may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company or acknowledges the existence of control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of the Fund.

As of February 28, 2022, the following persons owned, beneficially or of record, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the NextGen Infrastructure Fund as shown below.

Class A Shares

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 17310-1995	Fidelity Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE	92.96%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	5.74%	Record

Class I Shares

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing PLZ FL 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399-2052	N/A	N/A	68.67%	Record
H. Charles Price P.O. Box 337 Telluride, CO 81435-0337	N/A	N/A	11.34%	Beneficial
Crossfirst Bank 300 Crescent Ct. Suite 1700 Dallas, TX 75201-7857	N/A	N/A	7.99%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	N/A	N/A	7.42%	Record

As of February 28, 2022, the following persons owned, beneficially or of record, 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Global Clean Equity Fund as shown below.

Class A Shares

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1905	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE	69.65%	Record

Crossfirst Bank 300 Crescent Ct. Suite 1700 Dallas, TX 75201-7857	N/A	N/A	17.11%	Record
TD AMERITRADE INC FBO PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	N/A	N/A	13.24%	Record

Class I Shares

Name and Address	Parent Company	Jurisdiction	% Ownership	Type of Ownership
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing PLZ FL 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399-2052	The Bank of New York Mellon	DE	86.86%	Record
Crossfirst Bank 300 Crescent Ct. Suite 1700 Dallas, TX 75201-7857	CrossFirst Bankshares	KS	12.10%	Record

As of March 1, 2022, the Trustees and Executive Officers of the Fund, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, provides administration services to the Funds pursuant to a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement with the Trust (the “Administration Agreements”). The Administration Agreement provides that Fund Services will furnish the Funds with various administrative services including, but not limited to, (i) the preparation and coordination of reports to the Board; preparation and filing of securities and other regulatory filings (including state securities filings); (ii) marketing materials, tax returns and shareholder reports; (iii) review and payment of Fund expenses; (iv) monitoring and oversight of the activities of the Funds’ other servicing agents (*i.e.*, transfer agent, custodian, accountants, etc.); (v) maintaining books and records of the Funds; and (vi) administering shareholder accounts. In addition, Fund Services may provide personnel to serve as officers of the Trust. The salaries and other expenses of providing such personnel are borne by Fund Services. Under the Administration Agreement, Fund Services is required to exercise reasonable care and is not liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by a Fund in connection with its performance as administrator, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of Fund Services in the performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement.

Fund Services receives from the Funds an annual fee, payable monthly, based on the average net assets of the Funds. The Administration Agreement will remain in effect until terminated by either party. The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board upon the giving of 90 days’ written notice to Fund Services, or by Fund Services upon the giving of 90 days’ written notice to the Trust.

The following table summarizes the administrative services fees paid to Fund Services during the last three fiscal years ended November 30.

Administration Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended November 30,			
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	\$110,257	\$141,912	\$88,098
Global Clean Equity Fund*	\$98,401	\$71,001	N/A

*The Global Clean Equity Fund commenced operation on January 31, 2020 and therefore did not pay any Administration Fees for fiscal year 2019.

Accounting Services Agreement

Fund Services also provides fund accounting services to the Funds pursuant to a Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement with the Trust (the “Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement”). For its accounting services, Fund Services is entitled to receive annual fees, payable monthly, based on the average net assets of the Funds.

The following table summarizes the fund accounting services fees paid to Fund Services during the last three fiscal years ended November 30.

Fund Accounting Fees Paid During Fiscal Year Ended November 30,			
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	\$0	\$0	\$72,023
Global Clean Equity Fund*	\$0	\$0	N/A

*The Global Clean Equity Fund commenced operation on January 31, 2020 and therefore did not pay any Fund Accounting Fees for fiscal year 2019.

Transfer Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the “Transfer Agent”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as transfer agent for the Funds pursuant to a Transfer Agent Agreement with the Trust (the “Transfer Agent Agreement”). Under the Transfer Agent Agreement, the Transfer Agent has agreed to issue and redeem shares of the Funds, make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Funds, respond to correspondence by Fund shareholders and others relating to its duties, maintain shareholder accounts and make periodic reports to the Funds.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, National Association (the “Custodian”), 1555 N. River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as custodian for the Funds pursuant to a Custodian Agreement with the Trust (the “Custodian Agreements”). The Custodian, Fund Services, the Transfer Agent and the Distributor are affiliates of each other. Under the Custodian Agreement, the Custodian is responsible for, among other things, receipt of and disbursement of funds from the Funds’ accounts, establishment of segregated accounts as necessary, and transfer, exchange and delivery of Fund portfolio securities.

The Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor” or “Quasar”), 111 E. Kilbourn Ave., Ste. 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 serves as the distributor for the Funds pursuant to a Distribution Agreement with the Trust (the “Distribution Agreements”).

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, shares of the Funds are continuously offered by Quasar. Quasar is not obligated to sell any specific number of shares of the Funds but has undertaken to sell such shares on a best efforts basis. The Distribution Agreement has an initial term of up to two years and will continue in effect only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of each Fund’s outstanding voting securities and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time upon sixty (60) days’ written notice, without payment of a penalty, by Quasar, by vote of a majority of the outstanding class of voting securities of the Funds, or by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Agreement. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

With respect to sales of Class A Shares of each Fund, the total sales charges and concessions reallocated to authorized dealers at the time of purchase are as follows:

Amount Invested	Total Sales Charge		
	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Purchase Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Net Amount Invested	Reallowed to Dealer (As a Percentage of Purchase Price)
Less than \$50,000.....	5.50%	5.82%	5.50%
\$50,000 or more but less than \$100,000	4.50%	4.71%	4.50%
\$100,000 or more but less than \$250,000 ...	3.50%	3.63%	3.50%
\$250,000 or more but less than \$500,000 ...	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
\$500,000 or more but less than \$1 million...	2.00%	2.04%	2.00%
\$1 million or more.....	None	None	None

Distribution Plan and Service Plan (Rule 12b-1). Each Fund has adopted a distribution plan (the “Distribution Plan”) and a service plan (the “Service Plan”) with respect to its Class A Shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. There is no distribution plan or service plan in effect for Class I Shares. The Distribution Plan and the Service Plan sometimes are referred to herein as the “Plans.” Pursuant to the Plans, a Fund may pay to the Distributor, the Investment Adviser and others a fee in the amount of up to 0.25% per annum of the average daily net asset value of Class A Shares of the Fund.

The Plans permit each Fund to compensate the Distributor, the Investment Adviser and others in connection with activities intended to promote the sale of Class A shares of a Fund. Expenditures under the Plans may consist of: (i) commissions to sales personnel for selling Fund shares; including travel, entertainment and business development expenses; (ii) compensation, sales incentives and payments to sales, marketing and service personnel; (iii) payments to broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have entered into agreements with Distributor in the form of a Dealer Agreement for services rendered in connection with the sale and distribution of shares of the Fund; (iv) payment of expenses incurred in sales and promotional activities, including advertising expenditures related to the Fund; (v) the costs of preparing and distributing promotional materials; (vi) the cost of printing the Funds’ Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information for distribution to potential investors; (vii) website maintenance fees; (viii) interest on loans; (ix) bank fees; (x) temporary help; (xi) telephone; (xii)

consulting/research fees; (xiii) trail commissions; and (xiv) other activities that are reasonably calculated to result in the sale of shares of the Fund.

A portion of the fees paid to the Distributor, the Investment Adviser and others pursuant to the Plans, not exceeding 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of each Fund’s shares, may be paid as compensation for providing services to each Fund’s shareholders, including assistance in connection with inquiries related to shareholder accounts (the “Service Fees”). In order to receive Service Fees under the Plans, participants must meet such qualifications as are established in the sole discretion of the Distributor, such as services to each Fund’s shareholders; services providing each Fund with more efficient methods of offering shares to coherent groups of clients, members or prospects of a participant; services permitting more efficient methods of purchasing and selling shares or transmission of orders for the purchase or sale of shares by computerized tape or other electronic equipment; or other processing.

The tables below show the amount of Rule 12b-1 fees incurred and the allocation of such fees of the Funds for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021.

	12b-1 fees incurred for 2021						
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	\$1,887						
Global Clean Equity Fund	\$1,221						
	Advertising & Marketing	Printing & Mailing	Payment to Distributor	Payment to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Other Expenses	Interest, Carrying or Other Financing Charges
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,887	\$0	\$0	\$0
Global Clean Equity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,221	\$0	\$0	\$0

The Board has concluded that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plans will continue to benefit each Fund and its shareholders and that the Plans should result in greater sales and/or fewer redemptions of Fund shares. On a quarterly basis, the Board reviews a report on expenditures under the Plans and the purposes for which expenditures were made. The Board conducts an additional, more extensive review annually in determining whether the Plans should be continued. Continuation of the Plans from year to year is contingent on annual approval by a majority of the Trustees acting separately on behalf of each Fund and class and by a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans or any related agreements (the “Plan Trustees”). The Plans provide that they may not be amended to increase materially the costs that each Fund may bear pursuant to the applicable Plan without approval of the shareholders of the affected class of shares of each Fund and that other material amendments to the Plans must be approved by a majority of the Plan Trustees acting separately on behalf of each Fund, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such amendments. The Plans further provides that while the Plans are in effect, the selection and nomination of Trustees who are not “interested persons” shall be committed to the discretion of the Trustees who are not “interested persons.” Each Plan may be terminated at any time by vote of a majority of the Plan Trustees or a majority of the outstanding shares of the class of shares of the Fund to which the Plan relates.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

Each share of beneficial interest of the Trust has one vote in the election of Trustees. Cumulative voting is not authorized for the Trust. This means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees if they choose to do so, and, in that event, the holders of the remaining shares will be unable to elect any Trustees. Shareholders of the Trust will vote in the aggregate and not by series except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interest of the shareholders of a particular series. Matters such as ratification of the independent public accountants and election of Trustees are not subject to separate voting requirements and may be acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting without regard to series. The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. Each share has equal dividend, distribution and liquidation rights. There are no conversion or preemptive rights applicable to any shares of the Funds. All shares issued are fully paid and non-assessable.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

In-Kind Redemptions

Each Fund has the right to pay redemption proceeds to you in whole or in part by a distribution of securities from its portfolio. It is not expected that a Fund would do so except in unusual circumstances. If the Board determines that payment wholly or partly in cash would be detrimental to the best interests of the remaining shareholders of a Fund, the Fund may pay the redemption proceeds in whole or in part by a distribution-in-kind of portfolio securities held by the Fund in lieu of cash in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC. Securities paid as redemption proceeds will be valued as described in "Net Asset Value" in the Fund's Prospectus. A distribution-in-kind will result in the recognition, for U.S. federal, state and local income tax purposes, by the Fund of income and/or gain (but not loss) for any unrealized gain in respect of the distributed securities, and the shareholder receiving the distribution generally will recognize gain or loss, for U.S. federal, state and local income tax purposes, upon such shareholder's receipt of such securities in exchange for the shareholder's shares in the Fund. The shareholder may have brokerage costs upon the shareholder's subsequent disposition of such in-kind securities.

Upon receipt of a distribution-in-kind of portfolio securities, the shareholder, as an owner of an equity security of an MLP, would be subject to more complicated U.S. federal, state and local tax reporting by reason of being a partner in a partnership (the MLP) and may be subject to state and local taxation in jurisdictions in which the MLP transacts business.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Funds have adopted a written policy relating to disclosure of their portfolio holdings governing the circumstances under which disclosure may be made to shareholders and third parties of information regarding the portfolio investments held by the Fund.

Public Portfolio Disclosure

Disclosure of each Fund's complete holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter (in the [Annual Report](#) and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders, filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR, and in the quarterly holdings report filed with the SEC on Form N-Q). These reports are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

On its public website, each Fund will make available its top ten largest portfolio holdings within 15 business days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Portfolio holdings information will be deemed publicly disclosed when it has been posted to each Fund’s public website or disclosed in a filing with the SEC. The Funds may make disclosures of portfolio holdings to third parties on the same basis as to all shareholders of the Funds. Except for these public disclosures, or as otherwise specifically permitted by the Fund’s policy, information regarding a Fund’s portfolio holdings may not be provided to any person.

Non-Public Portfolio Disclosure

Each Fund’s policy permits the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings to the Investment Adviser or to other service providers to the Funds (including their administrator, distributor, custodian, legal counsel and auditors) or to brokers and dealers through which portfolio securities are purchased and sold (but only with respect to information relating to the particular securities being purchased or sold). The Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of the Trust is authorized to approve other arrangements under which information relating to portfolio securities held by, or purchased or sold by, each Fund are disclosed to shareholders or third parties, subject to a requirement that the CCO concludes (based upon various factors) that the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Fund and is unlikely to adversely affect the Fund. Any such arrangements approved by the CCO are required to be reported to the Board. Each Fund believes that the standards applicable to approval of these arrangements should help assure that any disclosure of information is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders and that disclosure is not made under circumstances where the Investment Adviser or an affiliated person of the Fund stands to benefit to the detriment of the Fund.

Non-public information regarding a Fund’s portfolio securities, and other information regarding the investment activities of a Fund, may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund, but only if such disclosure has been approved by the CCO. In connection with any such arrangement, the recipient of the non-public information must agree to maintain the confidentiality of the information and to use the information only to facilitate its rating or ranking of the Fund.

The CCO is responsible for monitoring the use and disclosure of information relating to each Fund’s portfolio securities and is also responsible to report to the Board at least annually regarding the effectiveness of each Fund’s compliance program, including its policy governing the disclosure of portfolio holdings and any material violations of that policy. Under each Fund’s policy, the Investment Adviser, each Fund and their respective affiliated persons are prohibited from receiving any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of information relating to use and disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.

Consistent with each Fund’s policy, information relating to the Fund’s portfolio securities are provided to certain persons as described in the following table. Such persons are subject to duties not to trade on such information. There are no other arrangements in effect involving the disclosure of information regarding a Fund’s portfolio holdings.

Type of Service Provider	Information Disclosed	Frequency	Lag Time	Restrictions
Adviser	Full portfolio holdings	Daily	Real time	Ethical
Administrator	Full portfolio holdings	Daily	Real time	Contractual and Ethical
Custodian	Full portfolio holdings	Daily	Real time	Contractual and Ethical
Distributor	Full portfolio holdings	Daily	Real time	Contractual and Ethical
Auditor	Full portfolio holdings	Semi-annually	As needed	Ethical

Type of Service Provider	Information Disclosed	Frequency	Lag Time	Restrictions
Legal counsel	Full portfolio holdings	As needed	As needed	Ethical
Printers	Full portfolio holdings	Semi-annually	At least 30 days	No Formal Restrictions
Fund Rating Agencies	Full portfolio holdings	Monthly/quarterly	At least 30 days	Contractual

TAX MATTERS

This section and the discussion in the Prospectus (see “Tax Matters”) provide a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to shareholders that hold shares of the Fund as capital assets within the meaning of the Code (generally, property held for investment). The discussion is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). This summary does not address all of the potential U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be applicable to the Funds or to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special tax rules. No ruling has been or will be sought from the IRS regarding any matter discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax aspects set forth below. Prospective investors must consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of the Fund, as well as the effects of state, local and non-U.S. tax laws.

For purposes of this summary, the term “United States Person” means a beneficial owner of common shares of a Fund that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is one of the following:

1. an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created in or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
2. an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
3. a trust (x) if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (y) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (including any other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds common shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that hold common shares should consult their tax advisors.

Each Fund intends to elect to be treated, and to qualify annually, as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. As long as it so qualifies, in any taxable year in which it meets the distribution requirements described below, a Fund (but not its shareholders) generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its investment company taxable income and net recognized capital gains.

In order to qualify to be taxed as a RIC, a Fund must, among other things: (i) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from the following sources, which are referred herein as “Qualifying Income”: (a) dividends, interest (including tax-exempt interest), payments with respect to certain securities, loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not

limited to gain from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and (b) net income derived from interests in certain publicly traded partnerships that derive less than 90% of their gross income from the items described in clause (a) above (each a “Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership”); and (ii) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities of (I) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies), (II) any two or more issuers (other than regulated investment companies) that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses or (III) any one or more Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships.

Income from the NextGen Infrastructure Fund’s investments in equity interests of MLPs that are not Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships (if any) will be Qualifying Income to the extent it is attributable to items of income of such MLP that would be Qualifying Income if earned directly by the Fund.

The NextGen Infrastructure Fund’s investments in partnerships, including in Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships, may result in the Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

As RICs, the Funds generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that it distributes each taxable year to its shareholders, provided that in such taxable year it distributes at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss and other taxable income, other than net capital gain (as defined below), reduced by deductible expenses) determined without regard to the deduction for dividends and distributions paid and (ii) its net tax-exempt interest income (the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest income over certain disallowed deductions). Each Fund intends to distribute annually all or substantially all of such income and gain. If a Fund retains any investment company taxable income or net capital gain (as defined below), it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the retained amount at regular corporate tax rates. In addition, if a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any taxable year, it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on all of its income and gains at regular corporate tax rates.

A Fund may retain for investment its net capital gain (which consists of the excess of its net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss). However, if a Fund retains any net capital gain or any investment company taxable income, it will be subject to a tax on such amount at regular corporate tax rates. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it expects to designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders, each of whom, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes its share of such undistributed net capital gain, (ii) will be entitled to credit its proportionate share of the tax paid by the Fund against its U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent that the credit exceeds such liability and (iii) will increase its tax basis in its common shares by the excess of the amount described in clause (i) over the amount described in clause (ii).

Net capital gain for a fiscal year is computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the Funds. Capital losses incurred in tax years beginning after December 22, 2010 may be carried forward indefinitely and retain the character of the original loss. Capital loss carryforwards are available to offset future realized capital gains. To the extent that these carryforwards are used to offset future capital gains it is probable that the amount offset will not be distributed to shareholders. As of November 30, 2021, NextGen Infrastructure Fund utilized \$2,152,938 of capital loss carryforwards. Global Clean Equity Fund does not have any capital loss carryforwards.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the excise tax, a Fund must

distribute during each calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (i) 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year and (ii) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for a one-year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year. In addition, the minimum amounts that must be distributed in any year to avoid the excise tax will be increased or decreased to reflect any under-distribution or over-distribution, as the case may be, from the previous year. While each Fund intends to distribute any income and capital gain in the manner necessary to minimize imposition of the 4% federal excise tax, there can be no assurance that sufficient amounts of the Fund's taxable income and capital gains will be distributed to avoid entirely the imposition of the tax. In that event, the Fund will be liable for the tax only on the amount by which it does not meet the foregoing distribution requirement.

Dividends and distributions will be treated as paid during the calendar year if they are paid during the calendar year or declared by a Fund in October, November or December of the year, payable to shareholders of record on a date during such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following year. Any such dividend or distribution paid during January of the following year will be deemed to be received by the Fund's shareholders on December 31 of the year the dividend or distribution was declared, rather than when the dividend or distribution is actually received.

If a Fund were unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise were to fail to qualify as a RIC in any year, it would be taxed on all of its taxable income in the same manner as an ordinary corporation and distributions to the Fund's shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such case, distributions generally would be eligible (i) for treatment as qualified dividend income in the case of individual shareholders and (ii) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders. To qualify again to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, the Fund would be required to distribute to its shareholders its accumulated earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years reduced by an interest charge on 50% of such earnings and profits payable by the Fund as an additional tax. In addition, if the Fund failed to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, then, in order to qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year, the Fund would be required to elect to recognize and pay tax on any net built-in gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if the Fund had been liquidated) or, alternatively, be subject to taxation on such built-in gain recognized for a period of five years.

Gain or loss on the sale of securities by a Fund will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the securities have been held by the Fund for more than one year. Gain or loss on the sale of securities held for one year or less will be short-term capital gain or loss.

Certain of the Funds' investment practices are subject to special and complex U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions (including the dividends received deduction), (ii) convert lower taxed long-term capital gains and qualified dividend income into higher taxed short-term capital gains or ordinary income, (iii) convert ordinary loss or a deduction into 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, (vi) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions and (vii) produce income that will not qualify as good income for purposes of the 90% annual gross income requirement described above. Each Fund will monitor its transactions and may make certain tax elections and may be required to borrow money or dispose of securities to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Fund as a RIC.

Certain MLPs in which the NextGen Infrastructure Fund intends to invest are expected to be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The cash distributions received by the Fund from an MLP may not correspond to the amount of income allocated to the Fund by the MLP in any given taxable year. If the amount of income allocated by an MLP to the Fund exceeds the amount of cash received by the Fund from such MLP, the Fund may have difficulty making distributions to its shareholders in the amounts necessary to satisfy the requirements for maintaining its status as a RIC or avoiding U.S. federal income or excise taxes. Accordingly, the

Fund may have to dispose of securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements.

The NextGen Infrastructure Fund expects that the income derived by the Fund from the MLPs in which it invests will be Qualifying Income. If, however, an MLP in which the Fund invests is not a Qualified Publicly Traded Partnership, the income derived by the Fund from such investment may not be Qualifying Income and, therefore, could adversely affect the Fund's status as a RIC. The Fund intends to monitor its investments in MLPs to prevent to disqualification of the Fund as a RIC.

If a Fund invests in foreign securities, its income from such securities may be subject to non-U.S. Taxes. The Fund will not be eligible to elect to "pass through" to shareholders of the Fund the ability to use the foreign tax deduction or foreign tax credit for foreign taxes paid with respect to qualifying taxes.

Taxation of Shareholders

United States Persons. Distributions paid by the Funds from its investment company taxable income (as defined above) (together referred to hereinafter as "ordinary income dividends"), whether paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares, are generally taxable to you as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Certain properly designated distributions may, however, qualify (provided that holding period and other requirements are met by both the Fund and the shareholder) (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations or (ii) in the case of individual shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at a reduced maximum rate to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations. There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund's distributions will qualify for the dividends received deduction or for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Distributions made from net capital gain, which is the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to a shareholder but retained by the Fund, are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains if they have been properly reported by the Fund, regardless of the length of time the shareholder has owned common shares of the Fund. Net long-term capital gain of individuals is generally taxed at a reduced maximum rate. For corporate taxpayers, net long-term capital gain is taxed at ordinary income rates.

If, for any calendar year, a Fund's total distributions exceed both current earnings and profits and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital up to the amount of a shareholder's tax basis in the common shares, reducing that basis accordingly. Such distributions exceeding the shareholder's basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of the shares. When you sell your shares in such Fund, the amount, if any, by which your sales price exceeds your basis in the Fund's common shares is gain subject to tax. Because a return of capital reduces your basis in the shares, it will increase the amount of your gain or decrease the amount of your loss when you sell the shares, all other things being equal.

Generally, after the close of its taxable year, each Fund will provide its shareholders with a written notice designating the amount of any ordinary income dividends or capital gain dividends and other distributions.

The sale or other disposition of common shares of a Fund will generally result in capital gain or loss to shareholders measured by the difference between the sale price and the shareholder's tax basis in its shares. Generally, a shareholder's gain or loss will be long-term gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Fund common shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain) by the shareholder. Any loss a shareholder realizes on a sale or exchange of common shares of the Fund will be disallowed if the shareholder acquires other common shares of the Fund (whether through the automatic reinvestment of dividends or otherwise) within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before

and ending 30 days after the shareholder's sale or exchange of the common shares. In such case, the basis of the common shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gains of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income. For non-corporate taxpayers, under current law short-term capital gain is taxed at the U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to ordinary income, while long-term capital gain is generally taxed at a reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rate.

Shareholders may be entitled to offset their capital gain distributions with capital losses. There are several provisions of the Code affecting when capital losses may be offset against capital gain, and limiting the use of losses from certain investments and activities. Accordingly, shareholders with capital losses are urged to consult their tax advisors.

If Fund common shares are purchased shortly before the record date for any taxable distribution (including a capital gain dividend), the purchase price may reflect the value of the distribution and the investor then would receive a taxable distribution likely to reduce the trading value of such Fund common shares, in effect resulting in a taxable return of some of the purchase price.

Dividends and other taxable distributions are taxable to you even if they are reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. Dividends and other distributions paid by the Fund are generally treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as received by you at the time the dividend or distribution is made. If, however, the Fund pays you a dividend in January that was declared in the previous October, November or December and you were the shareholder of record on a specified date in one of such months, then such dividend will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as being paid by the Fund and received by you on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared. In addition, certain other distributions made after the close of the Fund's taxable year may be "spilled back" and treated as paid by the Fund (except for purposes of the 4% nondeductible excise tax) during such taxable year. In such case, you will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distributions were actually made.

In addition, a 3.8% Medicare tax will be assessed on certain net investment income of individuals, estates and trusts to extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, "net investment income" will generally include interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rent, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our stock) and certain other income, but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain. Thus, certain of the Fund's taxable distributions to shareholders may be subject to the additional tax.

Non-United States Persons. A shareholder that is a nonresident alien individual or a foreign corporation (a "foreign investor") generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% (or possibly a lower rate provided by an applicable tax treaty) on ordinary income dividends (except as discussed below). Actual or deemed distributions of the Fund's net capital gain to a foreign investor, and gains recognized by a foreign investor upon the sale of the Fund's common shares, will generally not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign investor is engaged in a trade or business in the United States or, in the case of an individual, is present in the United States for 183 days or more during a taxable year and certain other conditions are met. Foreign investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of investing in the Fund's common shares.

In addition, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on dividends in respect of our common stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons. Accordingly, the entity or entities through which our common stock is held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, withholding at a rate of 30% will be required on dividends in

respect of our common stock held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity, unless such entity either (i) certifies to us that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial United States owners,” which we will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. Foreign investors are encouraged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the possible withholding implications of an investment in the Fund’s common shares.

Dividends properly reported by the Fund are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified net interest income” (generally, the Fund’s U.S.-source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of the Fund’s “qualified short-term capital gains” (generally, the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital gain over the Fund’s long-term capital loss for such taxable year). Depending on its circumstances, however, the Fund may report all, some or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign investor needs to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute Form). In the case of common shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports the payment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gain. Foreign investors should contact their intermediaries with respect to the application of these rules to their accounts. There can be no assurance as to what portion of the Fund’s distributions will qualify for favorable treatment as qualified net interest income or qualified short-term capital gains.

Backup Withholding

The Funds are required in certain circumstances to withhold, for U.S. federal backup withholding purposes, on taxable dividends or distributions and certain other payments paid to non-exempt holders of a Fund’s common shares who do not furnish the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number (in the case of individuals, generally their social security number) and certain certifications, or who are otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld from payments made to a shareholder may be refunded or credited against such shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is generally furnished to the IRS.

The foregoing is a general summary of the provisions of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Funds their shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative, judicial or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Ordinary income and capital gain dividends may also be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Funds.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Investment Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds, the negotiation of the commissions to be paid on brokerage transactions, the prices for principal trades in securities, and the allocation of portfolio brokerage and principal business. It is the policy of the Investment Adviser to seek the best execution at the best security price available with respect to each transaction in light of the overall quality of brokerage and research services provided to the Investment Adviser. In selecting broker/dealers and in negotiating commissions, the Investment Adviser will consider, among other things, the firm’s reliability, the quality of its execution services on a continuing basis and its financial condition.

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 (a) 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; (b) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (c) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental to those transactions (such as clearance, settlement, and custody).

In light of the above, in selecting brokers, the Investment Adviser may 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 the Investment Adviser 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 the Investment Adviser or to the Funds. The Investment Adviser believes that the research information received in this manner provides the Funds with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available to the Investment Adviser.

The Investment Adviser seeks to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities on behalf of a 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 a Fund. In making such allocations between the Funds and other advisory accounts, the main factors considered by the Investment Adviser are the investment objective, 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, and the views of the persons responsible for recommending investments to the Funds and such other accounts and funds.

During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, the Funds did not own any securities of their regular broker dealers.

The Funds paid the following brokerage commissions during the last three fiscal years ended November 30:

Brokerage Commissions Paid			
During Fiscal Year Ended November 30,			
	2021	2020	2019
NextGen Infrastructure Fund	\$147,617	\$140,488	\$152,555
Global Clean Equity Fund*	\$34,539	\$13,710	N/A

* The Global Clean Equity Fund commenced operation on January 31, 2020 and therefore did not pay any brokerage commissions for fiscal year 2019.

The table below indicates the portion of each Fund’s aggregate brokerage commissions for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021 (from the table above) that was directed to brokers who, in addition to providing trade execution, also supplied the Investment Adviser with research, statistical and other services.

	2021	2020	2019
NextGen Infrastructure Fund - Dollar Value of Securities Traded Generating “Soft Dollar” Brokerage Commissions	\$25,287,217	\$24,938,576	\$12,485,922
NextGen Infrastructure Fund Related “Soft Dollar” Brokerage Commissions	\$27,414	\$40,969	\$19,946

Global Clean Equity Fund* - Dollar Value of Securities Traded Generating “Soft Dollar” Brokerage Commissions	\$7,778,437	\$871,914	N/A
Global Clean Equity Fund* - Related “Soft Dollar” Brokerage Commissions	\$6,868	\$1,157	N/A

* The Global Clean Equity Fund commenced operation on January 31, 2020 and therefore did not pay any brokerage commissions for fiscal year 2019.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

To obtain the Funds’ most current performance information, please visit www.cushingfunds.com. Performance quotations represent the Funds’ past performance and should not be considered as representative of future results. Each Fund will calculate its performance in accordance with the requirements of the rules and regulations under the 1940 Act, or any other applicable U.S. securities law, as they may be revised from time to time by the SEC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and related report of Ernst & Young LLP, the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, included in the Annual Report of the Funds for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2021, as filed with the SEC on February 8, 2022 (File No. 811-23293, Accession No. 0001398344-22-002375), are incorporated herein by reference and no other parts of the [Annual Report](#) are incorporated herein by reference.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Proxy Voting

The Funds have delegated authority to vote proxies to the Investment Adviser, subject to the supervision of the Board. Attached hereto as Appendix A is the Investment Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy which is currently in effect as of the date of this Statement of Additional Information.

The Proxy Voting Policy is subject to change over time. Each Fund's most recent proxy voting record for the period ended June 30, once filed with the SEC, may be obtained without charge, upon request, by calling (888) 878-4080 or by visiting the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

Trustee and Officer Liability

Under the Trust's Declaration of Trust and its By-Laws, and under Delaware law, the Trustees, officers, employees, and certain agents of the Trust are entitled to indemnification under certain circumstances against liabilities, claims, and expenses arising from any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding to which they are made parties by reason of the fact that they are or were such Trustees, officers, employees, or agents of the Trust, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act that prohibit indemnification that would protect such persons against liabilities to the Trust or its shareholders to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of their own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties.

Shareholder Reports

Semiannual statements are furnished to shareholders, and annually such statements are audited by the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP, located at One Victory Park, 2323 Victory Avenue, Suite 2000, Dallas, Texas 75219, is the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for conducting the annual audit of the financial statements as well as certain tax preparation services for the Funds. The selection of the independent registered public accounting firm is approved annually by the Board.

Legal Counsel

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Chicago, Illinois, serves as counsel to the Funds.

Registration Statement

This SAI and the Prospectus do not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement the Trust has filed with the SEC. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by the rules and regulations of the SEC. A text-only version of the Registration Statement is available on the SEC's Internet website, www.sec.gov.

APPENDIX A

CUSHING ASSET MANAGEMENT, LP

Proxy Voting Policy

Cushing[®] Asset Management, L.P. (the “Investment Manager”) serves as the investment adviser and general partner, respectively, of certain investment accounts and pooled investment (each a “Client” and collectively, the “Clients”). Through these relationships the Investment Manager is sometimes delegated the right to vote, on behalf of the Clients, proxies received from companies, the securities of which are owned by the Clients.

Purpose

The Investment Manager follows this proxy voting policy (the “Policy”) to ensure that proxies the Investment Manager votes, on behalf of each Client, are voted in accordance with the best interest of that Client. The Policy establishes a mechanism (i) to ensure the voting determination is based upon accurate and complete information and (ii) to address any conflicts of interests between the Investment Manager and the Client. Further, the Policy establishes how records of proxy votes are maintained and verified and how Clients may obtain information regarding the proxies voted related to the securities in their account.

Determination of Vote

The Investment Manager determines how to vote after studying the proxy materials and any other materials that may be necessary or beneficial to voting. The Investment Manager votes in a manner that the Investment Manager believes reasonably furthers the best interests of the Client and is consistent with each Client’s applicable investment objectives and strategies as set forth in the relevant investment management documents. Where multiple Clients are involved in a proxy voting decision, the Investment Manager shall consider whether it should have different voting recommendations for certain Clients, depending upon their unique investment objective and strategies.

The major proxy-related issues generally fall within six categories: corporate governance, takeover defenses, compensation plans, capital structure, social responsibility and environmental protection. The Investment Manager will cast votes for these matters on a case-by-case basis. The Investment Manager will generally vote in favor of matters which follow an agreeable corporate strategic direction, support an ownership structure that enhances shareholder value without diluting management’s accountability to shareholders and/or present compensation plans that are commensurate with enhanced management performance and market practices. In evaluating environmental and social responsibility proxy questions, the Investment Manager will consider current and expected industry practices, with a bias towards enhancing the long-term value of the investment.

Resolution of any Conflicts of Interest

If a proxy vote creates a material conflict between the interests of the Investment Manager and a Client, the Investment Manager will resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. The Investment Manager will either disclose the conflict to the Client and obtain the Client’s consent or take other steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote the proxy was based on the Investment Manager’s determination of the Client’s best interest.

There may be occasions where the Investment Manager determines that it is in the best interest of its Clients to refrain from voting a proxy including, for example (i) the case where the Investment Manger determines that the cost to the Client of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the Client or (ii) the case where the Investment Manager has a short planned time period for holding the security and does not anticipate holding the security on the date of the relevant vote. Under such circumstances, the Investment Manager shall document its decisions not to vote the proxy, including a description of why such determination is in the best interest of the each affected Client.

Records

The Investment Manager maintains records of (i) all proxy statements and materials the Investment Manager receives on behalf of Clients; (ii) all proxy votes that are made on behalf of the Clients; (iii) all documents that were material to a proxy vote; (iv) all written requests from Clients regarding voting history; and (v) all responses (written and oral) to Clients' requests. Such records are available to the Clients (and beneficial owners of a Client that is an investment vehicle) upon request.

On at least an annual basis, the Investment Manager shall conduct a review of its proxy votes on behalf of its Clients to determine whether the Investment Manager's voting determinations were consistent with the Policy.

Questions and Requests

This document is a summary of the Investment Manager's proxy voting process. Clients may obtain, free of charge, a full copy of the policies and procedures and/or a record of proxy votes. Any questions or requests should be directed to Mathew J. Calabro at:

300 Crescent Court
Suite 1700
Dallas, Texas 75201
Telephone: (214) 692-6334
Facsimile: (214) 219-2353

Amended as of: December 17, 2019