

HIGHLAND FUNDS I

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2017
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Dallas, Texas 75201
For information, call 1-877-665-1287

HIGHLAND FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND
Class/Ticker: A/HFRAX, C/HFRCX, Z/HFRZX

HIGHLAND LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND
Class/Ticker: A/HEOAX, C/HEOCX, Z/HEOZX

HIGHLAND LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND
Class/Ticker: A/HHCAAX, C/HHCCX, Z/HHCZX

HIGHLAND MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND
Class/Ticker: A/HMEAX, C/HMECX, Z/HMEZX

HIGHLAND OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND
Class/Ticker: A/HNRAX, C/HNRCX, Z/HNRZX

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) supplements the information contained in the Statutory Prospectus of Highland Funds I (“the Trust”) dated April 30, 2017, as amended (the “Prospectus”), and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. The Trust is an open-end management investment company issuing shares in six separate publicly offered series, five of which are described herein. This SAI, although not a Prospectus, is incorporated in its entirety by reference into the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus describing each series of the Trust described above (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds” or “Highland Funds”) may be obtained without charge by calling the Trust at the telephone number listed above.

On May 12, 2016, Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund acquired the assets of Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (the “Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund”). Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund is the successor to the performance information of the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund.

On July 1, 2014, Highland Opportunistic Credit Fund acquired the assets of Highland Special Situations Fund, a Delaware statutory trust and closed-end fund (the “HSSF Predecessor Fund”). Highland Opportunistic Credit Fund is the successor to the accounting and performance information of the HSSF Predecessor Fund.

The Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund’s, Highland Long/Short Equity Fund’s, Highland Long/Short Healthcare Fund’s and Highland Opportunistic Credit Fund’s financial statements and notes thereto and financial highlights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, including the independent registered public accounting firm’s report thereon, are incorporated by reference from the Funds’ Annual Report and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, given on its authority as an expert in auditing and accounting. No other parts of the Funds’ Annual Report or Semi-Annual Report are incorporated by reference.

The Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund's financial statements and notes thereto and financial highlights for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016, including the independent registered public accounting firm's report thereon, are incorporated by reference from the Fund's Annual Report and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of the independent registered public accounting firm, given on its authority as an expert in auditing and accounting. No other parts of the Fund's Annual Report or Semi-Annual Report are incorporated by reference.

For a free copy of the Funds' Annual or Semi-Annual Reports, please call 1-877-665-1287. Information regarding the status of shareholder accounts may be obtained by calling the Trust at the telephone number listed above or by writing the Trust at Boston Financial Data Services Inc., P.O. Box 8656, Boston, Massachusetts, 02266-8656. Terms that are defined in the Prospectus shall have the same meanings in this SAI.

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THE FUNDS

Highland Floating Rate Opportunities Fund (“Floating Rate Opportunities Fund”), Highland Long/Short Equity Fund (“Long/Short Equity Fund”), Highland Long/Short Healthcare Fund (“Long/Short Healthcare Fund”), Highland Opportunistic Credit Fund (“Opportunistic Credit Fund”) and Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund (“Merger Arbitrage Fund”) are each non-diversified series of Highland Funds I (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 28, 2006. Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Long/Short Equity Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund, Opportunistic Credit Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced investment operations on January 1, 2000 (commencement of operations of Predecessor Fund), December 5, 2006, May 5, 2008, April 12, 2005 (commencement of operations of HSSF Predecessor Fund) and January 20, 2015 (commencement of operations of Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund, as defined herein) respectively. Each Fund offers three classes of shares: Class A, Class C and Class Z.

Floating Rate Opportunities Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of Highland Floating Rate Advantage Fund and Highland Floating Rate Fund, each a Delaware statutory trust, on June 13, 2011 (the “Reorganization”). Following the Reorganization, Highland Floating Rate Advantage Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) was the accounting survivor and therefore certain information for periods prior to the date of this SAI relate to the Predecessor Fund. In the Reorganization, shareholders of each of the Predecessor Fund and Highland Floating Rate Fund received Class A, Class C and Class Z Shares of the Floating Rate Opportunities Fund.

The name of the Trust was changed from “Highland Funds I” to “Pyxis Funds I” effective January 9, 2012. The name of the Trust was changed from “Pyxis Funds I” to “Highland Funds I” effective February 8, 2013.

On July 1, 2014, Opportunistic Credit Fund acquired the assets of Highland Special Situations Fund, a Delaware statutory trust and closed-end fund (the “HSSF Predecessor Fund”). Opportunistic Credit Fund is the successor to the accounting and performance information of the HSSF Predecessor Fund.

Merger Arbitrage Fund acquired the assets and liabilities of Highland Merger Arbitrage Fund, L.P. a Delaware limited partnership (the “Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund”), on May 12, 2016 (the “Merger Arbitrage Reorganization”). Following the Merger Arbitrage Reorganization, the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund was the performance survivor and therefore certain information for periods prior to the date of this SAI relate to the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund. In the Reorganization, shareholders of the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund received Class Z Shares of the Merger Arbitrage Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The principal investment objective or objectives of each Fund are not fundamental and can be changed without the approval of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of beneficial interest of that Fund. Certain investment restrictions are fundamental and cannot be changed without shareholder approval. In contrast, certain other investment restrictions, as well as the investment policies, of each Fund are not fundamental and may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) without shareholder approval.

There can be no assurance that any of the Funds will achieve their investment objective or objectives. Investors should not consider any one Fund alone to be a complete investment

program. All of the Funds are subject to the risk of changing economic conditions, as well as the risk inherent in the ability of the portfolio manager to make changes in the composition of the Fund in anticipation of changes in economic, business and financial conditions. As with any security, a risk of loss is inherent in an investment in the shares of any of the Funds. The securities, investments, and investment practices used by each Fund all have attendant risks of varying degrees. For example, with respect to equity securities, there can be no assurance of capital appreciation and there is a substantial risk of decline. With respect to debt securities, there exists the risk that the issuer of a security may not be able to meet its obligations on interest or principal payments at the time required by the instrument. In addition, the value of debt instruments generally rise and fall inversely with prevailing current interest rates. As described below, an investment in certain of the Funds entails special additional risks as a result of their ability to invest a substantial portion of their assets in foreign securities.

In addition to the investment strategies implemented by the portfolio managers of the Funds described in the Prospectus and herein, the portfolio managers of certain Funds may also give trading desk personnel of the Adviser general authorization to enter into a limited amount of short-term trades (purchases expected to be sold within 15 business days) in debt instruments on behalf of such Funds. Over time, it is expected that these trades will not exceed 2% of each such Fund's assets.

Supplemental information concerning certain of the securities and other instruments in which the Funds may invest, the investment policies and strategies that the Funds may utilize and certain risks attendant to those investments, policies and strategies is provided below. The following is a combined description of investment strategies and risks for the Funds, and certain strategies and risks described below may not apply to each Fund. Unless otherwise indicated, all Funds are permitted to engage in the following investment strategies and techniques. The Funds are not obligated to pursue the following strategies or techniques and do not represent that these strategies or techniques are available now or will be available at any time in the future. A Fund will not purchase all of the following types of securities or employ all of the following strategies unless doing so is consistent with its investment objective.

In addition to the principal investments described in the Prospectus, Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. (formerly "Pyxis Capital, L.P") ("HCMFA" or the "Adviser"), may also invest some of the Funds' assets in short-term U.S. government obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other money market instruments, including repurchase agreements with respect to such obligations, to enable the Funds to make investments quickly and to serve as collateral with respect to certain of their investments. However, if the Adviser believes that a defensive position is appropriate because of expected economic or business conditions or the outlook for security prices, a greater percentage of a Fund's assets may be invested in such obligations. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis, engage in securities lending activities, and invest up to 33 1/3% of its total assets in reverse repurchase agreements when aggregated with all other borrowings (other than temporary borrowings). Each Fund may also invest its assets (up to 20% of Long/Short Equity Fund's assets and up to 100% of Floating Rate Opportunities Fund's, Long/Short Healthcare Fund's and Opportunistic Credit Fund's assets) in high yield bonds (also known as "junk bonds") which are bonds typically rated below investment grade by one or more nationally recognized statistical ratings organizations ("NRSROs"). NRSROs generally regard high-yield debt securities as predominately speculative with respect to ability to pay interest and repay principal and riskier than higher-rated debt securities. Appendix A contains additional information concerning the characteristics of the ratings used by certain NRSROs. From time to time, in the sole discretion of the Adviser, cash balances of the Funds may be placed in a

money market fund or investments may be made in shares of other investment companies, subject to the applicable limits under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Limited Role in Affairs of Portfolio Companies. Although the Adviser does not take an active role in the affairs of the companies in which the Funds have positions other than voting proxies with respect to the Funds’ portfolio holdings, it will be the policy of each Fund to take such steps as are necessary to protect its economic interests. If the opportunity presents itself, the Adviser reserves the option for any of its investment personnel to accept a role on the board of directors of any company, regardless of whether a Fund holds any of the company’s securities.

Financial Futures. The Funds are sponsored by the Adviser, which is registered as a “commodity pool operator” and “commodity trading adviser” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”). However, pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) Rule 4.5, the Adviser has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the CEA; therefore, the Adviser, with respect to the Funds, is not subject to registration or regulation as a “commodity pool operator” under the CEA. To remain eligible for the exclusion under CFTC Rule 4.5, the Funds will be limited in their ability to use certain derivative instruments regulated under the CEA (“commodity interests”), including futures, swaps and options on futures. In the event that a Fund’s investments in commodity interests exceed a certain threshold, the Adviser may be required to register as a “commodity pool operator” and/or “commodity trading advisor” with the CFTC with respect to that Fund. The Adviser’s eligibility to claim the exclusion with respect to a Fund will be based upon the level and scope of such Fund’s investment in commodity interests, the purposes of such investments and the manner in which that Fund holds out its use of commodity interests. For example, CFTC Rule 4.5 requires a fund with respect to which the sponsor is claiming the exclusion to, among other things, satisfy one of the two following trading thresholds: (i) the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish positions in commodity interests cannot exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses; or (ii) the aggregate net notional value of commodity interests not used solely for “bona fide hedging purposes,” determined at the time the most recent position was established, cannot generally exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the fund’s portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions it has entered into. In the event a Fund becomes unable to rely on the exclusion in Rule 4.5 and the Adviser is required to register with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator with respect to that Fund, the Fund’s expenses may increase.

The CFTC and certain futures exchanges have established limits, referred to as “position limits,” on the maximum net long or net short positions which any person may hold or control in particular options and futures contracts; those position limits may in the future also apply to certain other derivatives positions a Fund may wish to take. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may in the future be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if a Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, it is possible that in the future the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified and that positions held by a Fund may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the performance of a Fund.

Fixed-Income and Other Debt Securities

Fixed-income and other debt instrument securities include all bonds, high yield or “junk” bonds, municipal bonds, debentures, U.S. Government securities, mortgage-related securities, zero coupon securities and custodial receipts. The market value of fixed-income obligations of a Fund will be affected by general changes in interest rates, which will result in increases or decreases in the value of the obligations held by a Fund. The market value of the fixed-income obligations held by a Fund can be expected to vary inversely to changes in prevailing interest rates. As a result, shareholders should anticipate that the market value of the fixed-income obligations held by a Fund generally will increase when prevailing interest rates are declining and generally will decrease when prevailing interest rates are rising. Shareholders also should recognize that, in periods of declining interest rates, a Fund’s yield will tend to be somewhat higher than prevailing market rates and, in periods of rising interest rates, a Fund’s yield will tend to be somewhat lower. Also, when interest rates are falling, the inflow of net new money to a Fund from the continuous sale of its shares will tend to be invested in instruments producing lower yields than the balance of its portfolio, thereby reducing a Fund’s current yield. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be expected to occur. In addition, securities in which a Fund may invest may not yield as high a level of current income as might be achieved by investing in securities with less liquidity, less creditworthiness or longer maturities.

Ratings made available by NRSROs are relative and subjective and are not absolute standards of quality. Although these ratings are initial criteria for selection of portfolio investments, the Adviser also will make its own evaluation of these securities. Among the factors that will be considered are the long-term ability of the issuers to pay principal and interest and general economic trends.

Fixed-income securities may be purchased on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis. See “When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments” below.

Commercial Paper. Commercial paper consists of short-term (usually from 1 to 270 days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. A variable amount master demand note (which is a type of commercial paper) represents a direct borrowing arrangement involving periodically fluctuating rates of interest under a letter agreement between a commercial paper issuer and an institutional lender pursuant to which the lender may determine to invest varying amounts.

Medium-, Lower-Rated and Unrated Securities. Securities rated in the fourth highest category by a NRSRO, although considered investment grade, may possess speculative characteristics, and changes in economic or other conditions are more likely to impair the ability of issuers of these securities to make interest and principal payments than is the case with respect to issuers of higher grade bonds.

Generally, medium- or lower-rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality, sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” offer a higher current yield than is offered by higher rated securities, but also (i) will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of the rating organizations, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions and (ii) are predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. The yield of junk bonds will fluctuate over time.

The market values of certain of these securities also tend to be more sensitive to individual corporate developments and changes in economic conditions than higher quality bonds. In addition, medium- and lower-rated securities and comparable unrated securities generally present a higher degree of credit risk. The risk of loss due to default by these issuers is significantly greater because medium- and lower-rated securities, and unrated securities of comparable quality, generally are unsecured and frequently are subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. Since the risk of default is higher for lower-rated debt securities, the Adviser's research and credit analysis are an especially important part of managing securities of this type held by a Fund.

In addition, the market for securities in lower-rated categories is more volatile than that for higher-rated securities, and the markets in which medium- and lower-rated or unrated securities are traded are more limited than those in which higher-rated securities are traded. The existence of limited markets may make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing its portfolio and calculating its net asset value. Moreover, the lack of a liquid trading market may restrict the availability of securities for a Fund to purchase and may also have the effect of limiting the ability of a Fund to sell securities at their fair value either to meet redemption requests or to respond to changes in the economy or the financial markets.

Lower-rated debt obligations also present risks based on payment expectations. If an issuer calls the obligation for redemption, a Fund may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for shareholders. Also, as the principal value of bonds moves inversely with movements in interest rates, in the event of rising interest rates the value of the securities held by a Fund may decline relatively proportionately more than a portfolio consisting of higher rated securities. If a Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its higher rated bonds, resulting in a decline in the overall credit quality of the securities held by a Fund and increasing the exposure of a Fund to the risks of lower rated securities. Investments in zero coupon bonds may be more speculative and subject to greater fluctuations in value due to changes in interest rates than bonds that pay interest currently.

Subsequent to its purchase by a Fund, an issue of securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced. Neither event will require sale of these securities by the Fund, but the Adviser will consider this event in its determination of whether a Fund should continue to hold the securities.

The market for lower-rated debt securities may be thinner and less active than that for higher rated debt securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which the former are sold. If market quotations are not available, lower-rated debt securities will be valued in accordance with procedures established by the Board, including the use of outside pricing services. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing high yield corporate debt securities than is the case for securities for which more external sources for quotations and last sale information is available. Adverse publicity and changing investor perception may affect the ability of outside pricing services to value lower-rated debt securities and the ability to dispose of these securities.

In considering investments for a Fund, the Adviser will attempt to identify those issuers of high yielding debt securities whose financial condition is adequate to meet future obligations or has improved or is expected to improve in the future. The analysis of the Adviser focuses on relative values based on such factors as interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, earnings prospects and the experience and managerial strength of the issuer.

A Fund may choose, at its expense or in conjunction with others, to pursue litigation or otherwise exercise its rights as a security holder to seek to protect the interest of security holders if it determines this to be in the best interest of the Fund.

Investments in high-yield debt obligations or other debt obligations that are at risk of, or are in, default present special tax issues for a Fund investing in or holding such securities. See “Income Tax Considerations” below.

Certificates of Deposit, Bankers’ Acceptances and Time Deposits. Certificates of deposit are receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Bankers’ acceptances typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then “accepted” by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less.

Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Investments in time deposits maturing in more than seven days will be subject to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s (“SEC”) restrictions that limit investments in illiquid securities to no more than 15% of the value of a Fund’s net assets.

U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government securities are obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities. Some U.S. Government securities, such as U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury notes and Treasury bonds, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance, are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. Others are supported by: (i) the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, such as securities of the Federal Home Loan Banks; (ii) the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations, such as securities of the Federal National Mortgage Association or (iii) only the credit of the issuer, such as securities of the Student Loan Marketing Association. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support in the future to U.S. Government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities that are not supported by the full faith and credit of the United States. To the extent a Fund invests in U.S. Government securities that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, such investments may involve a greater risk of loss of principal and interest since a Fund must look principally or solely to the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality for repayment.

Securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities include: (i) securities for which the payment of principal and interest is backed by an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the U.S. Government or any of its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities; and (ii) participation interests in loans made to foreign governments or other entities that are so guaranteed. The secondary market for certain of these participation interests is limited and, therefore, may be regarded as illiquid.

U.S. Treasury Bills. U.S. Treasury Bills are issued with maturities of up to one year. Three month bills are currently offered by the Treasury on a 13-week cycle and are auctioned each week by the Treasury. Bills are issued in bearer form only and are sold only on a discount basis, and the difference between the purchase price and the maturity value (or the resale price if they are sold before maturity) constitutes the interest income for the investor.

Mortgage-Related Securities. There are several risks associated with mortgage-related securities. One is that the monthly cash inflow from the underlying loans may not be sufficient to meet the monthly payment requirements of the mortgage-related security. Prepayment of principal by mortgagors or mortgage foreclosures will shorten the term of the underlying mortgage pool for a mortgage-related security. Early returns of principal will affect the average life of the mortgage-related securities remaining in a Fund. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. In periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of a pool of mortgage-related securities. Conversely, in periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the average life of a pool. Reinvestment of prepayments may occur at higher or lower interest rates than the original investment, thus affecting the yield of a Fund. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, it is likely that a Fund will have to reinvest the proceeds of prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which the assets were previously invested. If this occurs, a Fund's yield will correspondingly decline. Thus, mortgage-related securities may have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other fixed-income securities of comparable maturity, although these securities may have a comparable risk of decline in market value in periods of rising interest rates. To the extent that the Fund purchases mortgage-related securities at a premium, unscheduled prepayments, which are made at par, will result in a loss equal to any unamortized premium.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") are obligations fully collateralized by a portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-related securities. Payments of principal and interest on the mortgages are passed through to the holders of the CMOs on the same schedule as they are received, although certain classes of CMOs have priority over others with respect to the receipt of prepayments on the mortgages. Therefore, depending on the type of CMOs in which a Fund invests, the investment may be subject to a greater or lesser risk of prepayment than other types of mortgage-related securities.

Mortgage-related securities may not be readily marketable. To the extent any of these securities are not readily marketable in the judgment of the Adviser, a Fund's restrictions on investments in illiquid instruments will apply.

Zero Coupon Securities. Zero coupon U.S. Government securities are debt obligations that are issued or purchased at a significant discount from face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the security will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the particular interest payment date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. Zero coupon securities do not require the periodic payment of interest. These investments benefit the issuer by mitigating its need for cash to meet debt service, but also require a higher rate of return to attract investors who are willing to defer receipt of cash. These investments may experience greater volatility in market value than U.S. Government securities that make regular payments of interest. A Fund accrues income on these investments for tax and accounting purposes, which must be distributed to shareholders

in order to avoid taxation. Because no cash is received at the time of accrual, a Fund may be required to liquidate other portfolio securities (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to satisfy a Fund's distribution obligations (see "Income Tax Considerations" below), in which case a Fund will forego the purchase of additional income producing assets. Zero coupon securities include Separately Traded Registered Interest and Principal Securities ("STRIPS"). STRIPS are securities underwritten by securities dealers or banks that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain notes or bonds issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities. They also include Coupons Under Book Entry Safekeeping ("CUBES"), which are component parts of U.S. Treasury bonds and represent scheduled interest and principal payments on the bonds.

Custodial Receipts. Custodial receipts or certificates include Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities ("CATS"), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts ("TIGRs") and Financial Corporation certificates ("FICO Strips"). CATS, TIGRs and FICO Strips are securities underwritten by securities dealers or banks that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments or both on certain notes or bonds issued by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities or instrumentalities. The underwriters of these certificates or receipts purchase a U.S. Government security and deposit the security in an irrevocable trust or custodial account with a custodian bank, which then issues receipts or certificates that evidence ownership of the periodic unmatured coupon payments and the final principal payment on the U.S. Government security. Custodial receipts evidencing specific coupon or principal payments have the same general attributes as zero coupon U.S. Government securities, described above. Although typically under the terms of a custodial receipt a Fund is authorized to assert its rights directly against the issuer of the underlying obligation, a Fund may be required to assert through the custodian bank such rights as may exist against the underlying issuer. Thus, if the underlying issuer fails to pay principal and/or interest when due, a Fund may be subject to delays, expenses and risks that are greater than those that would have been involved if a Fund had purchased a direct obligation of the issuer. In addition, if the trust or custodial account in which the underlying security has been deposited were determined to be an association taxable as a corporation, instead of a non-taxable entity, the yield on the underlying security would be reduced in respect of any taxes paid.

Loans and Other Direct Debt Instruments. These are instruments in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental or other borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates (loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (trade claims or other receivables) or to other parties. Direct debt instruments purchased by a Fund may have a maturity of any number of days or years, may be secured or unsecured, and may be of any credit quality. Direct debt instruments involve the risk of loss in the case of default or insolvency of the borrower. Direct debt instruments may offer less legal protection to a Fund in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, loan participations involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other financial intermediary. Direct debt instruments also may include standby financing commitments that obligate a Fund to supply additional cash to the borrower on demand at a time when a Fund would not have otherwise done so, even if the borrower's condition makes it unlikely that the amount will ever be repaid.

These instruments will be considered illiquid securities and so will be limited in accordance with a Fund's restrictions on illiquid securities.

Because loans are not ordinarily registered with the SEC or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange, there is usually less publicly available information about such instruments. In addition, loans may not be considered "securities" for

purposes of the anti-fraud provisions under the federal securities laws and, as a result, as a purchaser of these instruments, a Fund may not be entitled to the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. In the course of investing in such instruments, a Fund may come into possession of material nonpublic information and, because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, the Fund may be unable to enter into a transaction in a publicly-traded security of that issuer when it would otherwise be advantageous for the Fund to do so. Alternatively, a Fund may choose not to receive material nonpublic information about an issuer of such loans, with the result that the Fund may have less information about such issuers than other investors who transact in such assets.

Illiquid Securities

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), securities that are otherwise not readily marketable and repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. Securities that have not been registered under the 1933 Act are referred to as “private placements” or “restricted securities” and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Investment companies do not typically hold a significant amount of these restricted securities or other illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and an investment company might be unable to dispose of restricted or other illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. An investment company might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, which would result in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities. A Fund may not acquire any illiquid securities if, as a result thereof, more than 15% of the market value of such Fund’s net assets would be in investments that are illiquid or otherwise not readily marketable.

In recent years, however, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale of such investments to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of their liquidity.

- *Rule 144A Securities.* The SEC has adopted Rule 144A, which allows a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restriction on their resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act on resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. The Adviser will monitor the liquidity of Rule 144A securities in a Fund’s portfolio under the oversight of the Board. In reaching liquidity decisions, the Adviser will consider, among other things, the following factors: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (2) the number of dealers and other potential purchasers wishing to purchase or sell the security; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; and (4) the nature of the security and of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of the transfer).

A Fund may purchase securities in the United States that are not registered for sale under federal securities laws but which can be resold to institutions under Rule 144A or

under an exemption from such laws. Provided that a dealer or institutional trading market in such securities exists, these restricted securities or Rule 144A securities are treated as exempt from the Fund's limit on illiquid securities. The Board, with advice and information from the Adviser will determine the liquidity of restricted securities or Rule 144A securities by looking at factors such as trading activity and the availability of reliable price information and, through reports from the Adviser, the Board will monitor trading activity in restricted securities. If institutional trading in restricted securities or Rule 144A securities were to decline, a Fund's illiquidity could increase and the Fund could be adversely affected.

- *Section 4(a)(2) Commercial Paper.* A Fund may invest in commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper is restricted as to disposition under federal securities laws and is generally sold to institutional investors who agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in an exempt transaction. Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper is normally resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper, thus providing liquidity. The Adviser believes that Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper and possibly certain other restricted securities that meet the criteria for liquidity established by the Board are quite liquid. The Funds intend therefore, to treat the restricted securities which meet the criteria for liquidity established by the Board, including Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper, as determined by the Adviser as liquid and not subject to the investment limitation applicable to illiquid securities. In addition, because Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper is liquid, the Funds do not intend to subject such paper to the limitation applicable to restricted securities. Each Fund will not invest more than 10% of its total assets in restricted securities (excluding Rule 144A securities).

Borrowing and Lending

Borrowing. Each Fund may borrow money from banks (including their custodian bank) or from other lenders to the extent permitted under applicable law. The 1940 Act requires a Fund maintain asset coverage of at least 300% for all such borrowings, and should such asset coverage at any time fall below 300%, the Fund would be required to reduce its borrowings within three days to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the 1940 Act. No Fund will make any borrowing that would cause its outstanding borrowings to exceed one-third of the value of its total assets. To reduce its borrowings, a Fund might be required to sell securities at a time when it would be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, because interest on money borrowed is a Fund expense that it would not otherwise incur, the Fund may have less net investment income during periods when its borrowings are substantial. The interest paid by the Fund on borrowings may be more or less than the yield on the securities purchased with borrowed funds, depending on prevailing market conditions.

Securities Loans. Each Fund may seek additional income by making secured loans of its portfolio securities through its custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"). Such loans will be in an amount not greater than one-third of the value of the Fund's total assets. State Street will charge a Fund fees based on a percentage of the securities lending income. The Funds will receive collateral consisting of cash (U.S. and foreign currency), securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, sovereign debt, convertible bonds, irrevocable bank letters of credit or such

other collateral as may be agreed on by the parties to a securities lending arrangement, initially with a value of 102% or 105% of the market value of the loaned securities and thereafter maintained at a value of 100% of the market value of the loaned securities.. If the collateral consists of non-cash collateral, the borrower will pay the Fund a loan premium fee. If the collateral consists of cash, State Street will reinvest the cash. Although voting rights, or rights to consent, with respect to the loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Fund will recall the loaned securities upon reasonable notice in order that the securities may be voted by the Fund if the holders of such securities are asked to vote upon or consent to matters materially affecting the investment. The Fund also may call such loans in order to sell the securities involved.

The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delays in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. A Fund also bears the risk that the value of investments made with collateral may decline. Although a Fund has the right to call loans at any time on reasonable notice and will do so if holders of a loaned security are asked to vote upon or consent to material matters, the Fund bears the risk of delay in the return of the security, impairing the Fund's ability to vote on such matters.

Securities lending also exposes a Fund to counterparty risk, as the borrower of the Fund's securities may be unable or unwilling to make timely principal, interest, or settlement payments or otherwise honor its obligations. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will meet its obligations, especially during unusually adverse market conditions. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies, but the Fund may be unable to enforce its contractual rights.

Derivatives

Each Fund may invest in various instruments that are commonly known as derivatives to any extent deemed by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the Funds, and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act. Generally, a derivative is a financial arrangement, the value of which is based on, or "derived" from, a traditional security, asset or market index. There are, in fact, many different types of derivatives and many different ways to use them. There is a range of risks associated with those uses. Futures and options are commonly used for traditional hedging purposes to attempt to protect a Fund from exposure to changing interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates and as a low cost method of gaining exposure to a particular securities market without investing directly in those securities. However, some derivatives are used for leverage, which tends to magnify the effects of an instrument's price changes as market conditions change. Leverage involves the use of a small amount of money to control a large amount of financial assets, and can in some circumstances lead to significant losses.

In addition, the SEC recently proposed a rule under the 1940 Act regulating the use by registered investment companies of derivatives and many related instruments. That rule, if adopted as proposed, would, among other things, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions or so increase the cost of derivatives transactions that a Fund would be unable to implement its investment strategy.

Options. An option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (in the case of a call) or sell to (in the case of a put) the writer of the option the security underlying the option at a specified exercise or "strike" price.

The Funds may write (sell) covered call and put options (“covered options”) on stocks, securities, futures contracts, non-physical commodities, indices and foreign currencies in an attempt to increase income. When a Fund writes a covered call option, it gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying security at the price specified in the option (the “exercise price”) by exercising the option at any time during the option period. If the option expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income in an amount equal to the premium received for writing the option. If the option is exercised, a decision over which the Fund has no control, the Fund must sell the underlying security to the option holder at the exercise price. By writing a covered call option, a Fund foregoes, in exchange for the premium less the commission (“net premium”), the opportunity to profit during the option period from an increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price.

When a Fund writes a covered put option, it gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying security to the Fund at the specified exercise price at any time during the option period. If the option expires unexercised, the Fund will realize income in the amount of the premium received for writing the option. If the put option is exercised, a decision over which the Fund has no control, the Fund must purchase the underlying security from the option holder at the exercise price. By writing a covered put option, the Fund, in exchange for the net premium received, accepts the risk of a decline in the market value of the underlying security below the exercise price.

A Fund may terminate its obligation as the writer of a call or put option by purchasing an option with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option previously written. This transaction is called a “closing purchase transaction.” With respect to writing covered options, the Fund will realize a profit or loss for a closing purchase transaction if the amount paid to purchase an option is less or more, as the case may be, than the amount received from the sale thereof. To close out a position as a purchaser of an option, the Fund may make a “closing sale transaction” which involves liquidating the Fund’s position by selling the option previously purchased. Where the Fund cannot effect a closing purchase transaction, it may be forced to incur brokerage commissions or dealer spreads in selling securities it receives or it may be forced to hold underlying securities until an option is exercised or expires.

When a Fund writes a call option, it will “cover” its obligation by owning and earmarking the underlying security or other assets on the books of the Fund’s custodian. When a Fund writes a put option, it will “cover” its obligation by earmarking assets at the Fund’s custodian.

A Fund may purchase call and put options on any securities in which it may invest. A Fund would normally purchase a call option in anticipation of an increase in the market value of such securities. The purchase of a call option would entitle the Fund, in exchange for the premium paid, to purchase a security at a specified price during the option period. The Fund would ordinarily have an economic gain if the value of the securities increased above the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and would have an economic loss if the value of the securities remained at or below the exercise price during the option period.

A Fund would normally purchase put options in anticipation of a decline in the market value of securities in its portfolio (“protective puts”) or securities of the type in which it is permitted to invest. The purchase of a put option would entitle the Fund, in exchange for the premium paid, to sell a security, which may or may not be held in the Fund’s portfolio, at a specified price during the option period. The purchase of protective puts is designed merely to offset or hedge against a decline in the market value of a Fund’s portfolio securities. Put options also may be purchased by the Fund for the purpose of affirmatively benefiting from a

decline in the price of securities which the Fund does not own. Upon exercise, the Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if the value of the securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and would realize a loss if the value of the securities remained at or above the exercise price. Gains and losses on the purchase of protective put options would tend to be offset by countervailing changes in the value of underlying portfolio securities.

Options on Securities Indices. A Fund may purchase and write put and call options on securities indices listed on domestic and on foreign exchanges. Such options give the holder the right to receive a cash settlement during the term of the option based upon the difference between the exercise price and the value of the index. Options on securities indices entail risks in addition to the risks of options on securities. The absence of a liquid secondary market to close out options positions on securities indices is more likely to occur. Use of options on securities indices also entails the risk that trading in such options may be interrupted if trading in certain securities included in the index is interrupted.

Because options on securities indices require settlement in cash, the Adviser may be forced to liquidate portfolio securities to meet settlement obligations. When a Fund writes a put or call option on a securities index, it will cover the position by earmarking assets with the Fund's custodian.

Options on Foreign Currencies. A Fund may write covered put and call options and purchase put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting against declines in the dollar value of portfolio securities and against increases in the dollar cost of securities to be acquired. For example, a decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will reduce the dollar value of such securities, even if their value in the foreign currency remains constant. In order to protect against such diminutions in the value of portfolio securities, a Fund may purchase put options on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency does decline, a Fund will have the right to sell such currency for a fixed amount in dollars and will thereby offset, in whole or in part, the adverse effect on its portfolio which otherwise would have resulted.

Conversely, where a rise in the dollar value of a currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated is projected, thereby increasing the cost of such securities, a Fund may purchase call options thereon. The purchase of such options could offset, at least partially, the effects of the adverse movements in exchange rates. As in the case of other types of options, however, the benefit to a Fund derived from purchases of foreign currency options will be reduced by the amount of the premium and related transaction costs. In addition, where currency exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, the Fund could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options that would require it to forego a portion or all of the benefits of advantageous changes in such rates.

As in the case of forward contracts, certain options on foreign currencies are traded over-the-counter and involve liquidity and credit risks that may not be present in the case of exchange-traded currency options. A Fund's ability to terminate over-the-counter options ("OTC Options") will be more limited than the exchange-traded options. It is also possible that broker-dealers participating in OTC Options transactions will not fulfill their obligations. Until such time as the staff of the SEC changes its position, the Funds will treat purchased OTC Options and assets used to cover written OTC Options as illiquid securities. With respect to options written with primary dealers in U.S. Government securities pursuant to an agreement requiring a closing purchase transaction at a formula price, the amount of illiquid securities may be calculated with reference to the repurchase formula.

Forward Currency Contracts. Because, when investing in foreign securities, a Fund buys and sells securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and receives interest, dividends and sale proceeds in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the Fund from time to time may enter into forward currency transactions to convert to and from different foreign currencies and to convert foreign currencies to and from the U.S. dollar. The Fund either enters into these transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market or uses forward currency contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

A forward currency contract is an obligation by a Fund to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract. Forward currency contracts establish an exchange rate at a future date. These contracts are transferable in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward currency contract generally has no deposit requirement and is traded at a net price without commission. The Fund earmarks liquid securities at its custodian in an amount at least equal to its obligations under each forward currency contract. Neither spot transactions nor forward currency contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the Fund's securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline.

A Fund may enter into foreign currency hedging transactions in an attempt to protect against changes in foreign currency exchange rates between the trade and settlement dates of specific securities transactions or changes in foreign currency exchange rates that would adversely affect a portfolio position or an anticipated investment position. Although these transactions tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they tend to limit any potential gain that might be realized should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the forward currency contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date the forward currency contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a hedging strategy is highly uncertain.

While these contracts are not presently regulated by the CFTC, the CFTC may in the future assert authority to regulate forward currency contracts. In such event a Fund's ability to utilize forward currency contracts may be restricted. Forward currency contracts may reduce the potential gain from a positive change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts. The use of forward currency contracts may not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying U.S. dollar equivalent value of the prices of or rates of return on the Fund's foreign currency denominated portfolio securities and the use of such techniques will subject the Fund to certain risks.

The matching of the increase in value of a forward currency contract and the decline in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the foreign currency denominated asset that is the subject of the hedge generally will not be precise. In addition, a Fund may not always be able to enter into forward currency contracts at attractive prices and this will limit the Fund's ability to use such contract to hedge or cross-hedge its assets. Also, with regard to the Fund's use of cross-hedges, there can be no assurance that historical correlations between the movements of certain foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will continue. Thus, at any time poor

correlation may exist between movements in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies underlying the Fund's cross-hedges and the movements in the exchange rates of the foreign currencies in which the Fund's assets that are the subject of such cross-hedges are denominated.

Futures Contracts and Related Options. To the extent consistent with applicable law, each Fund may invest in futures contracts on, among other things, individual equity securities, securities indices, interest rates, currencies, non-physical commodities and inflation indices. The sale of a futures contract creates an obligation by a Fund, as seller, to deliver the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specified future time for a specified price. At the time a futures contract is purchased or sold, a Fund must allocate cash or securities as a deposit payment ("initial margin"). It is expected that the initial margin that the Fund will pay may range from approximately 1% to approximately 5% of the value of the securities or commodities underlying the contract. In certain circumstances, however, such as periods of high volatility, a Fund may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment. Certain futures contracts are physically settled (i.e., involve the making and taking of delivery of a specified amount of an underlying security or other asset). Some futures contracts, however, are cash settled, which means that the purchase price is subtracted from the current market value of the instrument and the net amount, if positive, is paid to the purchaser by the seller of the futures contract and, if negative, is paid by the purchaser to the seller of the futures contract.

Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that an option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right in return for the premium paid to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put).

Futures contracts and related options involve costs and may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract or related option. If a futures contract is used for hedging, an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures contract and the price of the security, currency, or other investment being hedged creates risk. Correlation is higher when the investment being hedged underlies the futures contract. Correlation is lower when the investment being hedged is different than the instrument underlying the futures contract, such as when a futures contract on one security or commodity is used to hedge a different security or commodity or when a futures contract in one currency is used to hedge a security denominated in another currency. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a futures position and the portfolio position (or anticipated position) intended to be protected, the Fund may realize a loss on the futures contract and/or on the portfolio position intended to be protected. The risk of imperfect correlation generally tends to diminish as the maturity date of the futures contract approaches. To compensate for imperfect correlations, a Fund may purchase or sell futures contracts in a greater amount than the hedged investments if the volatility of the price of the hedged investments is historically greater than the volatility of the futures contracts. Conversely, a Fund may purchase or sell fewer futures contracts if the volatility of the price of the hedged investments is historically less than that of the futures contract.

The Fund's ability to engage in the futures and options on futures strategies depends on the liquidity of the markets in those instruments. Trading interest in various types of futures and options on futures cannot be predicted. Therefore, no assurance can be given that a Fund will be able to utilize these instruments effectively. In addition, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures or option on a futures

contract position, and that Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. The liquidity of a secondary market in a futures contract may be adversely affected by “daily price fluctuation limits” established by commodity exchanges to limit the amount of fluctuation in a futures contract price during a single trading day.

A Fund that purchases or sells a futures contract is only required to deposit initial and variation margin as required by relevant regulations and the rules of the contract market. Because the purchase of a futures contract obligates the Fund to purchase the underlying security or other instrument at a set price on a future date, the Fund’s net asset value will fluctuate with the value of the security or other instrument as if it were already in the Fund’s portfolio. Futures transactions have the effect of investment leverage to the extent the Fund does not maintain liquid assets equal to the face amount of the contract. If a Fund combines short and long positions, in addition to possible declines in the values of its investment securities, the Fund will incur losses if the index underlying the long futures position underperforms the index underlying the short futures position.

Merger Arbitrage

Although a variety of strategies may be employed depending upon the nature of the reorganizations selected for investment, the simplest form of merger-arbitrage activity involves purchasing the shares of an announced acquisition target at a discount to their expected value upon completion of the acquisition. The size of this discount, known as the arbitrage “spread,” may represent the Merger Arbitrage Fund’s potential profit on such an investment. The size of this spread is dependent on a large number of factors, including the status of the negotiations between the two companies (for example, spreads typically narrow as the parties advance from an agreement in principle to a definitive agreement), the complexity of the transaction, the number of regulatory approvals required, the likelihood of government intervention on antitrust or other grounds, the type of consideration to be received and the possibility of competing offers for the target company. The expected gain on an individual arbitrage investment is normally considerably smaller than the possible loss should the transaction be unexpectedly terminated. The expected timing of each transaction is also important since the length of time that the Merger Arbitrage Fund’s capital must be committed to any given reorganization will affect the rate of return realized by the Merger Arbitrage Fund, and delays can substantially reduce such returns.

Mark-to-market losses on merger-arbitrage positions can occur intra-month even if a particular deal is not breaking-up and such losses may or may not be recouped upon successful consummation of such deal. Further, the consummation of mergers, tender offers and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory and antitrust restrictions; (ii) political motivations; (iii) industry weakness; (iv) stock specific events; (v) failed financings; and (vi) general market declines. If the Merger Arbitrage Fund does not hedge against market fluctuations, the Fund may incur losses even if the proposed transaction is consummated. The success of merger-arbitrage strategies also depends on the overall volume of merger activity, which has historically been cyclical in nature. During periods when merger activity is low, it may be difficult or impossible to identify opportunities for profit or to identify a sufficient number of such opportunities to provide diversification among potential merger transactions. This may be due to, among other things, a number of merger-arbitrage advisers and other investors investing in a limited number of potential deals. Also, when market interest rates are relatively low, the spreads on merger-arbitrage positions may be relatively small (i.e., narrow).

Other Investment Policies

Swap Agreements. To help enhance the value of their portfolio or manage their exposure to different types of investments, the Funds may enter into credit default swap agreements, interest rate, currency and mortgage swap agreements and may purchase and sell interest rate “caps,” “floors” and “collars.”

In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) on different currencies, securities, baskets of currencies or securities, indices or other instruments, which returns are calculated with respect to a “notional value,” (*i.e.*, the designated reference amount of exposure to the underlying instruments). The Funds intend to enter into swaps primarily on a net basis, *i.e.*, the two payment streams are netted out, with a Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. If the other party to a swap contract entered into on net basis defaults, the Fund’s risk of loss will consist of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund’s obligations over its entitlements will be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund’s custodian. The Funds will not enter into swap agreements unless the claims-paying ability of the other party thereto is considered to be an acceptable credit risk to such Fund by the Adviser. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. Swap instruments are not exchange-listed securities and may be traded only in the over-the-counter market.

In a typical interest rate swap agreement, one party agrees to make regular payments equal to a floating interest rate on a specified amount (the “notional principal amount”) in return for payments equal to a fixed interest rate on the same amount for a specified period. If a swap agreement provides for payment in different currencies, the parties may also agree to exchange the notional principal amount. Mortgage swap agreements are similar to interest rate swap agreements, except that notional principal amount is tied to a reference pool of mortgages. In a cap or floor, one party agrees, usually in return for a fee, to make payments under particular circumstances. For example, the purchaser of an interest rate cap has the right to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed level; the purchaser of an interest rate floor has the right to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate falls below an agreed level. A collar entitles the purchaser to receive payments to the extent a specified interest rate falls outside an agreed range.

Investments in swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments. Use of swaps subjects a Fund to risk of default by the counterparty. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, there may be contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction although contractual remedies may not be sufficient in the event the counterparty is insolvent. However, the swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments which are traded in the interbank market. Swap agreements are sophisticated financial instruments that typically involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of risks assumed. Swaps may involve leverage and can be highly volatile and may have a considerable impact on a Fund’s performance, as the potential gain or loss on any swap transaction is not necessarily subject to any fixed limit. All swap agreements are considered as illiquid securities and, therefore, will be limited, along with all of the Fund’s other illiquid securities, to 15% of the Fund’s net assets.

The Funds may enter into credit default swap agreements. The “buyer” in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the “seller” a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference obligation has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the “par value” (full notional value) of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. A Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If a Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund loses its investment and recovers nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, the buyer receives full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Fund receives income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six months and three years, provided that there is no default event.

Credit default swap agreements are subject to greater risk than direct investment in the reference obligation. Like all swap agreements, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity, credit and counterparty risks. A buyer in a credit default swap contract will lose its investment and recover nothing should no event of default occur. If an event of default were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the seller. In addition, collateral posting requirements are individually negotiated and there is no regulatory requirement that a counterparty post collateral to secure its obligations under a credit default swap. Furthermore, there is no requirement that a party be informed in advance when a credit default swap agreement is sold. Accordingly, a Fund may have difficulty identifying the party responsible for payment of its claims. The notional value of credit default swaps with respect to a particular investment is often larger than the total par value of such investment outstanding and, in event of a default, there may be difficulties in making the required deliveries of the reference investments, possibly delaying payments.

The market for credit default swaps has become more volatile recently as the creditworthiness of certain counterparties has been questioned and/or downgraded. 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. A Fund generally may exit its obligations under a credit default swap only by terminating the contract and paying applicable breakage fees, or by entering into an offsetting credit default swap position, which may cause the Fund to incur more losses. If a Fund uses credit default swaps to leverage its portfolio, it will be exposed to additional risks, including the risk that the Fund’s use of leverage will magnify the effect of any losses the Fund incurs since if an event of default occurs the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments. Each Fund may enter into forward commitments for the purchase or sale of interests in Senior Loans and other portfolio securities, including on a “when-issued” or “delayed delivery” basis in excess of customary settlement periods for the type of security involved. In some cases, a forward commitment may be conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, corporate reorganization or debt restructuring (*i.e.*, a when, as and if issued security). When such transactions are negotiated, the price is fixed at the time of the commitment, with payment and delivery taking place in the future, generally a month or more after the date of the commitment. While a Fund will only enter into a forward commitment with the intention of actually acquiring the security, the Fund may sell the security before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable. Securities purchased by a Fund under a forward commitment are subject to market fluctuation, and no interest (or dividends) accrues to the Fund prior to the settlement date. For forward commitments that are cash settled, a Fund will

designate or segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market value of such commitments.

Purchases of securities on a forward commitment basis may involve more risk than other types of purchases. Securities purchased on a forward commitment basis and the securities held in a Fund's portfolio are subject to changes in value based upon the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and changes, real or anticipated, in the level of interest rates. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment basis can involve the risk that the yields available in the market when the delivery takes place may actually be higher or lower than those obtained in the transaction itself. On the settlement date of the forward commitment transaction, the Fund will meet its obligations from then available cash flow, sale of securities reserved for payment of the commitment, sale of other securities or, although it would not normally expect to do so, from sale of the forward commitment securities themselves (which may have a value greater or lesser than the Fund's payment obligations). The sale of securities to meet such obligations may result in the realization of capital gains or losses. Purchasing securities on a forward commitment basis can also involve the risk of default by the other party on its obligation, delaying or preventing the Fund from recovering the collateral or completing the transaction.

Repurchase Agreements. Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund may enter into repurchase agreements without limitation as part of their investment strategies. Long/Short Healthcare Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund may each enter into repurchase agreements with respect to up to 33 1/3% of the value of such Fund's total assets and Long/Short Equity Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with respect to up to 20% of the value of the Fund's total assets. A repurchase agreement is a purchase of, and a simultaneous commitment to resell, a financial instrument at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon date. When participating in repurchase agreements, a Fund buys securities from a seller (e.g., a bank or brokerage firm) with the agreement that the seller will repurchase the securities at the agreed-upon price at a later date. Repurchase agreements may also be viewed as loans made by a Fund that are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. Such transactions afford an opportunity for a Fund to earn a return on available liquid assets at minimal market risk, although a Fund may be subject to various delays and risks of loss if the counterparty is unable to meet its obligation to repurchase. If the counterparty to a repurchase agreement defaults on its repurchase obligation pursuant to the repurchase agreement, a Fund may lose money to the extent proceeds from the sale of collateral are less than the repurchase price. If the member bank or member firm that is the party to the repurchase agreement petitions for bankruptcy or otherwise becomes subject to the Bankruptcy Code, the law regarding the rights of a Fund is unsettled and a Fund's realization upon the collateral may be delayed or limited. The Adviser will evaluate the creditworthiness of the repurchase agreement counterparties with whom the Funds do business and will monitor their creditworthiness during the period of any repurchase agreement.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. Each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with respect to securities held by the Fund that could otherwise be sold by the Fund. In a reverse repurchase agreement a Fund sells a security held by the Fund and simultaneously obtains the commitment of the purchaser (typically, a commercial bank or a broker or dealer) to sell the security back to the Fund at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon date. A Fund will maintain cash or liquid securities in an amount sufficient to cover its obligations with respect to reverse repurchase agreements. A Fund receives payment for such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer by its custodian. Regulations of the SEC require that, if securities are sold by a Fund under a reverse repurchase

agreement, the Fund designate or segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market value of such agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered borrowings of money by the Funds and as such would be subject to the restrictions on issuing senior securities described below under "Investment Restrictions."

Reverse repurchase agreements could involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the counterparty, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund's ability to dispose of the proceeds of the sale received from the counterparty. An additional risk is that the market value of securities sold by a Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement could decline below the price at which the Fund is obligated to repurchase them.

Euro-Related Risk. The global economic crisis brought several small economies in Europe to the brink of bankruptcy and many other economies into recession and weakened the banking and financial sectors of many European countries. For example, the governments of Greece, Spain, Portugal, and the Republic of Ireland have all experienced large public budget deficits, the effects of which are still yet unknown and may slow the overall recovery of the European economies from the global economic crisis. In addition, due to large public deficits, some European countries may be dependent on assistance from other European governments and institutions or other central banks or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund. Assistance may be dependent on a country's implementation of reforms or reaching a certain level of performance. Failure to reach those objectives or an insufficient level of assistance could result in a deep economic downturn which could significantly affect the value of a Fund's European investments.

The Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EMU") is comprised of the European Union members that have adopted the euro currency. By adopting the euro as its currency, a member state relinquishes control of its own monetary policies. As a result, European countries are significantly affected by fiscal and monetary policies implemented by the EMU and European Central Bank. The euro currency may not fully reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the various economies that comprise the EMU and Europe generally.

It is possible that one or more EMU member countries could abandon the euro and return to a national currency and/or that the euro will cease to exist as a single currency in its current form. The effects of such an abandonment or a country's forced expulsion from the euro on that country, the rest of the EMU, and global markets are impossible to predict, but are likely to be negative. The exit of any country out of the euro may have an extremely destabilizing effect on other eurozone countries and their economies and a negative effect on the global economy as a whole. Such an exit by one country may also increase the possibility that additional countries may exit the euro should they face similar financial difficulties. In addition, in the event of one or more countries' exit from the euro, it may be difficult to value investments denominated in euros or in a replacement currency. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EMU. Significant uncertainty remains in the market regarding the ramifications of that development, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict.

Emerging and Developing Markets. Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund may invest without limitation in emerging market countries. Each of Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund may invest up to 50% of the value of their total assets in emerging market countries. The Opportunistic Credit Fund may invest without limit in securities of non-U.S. issuers, including investments in the securities of so-called emerging or

developing market issuers. Such investment may be denominated in U.S. dollars, non-U.S. currencies or multinational currency units.

Investing in emerging or developing market countries involves certain risks not typically associated with investing in the United States and imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, risks of investing in more developed foreign countries. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following: greater risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations; greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability (including amplified risk of war and terrorism); more substantial government involvement in the economy; less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; unavailability of currency hedging techniques in certain emerging and developing market countries; the fact that companies in emerging and developing market countries may be smaller, less seasoned, and newly organized companies; the difference in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; the risk that it may be more difficult to obtain and/or enforce a judgment in a court outside the United States; and greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity, and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets. Also, any change in the leadership or politics of emerging or developing market countries, or the countries that exercise a significant influence over those countries, may halt the expansion of or reverse the liberalization of foreign investment policies now occurring and adversely affect existing investment opportunities. Furthermore, high rates of inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging and developing market countries.

Money Market Instruments. Each Fund may invest in money market instruments. Money market securities are high-quality, dollar-denominated, short-term instruments. They consist of (i) bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, notes and time deposits of highly-rated U.S. banks and U.S. branches of foreign banks; (ii) U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government; (iii) high-quality commercial paper issued by U.S. foreign corporations; (iv) debt obligations with a maturity of one year or less issued by corporations with outstanding high-quality commercial paper ratings; and (v) repurchase agreements involving any of the foregoing obligations entered into with highly-rated banks and broker-dealers.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible and include fixed-income or zero coupon debt securities, which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Prior to their conversion, convertible securities may have characteristics similar to both non-convertible debt securities and equity securities. While convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar quality, their prices may reflect changes in the value of the underlying common stock. Convertible securities entail less credit risk than the issuer's common stock.

Asset Coverage. To assure that a Fund's use of futures and related options, as well as when issued and delayed-delivery transactions, forward currency contracts and swap transactions, are not used to achieve investment leverage, the Fund will cover such transactions, as required under applicable SEC interpretations, either by owning the underlying securities or by earmarking liquid securities with its custodian in an amount at all times equal to or exceeding the Fund's commitment with respect to these instruments or contracts.

Warrants and Rights. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price and are valid for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Each of Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund may purchase warrants and rights, provided that the Funds presently do not intend to invest more than 10% of their respective net assets at the time of purchase in warrants and rights other than those that have been acquired in units or attached to other securities. Floating Rate Opportunities Fund may purchase warrants and rights, provided that the Fund presently does not intend to invest more than 20% of its net assets at the time of purchase in warrants and rights other than those that have been acquired in units or attached to other securities.

Short-Term Trading. Short-term trading involves the selling of securities held for a short time, ranging from several months to less than a day. The object of such short-term trading is to increase the potential for capital appreciation and/or income of a Fund in order to take advantage of what the Adviser believes are changes in market, industry or individual company conditions or outlook. Any such trading would increase the turnover rate of the Fund and its transaction costs, and could result in higher taxes for shareholders if Fund shares are held in a taxable account.

Short Selling. Short selling (also known as shorting or going short) is a strategy in which a Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. When the Fund makes a short sale, it must borrow the security sold short from a broker-dealer and deliver it to the buyer upon conclusion of the sale. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee to borrow a security and is often obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividend or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time the Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Fund will incur a loss.

The Fund may sell a security short if it owns at least an equal amount of the security sold short or another security convertible or exchangeable for an equal amount of the security sold short without payment of further compensation (a short sale “against-the-box”). The Fund also may engage in short sales that are not “against-the-box,” and will be subject to additional risks to the extent that it engages in short sales that are not “against-the-box.” The Fund’s loss on a short sale could be unlimited in cases where the Fund is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position.

Short sales by the Fund that are not made “against-the-box” (that is when the Fund has an offsetting long position in the asset that is selling short) involve unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase. When the Fund engages in a short sale on a security, it must borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow particular securities and be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrue on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale. Short selling allows the Fund to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. However, since the borrowed securities must be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to

rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. The Fund may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions, the Fund might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet its short sale delivery obligations, and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet its short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales. See “Income Tax Considerations” below for special tax considerations associated with engaging in short sales.

Micro Cap Securities. Each Fund may invest in companies whose total market capitalization at the time of investment is generally between \$30 million and \$500 million, referred to as micro cap companies. Micro cap companies may not be well-known to the investing public, may not have significant institutional ownership and may have cyclical, static or only moderate growth prospects. Micro cap companies may have greater risk and volatility than large companies and may lack the management depth of larger, mature issuers. Micro cap companies may have relatively small revenues and limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, and their securities may trade less frequently and in more limited volume than those of larger, more mature companies. In addition, micro cap companies may be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. As a result, the prices of their securities may fluctuate more than those of larger issuers.

Securities of Other Investment Companies. Such investments are subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act unless an SEC exemption is applicable or as may be permitted by rules under the 1940 Act or SEC staff interpretations thereof. The 1940 Act limitations currently provide, in part, that the Funds may not purchase shares of an investment company if (a) such a purchase would cause a Fund to own in the aggregate more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of the investment company; (b) such a purchase would cause a Fund to have more than 5% of its total assets invested in the investment company; or (c) more than 10% of a Fund’s total assets would be invested in the aggregate in all investment companies. A Fund may invest in excess of the foregoing limitations in an exchange traded fund (“ETF”) that is not part of the same group of investment companies (e.g., an unaffiliated ETF) if the ETF has obtained exemptive relief from the SEC and both the ETF and the Fund adhere to the conditions in the exemptive relief.

The Funds may invest in investment companies that are advised by the Adviser or its affiliates, including ETFs, to the extent permitted by applicable law and/or pursuant to exemptive relief from the SEC. These investment companies typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by the Fund. The Funds’ purchase of such investment company securities results in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders would indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of such investment companies, including advisory fees, in addition to paying Fund expenses.

Privately-Placed Securities. Each Fund may invest in securities that are neither listed on a stock exchange nor traded over-the-counter, including privately placed securities. Investing in such unlisted securities, including investments in new and early stage companies, may involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. As a result of the absence of a public trading market for these securities, they may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Fund, or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Further, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor

protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If such securities are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, the Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”). Each Fund may invest in IPOs. An IPO presents the risk that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transactions costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. When a Fund’s asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund’s performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund. As the Fund’s assets grow, the effect of the Fund’s investments in IPOs on the Fund’s performance probably will decline, which could reduce the Fund’s performance. Because of the price volatility of IPO shares, the Fund may choose to hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund and may lead to increased expenses to the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to obtain allocable portions of IPO shares. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Investors in IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

The Funds’ investments in IPO shares may include the securities of “unseasoned” companies (companies with less than three years of continuous operations), which present risks considerably greater than common stocks of more established companies. These companies may have limited operating histories and their prospects for profitability may be uncertain. These companies may be involved in new and evolving businesses and may be vulnerable to competition and changes in technology, markets and economic conditions. They may be more dependent on key managers and third parties and may have limited products.

Operating Deficits. The expenses of operating a Fund (including the fees payable to the Adviser) may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid out of the Fund’s capital, reducing the Fund’s investments and potential for profitability.

Accuracy of Public Information. The Adviser selects investments for each Fund, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to the Adviser by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Adviser evaluates all such information and data and ordinarily seeks independent corroboration when the Adviser considers it appropriate and when such corroboration is reasonably available, the Adviser is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data.

Trading Limitations. For all securities listed on a securities exchange, including options listed on a public exchange, the exchange generally has the right to suspend or limit trading under certain circumstances. Such suspensions or limits could render certain strategies difficult to complete or continue and subject the Funds to loss. Also, such a suspension could render it impossible for the Adviser to liquidate positions and thereby expose the Funds to potential losses. Finally, to the extent that advisory personnel of the Adviser acquire material non-public

information in the course of service on the board of directors or creditor's committee of a company, the Funds may be prevented from buying or selling securities of that company.

Risks of Interest Only Mortgage-Backed Securities. "Interest only" mortgage-backed securities present a heightened risk of total loss of investment.

Risks of Inverse Floaters. As interest rates rise, inverse floaters produce less current income. A change in prevailing interest rates will often result in a greater change in the interest rate paid by an inverse floater. As a result, inverse floaters may have a greater degree of volatility than other types of interest-bearing securities of similar credit quality.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The frequency and amount of portfolio purchases and sales (known as the "turnover rate") will vary from year to year. The portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year and will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser deems portfolio changes appropriate. Although the Funds generally do not intend to trade for short-term profits, the securities held by a Fund will be sold whenever the Adviser believes it is appropriate to do so, without regard to the length of time a particular security may have been held. Higher portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater transaction costs, including any brokerage commissions that a Fund will bear directly, and can cause the Fund to recognize more short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders at higher rates than long-term capital gains). Each Fund may engage in active trading to achieve its investment goals and, as a result, may have substantial portfolio turnover. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all of a Fund's portfolio securities were replaced once within a one-year period.

For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016 the portfolio turnover rate for the Merger Arbitrage Fund was as follows:

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016
Merger Arbitrage Fund*	718%

* The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

For the past two fiscal years the portfolio turnover rate for each of the Funds was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	53%	55%
Long/Short Equity Fund	457%	414%
Long/Short Healthcare Fund	901%*	409%
Opportunistic Credit Fund	83%**	41%

* The increase in portfolio turnover in the Fund was attributable to an increase in capital activity as well as rebalancing/repositioning the portfolio during a time of atypical market conditions in the Healthcare industry.

** The increase in portfolio turnover in the Fund was attributable to the changing market dynamics throughout the fiscal year most notable in the Energy & Utilities industries.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The fundamental investment restrictions below may be changed only with the approval of a “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Fund. A “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of a Fund means the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares. Except for investment restrictions designated as fundamental in a Fund’s Prospectus or in this SAI, the investment policies described in this Prospectus or the Fund’s SAI are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. If a percentage policy set forth in the Prospectus or one of the following percentage investment restrictions is adhered to at the time a security is purchased, later changes in a percentage will not be considered a violation of the policy or restriction unless any excess or deficiency exists immediately after and as a result of such purchase or pertains to the Fund’ limitations on borrowing and investment in illiquid securities.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions. The following investment restrictions are fundamental policies and, as such, may not be changed without the approval of a “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities”. A Fund may not:

1. Purchase any security that would cause such Fund, other than Merger Arbitrage Fund, to concentrate (invest 25% or more of its total assets) in securities of issuers primarily engaged in any particular industry (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities), except that Long/Short Healthcare Fund will invest more than 25% and may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities of issuers in the industry group consisting of healthcare companies (as defined in the Prospectus). For purposes of this restriction as applied to Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, senior loans and loan participations will be considered investments in the industry of the underlying borrower, rather than that of any agent that administers the senior loan or the seller of the loan participation. With respect to Merger Arbitrage Fund, the Fund will not concentrate its investments within the meaning of the 1940 Act;
2. In the case of Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund, issue senior securities or borrow in excess of the amounts permitted by the 1940 Act;*
3. In the case of Long/Short Equity Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund, issue senior securities (including borrowing money, including on margin if margin securities are owned, and through entering into reverse repurchase agreements) in excess of 33 1/3% of such Fund’s total assets (including the amount of senior securities

* Under the 1940 Act, a Fund may not issue senior securities or borrow in excess of 33 1/3% of the Fund’s total assets (after giving effect to any such borrowing), which amount excludes borrowing for temporary purposes and in an amount not more than 5% of the Fund’s total assets at the time borrowing is made.

issued, but excluding any liabilities and indebtedness not constituting senior securities), except that Long/Short Equity Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund may borrow up to an additional 5% of its total assets for temporary purposes; or pledge its assets other than to secure such issuances or in connection with hedging transactions, short sales, securities lending, when-issued and forward commitment transactions and similar investment strategies. Long/Short Equity Fund's and Merger Arbitrage Fund's obligations under the foregoing types of transactions and investment strategies are not treated as senior securities;

4. Underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that such Fund, in disposing of Fund securities, may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act;
5. Purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may (a) invest in securities or other instruments directly or indirectly secured by real estate, (b) invest in securities or other instruments issued by issuers that invest in real estate, and (c) hold for prompt sale, real estate or interests in real estate to which it may gain an ownership interest through the forfeiture of collateral securing loans or debt securities held by it;
6. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, but this shall not prevent a Fund from purchasing, selling and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts or other derivative instruments that are not related to physical commodities; and
7. In the case of Long/Short Equity Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund, Merger Arbitrage Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund, lend any property or make any loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be loaned to other parties, but this limitation does not apply to the purchase of debt securities or to repurchase agreements.
8. In the case of Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, lend any property or make any loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be loaned to other parties (including the value of collateral received for loans of portfolio securities), but this limitation does not apply to the purchase of debt securities and other Senior Loans in which it is authorized to invest in accordance with its investment objective and policies or to repurchase agreements.

For purposes of fundamental investment restriction number 6 above, at the time of the establishment of the restriction, swap contracts on financial instruments or rates were not within the understanding of the terms "commodities" or "commodity contracts," and notwithstanding any federal legislation or regulatory action by the CFTC that subject such swaps to regulation by the CFTC, the Funds will not consider such instruments to be commodities or commodity contracts for purposes of this restriction.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions. Each Fund is also subject to the following non-fundamental investment restrictions and policies that may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. A Fund may not:

1. In the case of Long/Short Healthcare Fund, Merger Arbitrage Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund, enter into repurchase agreements if, as a result thereof, more than 33 1/3% of such Fund's total assets would be invested in repurchase agreements and in the case of Long/Short Equity Fund, as an operating policy and notwithstanding fundamental investment restriction number 7, Long/Short Equity Fund may not acquire debt securities or enter into repurchase agreements if, as a result thereof, more than 20% of Long/Short Equity Fund's total assets would be invested in debt securities or repurchase agreements;
2. Acquire any illiquid securities, such as repurchase agreements with more than seven calendar days to maturity or fixed time deposits with a duration of over seven calendar days, if, as a result thereof, more than 15% of the market value of such Fund's net assets would be in investments that are illiquid;
3. Acquire securities of investment companies that are not part of the same group of investment companies ("other investment companies"), except as permitted by applicable law (currently under the 1940 Act, in addition to any investments permitted by exemptive relief, a Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in the aggregate in shares of other investment companies and up to 5% of its total assets in any one other investment company, provided that any investment does not result in a Fund owning more than 3% of the voting stock of the acquired investment company at the time such shares are purchased);
4. Borrow on margin, notwithstanding, in the case of Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund, and Opportunistic Credit Fund, fundamental investment restriction number 2, and in the case of Merger Arbitrage Fund and Long/Short Equity Fund, fundamental investment restriction number 3, unless such activity is permitted by applicable law; and
5. In the case of Long/Short Healthcare Fund, engage in any activities described under fundamental investment restriction number 2 pursuant to which the lenders would be able to foreclose on more than 33 1/3% of Long/Short Healthcare Fund's total assets.
6. In the case of each Fund that is invested in by another series of the Trust or by a series of Highland Funds II, acquire securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

Other Information. The following commentary is intended to help investors better understand the meaning of the Fund's fundamental policies by briefly describing limitations, if any, imposed by the 1940 Act. References to the 1940 Act below may encompass rules, regulations or orders issued by the SEC and, to the extent deemed appropriate by the Fund, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff. These descriptions are intended as brief summaries of such limitations as of the date of this SAI; they are not comprehensive and they are qualified in all cases by reference to the 1940 Act (including any rules, regulations or orders issued by the SEC and any relevant interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff). These descriptions are subject to change based on evolving guidance by the appropriate regulatory authority and are not part of the Fund's fundamental policies.

The 1940 Act currently permits an open-end investment company to borrow money from a bank so long as immediately after any such borrowing the ratio that the value of the total assets of the investment company (including the amount of any such borrowing), less the amount of all liabilities and indebtedness (other than such borrowing) of the investment company, bears to the amount of such borrowing is at least 300%. A lender to a Fund may require that the Fund pledge its assets as collateral. If a Fund were to default on a loan secured by pledged assets, the lender would be entitled to foreclose on and dispose of the pledged assets, but the lender could retain only the amount of assets (or the disposition proceeds of such assets) necessary to pay off the defaulted loan.

Under the 1940 Act, a fund may not issue senior securities or borrow in excess of 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (after giving effect to any such borrowing), which amount excludes borrowing for temporary purposes and in an amount not more than 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time the borrowing for temporary purposes is made.

The percentage limitations in the restriction listed above apply at the time of purchases of securities and a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in value of net assets, or in any ratings, will not be deemed to result in a violation of the restriction. For purposes of investment restriction number 1 above, the Adviser will, on behalf of each Fund, make reasonable determinations as to the appropriate industry classification to assign to each issuer of securities in which the Fund invests. As a general matter, the Adviser relies on the industry classifications provided by the Morgan Stanley Capital International/Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification Standard. An industry is considered to be a group of companies whose principal activities, products or services offered give them a similar economic risk profile vis à vis issuers active in other sectors of the economy. The definition of what constitutes a particular industry is therefore an evolving one. Some issuers could reasonably fall within more than one industry category. To the extent that the Global Industry Classification Standard classifications are so broad that the primary economic characteristics in a single class are materially different, each Fund may further classify issuers in accordance with industry classifications as published by the SEC or relevant SEC staff interpretations. Each Fund may change any source used for determining industry classifications without prior shareholder notice or approval.

For purposes of non-fundamental investment restriction number 2 above, the purchase of Senior Loans, corporate debt securities, and other investment assets with the proceeds of a permitted borrowing, as well as margin payments or other arrangements in connection with transactions in short sales, futures contracts, options, and other financial instruments are not considered to constitute the purchase of securities on margin.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

The Board provides broad oversight of the operations and affairs of the Funds and protects the interests of shareholders. The Board has overall responsibility to manage and control the business affairs of the Funds, including the complete and exclusive authority to establish policies regarding the management, conduct and operation of the Funds' business. The names and birthdates of the Trustees and officers of the Funds, the year each was first elected or appointed to office, their principal business occupations during the last five years, the number of funds overseen by each Trustee and other directorships or trusteeships they hold are shown below. The business address for each Trustee and officer of the Funds is c/o Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P., 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office ¹ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Highland Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustees ²	Other Directorships/Trusteeships Held During the Past Five Years	Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, Skills for Board Membership
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES						
Timothy K. Hui (6/13/1948)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Trustee since inception in 2006.	Dean of Educational Resources since July 2012 and from July 2006 to January 2008, Vice President from February 2008 to June 2012, and Assistant Provost for Graduate Education from July 2004 to June 2006 at Cairn University.	23	None	Significant experience on this board of directors/trustees; administrative and managerial experience; legal training and practice.
Bryan A. Ward (2/4/1955)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Trustee since inception in 2006.	Private Investor, BW Consulting, LLC since 2014; Senior Manager, Accenture, LLP (a consulting firm) from 2002 until retirement in 2014.	23	Director of Equity Metrix, LLC.	Significant experience on this and/or other boards of directors/trustees; significant managerial and executive experience; significant experience as a management consultant.
Dr. Bob Froehlich (4/28/1953)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Trustee since December 2013.	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Strategist, The Hartford Mutual Funds from 2009 until retirement in 2012; Vice Chairman of Deutsche Asset Management from 2002 to 2009.	23	Trustee of ARC Realty Finance Trust, Inc. (from January 2013 to May 2016); Director of KC Concessions, Inc.; Trustee of Realty Capital Income Funds Trust; Director of American Realty Capital Healthcare Trust II (from January 2013 to June 2016); Director, American Realty Capital Daily Net Asset Value Trust, Inc. (from November 2012 to July 2016); Director	Significant experience in the financial industry; significant managerial and executive experience; significant experience on other boards of directors, including as a member of several audit committees.

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office ¹ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Highland Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustees ²	Other Directorships/Trusteeships Held During the Past Five Years	Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, Skills for Board Membership
					of American Sports Enterprise, Inc.; Director of Davidson Investment Advisors (July 2009 to July 2016); Chairman and owner, Kane County Cougars Baseball Club; Advisory Board of Directors, Internet Connectivity Group, Inc. (January 2014 to April 2016); Director of AR Capital Acquisition Corp.; Director of The Midwest League of Professional Baseball Clubs, Inc.; Director of Kane County Cougars Foundation, Inc.; Director of Galen Robotics, Inc.	
John Honis ³ (6/16/1958)	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Trustee since July 2013.	President of Rand Advisors, LLC since August 2013; Partner of Highland Capital Management, L.P. ("HCM") from February 2007 until his resignation in November 2014.	23	Manager of Turtle Bay Resort, LLC	Significant experience in the financial industry; significant managerial and executive experience, including experience as president, chief executive officer or chief restructuring officer of five telecommunication firms; experience on other boards of directors.

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office ¹ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Highland Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustees ²	Other Directorships/ Trusteeships Held During the Past Five Years	Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, Skills for Board Membership
INTERESTED TRUSTEE						
Ethan Powell ⁴ (6/20/1975)	Trustee; Chairman of the Board	Indefinite Term; Trustee since December 2013; Chairman of the Board since December 2013; Executive Vice President and Principal Executive Officer from June 2012 until December 2015.	President and Founder of Impact Shares LLC (a registered investment advisor dedicated to building a platform to create better socially responsible investment solutions) since December 2015; Trustee/Director of the Highland Fund Complex from June 2012 until July 2013 and since December 2013; Chief Product Strategist of Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. ("HCMFA") from 2012 until December 2015; Senior Retail Fund Analyst of HCM from 2007 until December 2015 and HCMFA from its inception until December 2015; Secretary of NexPoint Credit Strategies Fund ("NHF") from November 2010 until June 2012; President and Principal Executive Officer of NHF from June 2012 until May 2015; Secretary of NHF from May 2015 until December 2015; Executive Vice President and Principal Executive Officer of Highland Funds I ("HFI") and Highland Funds II	23	Trustee of Impact Shares Funds I Trust	Significant experience in the financial industry; significant executive experience including past service as an officer of funds in the Highland Fund Complex; significant administrative and managerial experience.

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Trust	Term of Office ¹ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Highland Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustees ²	Other Directorships/Trusteeships Held During the Past Five Years	Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, Skills for Board Membership
			("HFII") from June 2012 until December 2015; and Secretary of HFI and HFII from November 2010 to May 2015.			

OFFICERS

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
J. Bradley Ross (5/13/59)	President and Principal Executive Officer	Indefinite Term; President and Principal Executive Officer since December 2015	Principal Executive Officer of HFI and HFII since December 2015; President of Highland Capital Funds Distributor, Inc. ("HCFD") since February 2014; President of HCMFA since June 2012; Member of the Sales Force Marketing Committee of the Investment Company Institute since 2003; Executive Vice President and National Sales Director of Ivy Funds from 2003 until June 2012.
Brian Mitts (8/26/1970)	Secretary; Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer	Indefinite Term; Secretary; Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer since May 2015.	Chief Financial Officer, Executive Vice President and Treasurer of NexPoint Residential Trust, Inc. since 2014; Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of NHF since November 2010; Executive Vice President, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of NHF since May 2015; Treasurer of NHF from November 2010 until May 2015; Chief Financial Officer of NexPoint Capital, Inc. from August 2014 until May 2015; Chief Financial Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of NexPoint Capital, Inc. since May 2015; Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund since March 2016; Chief Operating Officer of HCFD since November 2013; Chief Operations Officer of HCMFA since 2012; Secretary of NexPoint Advisors, L.P. from August 2012 until May 2015; Executive Vice President of NexPoint Advisors, L.P. since May 2015; Senior Retail Fund Analyst of HCM since 2007 and HCMFA since its inception; Secretary, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of HFI and HFII since May 2015; Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of HFI since November 2010 and of HFII since February 2011; Treasurer of HFI from November 2010 until May 2015 and of HFII from February 2011 until May 2015 and Financial and Operations Principal of NexBank Securities, Inc. since 2014.
Frank Waterhouse (4/14/1971)	Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Treasurer since May 2015.	Assistant Treasurer of Acis Capital Management, L.P. from December 2011 until February 2012; Treasurer of Acis Capital Management, L.P. since February 2012; Assistant Treasurer of HCM from November 2011 until April 2012; Treasurer of HCM since April 2012; Assistant

Name and Date of Birth	Position(s) with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
			Treasurer of HCMFA from December 2011 until October 2012; Treasurer of HCMFA since October 2012; Treasurer of NexPoint Advisors, L.P. since March 2012 and Treasurer of NexPoint Capital, Inc., NHF, HFI, HFII, and NexPoint Real Estate Advisors, L.P. since May 2015 and Treasurer of NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund since March 2016..
Clifford Stoops (11/17/1970)	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite Term; Assistant Treasurer since March 2017.	Assistant Treasurer of HFI, HFII, NHF, NexPoint Capital, Inc. and NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund since March 2017; Chief Accounting Officer at HCM since December 2011.
Dustin Norris (1/6/1984)	Assistant Secretary	Indefinite Term; Assistant Secretary since March 2017.	Chief Product Strategist at HCMFA since September 2015, Director of Product Strategy at HCMFA from May 2014 to September 2015; Secretary of NHF since December 2015; Assistant Secretary of Highland Funds I since March 2017; Assistant Treasurer of Highland Funds I and Highland Funds II from November 2012 to March 2017; Assistant Treasurer of NHF from November 2012 to December 2015; Secretary of NexPoint Capital, Inc. since 2014; Secretary of NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund since March 2016; Senior Accounting Manager at HCMFA from August 2012 to May 2014; and Fund Accountant at HCM from June 2010 to August 2012.

¹ On an annual basis, as a matter of Board policy, the Governance Committee reviews each Trustee's performance and determines whether to extend each such Trustee's service for another year. Effective June 2013, the Board adopted a retirement policy wherein the Governance Committee shall not recommend the continued service as a Trustee of a Board member who is older than 80 years of age at the time the Governance Committee reports its findings to the Board.

² The "Highland Fund Complex" consists of NHF, each series of HFI, each series of HFII, NexPoint Merger Arbitrage Fund, NexPoint Latin American Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund, NexPoint Opportunistic Credit Fund, NexPoint Energy and Materials Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Discount Yield Fund, NexPoint Healthcare Opportunities Fund, and NexPoint Capital, Inc., a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act.

³ Since May 1, 2015, Mr. Honis has been treated as an Independent Trustee of the Trust. Prior to that date, Mr. Honis was treated as an Interested Trustee because he was a partner of an investment adviser affiliated with the Adviser until his resignation in November 2014. As of August 31, 2016, Mr. Honis was entitled to receive aggregate severance and/or deferred compensation payments of approximately \$1.5 million from another affiliate of the Adviser. Mr. Honis also serves as a director of a portfolio company affiliated with the Adviser. During the Trust's last two fiscal years, Mr. Honis' aggregate compensation from this portfolio company for his services as a director was approximately \$50,000.

In addition, Mr. Honis serves as a trustee of a trust that owns substantially all of the economic interest in an investment adviser affiliated with the Adviser. Mr. Honis indirectly receives an asset-based fee in respect of such interest, which is projected to range from \$100,000-\$150,000 annually. In light of these relationships between Mr. Honis and affiliates of the Adviser, it is possible that the SEC might in the future determine Mr. Honis to be an interested person of the Trust.

⁴ Effective December 4, 2015, Mr. Powell resigned from his position with the Adviser. Although the Trust believes that Mr. Powell is technically no longer an interested person of the Trust, in light of his previous employment and the possibility that he may provide consulting services to the Adviser and affiliates of the Adviser, it is possible that the SEC might in the future determine Mr. Powell to be an interested person of the Trust. Therefore, the Trust treats Mr. Powell as an Interested Trustee of the Trust for all purposes other than compensation and the Funds' code of ethics (Mr. Powell will be compensated at the same rate as the Independent Trustees) from December 16, 2015 until at least December 4, 2017 (the second anniversary of his resignation).

Qualifications of Trustees

The following provides an overview of the considerations that led the Board to conclude that each individual serving as a Trustee of the Trust should so serve. Among the factors the Board considered when concluding that an individual should serve on the Board were the following: (i) the individual’s business and professional experience and accomplishments; (ii) the individual’s ability to work effectively with the other members of the Board; (iii) the individual’s prior experience, if any, serving on company boards (including public companies and, where relevant, other investment companies) and the boards of other complex enterprises and organizations; and (iv) how the individual’s skills, experiences and attributes would contribute to an appropriate mix of relevant skills and experience on the Board.

In respect of each current Trustee, the individual’s professional accomplishments and prior experience, including, in some cases, in fields related to the operations of the Trust, were a significant factor in the determination that the individual should serve as a Trustee of the Trust. Each Trustee’s professional experience and additional considerations that contributed to the Board’s conclusion that an individual should serve on the Board are summarized in the table above.

Trustees’ Compensation

The officers of the Trust and those of its Trustees who are “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds receive no direct remuneration from the Trust. The following table sets forth the aggregate compensation paid to each of the Trustees who is not an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”) by the Trust and the total compensation paid to each of the Trustees by the Highland Fund Complex for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Trust</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of the Funds’ Expense</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Highland Fund Complex¹</u>
Interested Trustee				
Ethan Powell ²	\$65,017	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Independent Trustees				
Timothy K. Hui	\$65,017	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Bryan A. Ward	\$65,017	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Dr. Bob Froehlich	\$65,017	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
John Honis ³	\$65,017	\$0	\$0	\$150,000

¹The “Highland Fund Complex” consists of the NHF, each series of Highland Funds I, each series of Highland Funds II, NexPoint Capital, Inc., a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act, NexPoint Merger Arbitrage Fund, NexPoint Latin American Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund, NexPoint Opportunistic Credit Fund, NexPoint Energy and Materials Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Discount Yield Fund and NexPoint Healthcare Opportunities Fund.

² Effective December 16, 2015, Ethan Powell is treated as an Interested Trustee of the Trust for all purposes other than compensation and the Funds’ code of ethics.

³ Effective May 1, 2015, Mr. Honis is treated as an Independent Trustee of the Trust.

Each Independent Trustee receives an annual retainer of \$150,000 payable in quarterly installments and allocated among each portfolio in the Highland Fund Complex.

Role of the Board of Trustees, Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight

The Role of the Board

The Board oversees the management and operations of the Trust. Like most registered investment companies, the day-to-day management and operation of the Trust is performed by various service providers to the Trust, such as the Adviser, underwriter, administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, and transfer agent, each of which is discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board has appointed senior employees of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's operations. The Board receives regular reports from these officers and service providers regarding the Trust's operations. For example, the Treasurer provides reports as to financial reporting matters and investment personnel report on the performance of the Trust's portfolios. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who administers the Trust's compliance program and regularly reports to the Board as to compliance matters. Some of these reports are provided as part of formal in person Board meetings which are typically held quarterly, in person, and involve the Board's review of, among other items, recent Trust operations. The Board also periodically holds telephonic meetings as part of its review of the Trust's activities. From time to time one or more members of the Board may also meet with management in less formal settings, between scheduled Board meetings, to discuss various topics. In all cases, however, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

Board Structure and Leadership

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to perform its oversight function effectively. The Board consists of five Trustees, four of whom are Independent Trustees. The remaining Trustee, Mr. Powell is an "interested person" of the Trust (each an "Interested Trustee"). Mr. Powell is treated as an Interested Trustee because of his previous positions with the Adviser and affiliates of the Adviser and the possibility that he may provide consulting services to the Adviser and affiliates of the Adviser. Mr. Powell also serves as Chairman of the Board. The Trustees meet periodically throughout the year in person and by telephone to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with service providers for the Trust and review the Trust's performance. The Board conducts much of its work through certain standing Committees, each of whose meetings are chaired by an Independent Trustee. On May 12, 2016, the Board approved a restructuring of the Fund's standing committees and established an Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (formerly, the "Audit Committee"), a Governance Committee (formerly, the "Nominating and Governance Committee"), a Compliance Committee (formerly, the "Litigation Committee"), a Distribution Oversight Committee and an Alternatives Oversight Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below.

Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. The members of the Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (formerly named the Audit Committee) are Messrs. Froehlich, Hui, and Ward each of whom is independent for purposes of the 1940 Act. The Audit

and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee is responsible for approving the Trust's independent accountants, reviewing with the Trust's independent accountants the plans and results of the audit engagement and the adequacy of the Trust's internal accounting controls, approving professional services provided by the Trust's independent accountants. The Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee is charged with compliance with Rules 205.2(k) and 205.3(c) of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations regarding alternative reporting procedures for attorneys representing the Trust who appear and practice before the SEC on behalf of the Trust. The Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee is also responsible for reviewing and overseeing the valuation of debt and equity securities that are not publicly traded or for which current market values are not readily available pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Board. The Board and Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee will use the services of one or more independent valuation firms to help them determine the fair value of these securities. In addition, each member of the Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee meets the current independence and experience requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

The Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee met six times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. Mr. Ward acts as the Chairman of the Audit and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee and as the audit committee financial expert.

Governance Committee. The Trust's Governance Committee's function is to oversee and make recommendations to the full Board or the Independent Trustees, as applicable, with respect to the governance of the Trust, selection and nomination of Trustees, compensation of Trustees, and related matters. The Governance Committee is also responsible for at least annually evaluating each Trustee and determining whether to recommend each Trustee's continued service in that capacity. The Governance Committee will consider recommendations for Trustee nominees from shareholders sent to the Secretary of the Trust, 300 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. A nomination submission must include all information relating to the recommended nominee that is required to be disclosed in solicitations or proxy statements for the election of Trustees, as well as information sufficient to evaluate the recommended nominee's ability to meet the responsibilities of a Trustee of the Trust. Nomination submissions must be accompanied by a written consent of the individual to stand for election if nominated by the Board and to serve if elected by the shareholders, and such additional information must be provided regarding the recommended nominee as reasonably requested by the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Hui, Ward and Powell. Mr. Powell serves as the Chairman of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee's (formerly named the Litigation Committee) function is to oversee and assist Board oversight of the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and to seek to address any potential conflicts of interest between the Trust and HCMFA in connection with any potential or existing litigation or other legal proceeding relating to securities held by the Trust and HCMFA or Sub-Adviser or another client of HCMFA. The Compliance Committee is currently comprised of Messrs. Hui, Froehlich and Powell. Mr. Hui acts as the Chairman of the Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee met six times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

The Alternatives Oversight Committee. The members of the Alternatives Oversight Committee are Messrs. Honis and Ward. The Alternatives Oversight Committee is responsible for overseeing any Funds that in the Board's determination employ alternative investment

strategies. Mr. Honis serves as Chairman of the Alternatives Oversight Committee. The Alternatives Oversight Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

The Distribution Oversight Committee. The members of the Distribution Oversight Committee are Messrs. Froehlich and Honis. The Distribution Oversight Committee is responsible for overseeing and making recommendations to the Board with respect to the appointment and oversight of sub-advisers to the Funds and Fund payments to financial intermediaries. Mr. Froehlich serves as Chairman of the Distribution Oversight Committee. The Distribution Oversight Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

The Trust does not have a lead Independent Trustee. As noted above, the Board's leadership structure features committees each made up of a majority of Independent Trustees. In addition, although the Independent Trustees recognize that having a lead Independent Trustee may in some circumstances help coordinate communications with management and otherwise assist a board in the exercise of its oversight duties, the Independent Trustees believe that because of the relatively small size of the Board, the ratio of Independent Trustees to Interested Trustees and the good working relationship among the Board members, it has not been necessary to designate a lead Independent Trustee. Additionally, while Mr. Powell is treated as an Interested Trustee, he no longer has an executive role at the Adviser.

The Board periodically reviews its leadership structure, including the role of the Chairman. The Board also completes an annual self-assessment during which it reviews its leadership and Committee structure and considers whether its structure remains appropriate in light of the Trust's current operations. The Board believes that its leadership structure, including the current percentage of the Board who are Independent Trustees, is appropriate given its specific characteristics. These characteristics include: (i) the extent to which the work of the Board is conducted through the standing committees; (ii) the extent to which the Independent Trustees meet as needed, together with their independent legal counsel, in the absence of members of management and members of the Board who are "interested persons" of the Trust; and (iii) Mr. Powell's previous positions with the Adviser and an affiliate of the Adviser and the possibility that he may provide consulting services to the Adviser and affiliates of the Adviser and Mr. Honis' previous position with an affiliate of the Adviser, which enhances the Board's understanding of the operations of the Adviser.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

The Board's role is one of oversight, rather than active management. This oversight extends to the Trust's risk management processes. These processes are embedded in the responsibilities of officers of, and service providers to, the Trust. For example, the Adviser and other service providers to the Trust are primarily responsible for the management of the Trust's investment risks. The Board has not established a formal risk oversight committee; however, much of the regular work of the Board and its standing Committees addresses aspects of risk oversight. For example, the Trustees seek to understand the key risks facing the Trust, including those involving conflicts of interest; how management identifies and monitors these risks on an ongoing basis; how management develops and implements controls to mitigate these risks; and how management tests the effectiveness of those controls.

In the course of providing that oversight, the Board receives a wide range of reports on the Trust's activities from the Adviser and other service providers, including reports regarding

the Funds' investment portfolios, the compliance of the Funds with applicable laws, and the Funds' financial accounting and reporting. The Board also meets periodically with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer to receive reports regarding the compliance of the Funds with the federal securities laws and the Trust's internal compliance policies and procedures, and meets with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer periodically, including at least annually, to review the Chief Compliance Officer's annual report, including the Chief Compliance Officer's risk-based analysis for the Trust. The Board's Audit Committee also meets regularly with the Treasurer and Trust's independent registered public accounting firm to discuss, among other things, the internal control structure of the Trust's financial reporting function. The Board also meets periodically with the portfolio managers of each Fund to receive reports regarding the management of the Fund, including its investment risks.

Share Ownership

The following table shows the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees in each Fund and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities owned by the Trustees in all funds overseen by the Trustees in the Highland Fund Complex as of December 31, 2016.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in Long/Short Equity Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in Long/Short Healthcare Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in Opportunistic Credit Fund ¹	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in Merger Arbitrage Fund ²	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Owned in All Funds Overseen by Trustee in the Highland Fund Complex ³
Interested Trustee						
Ethan Powell	\$10,001 - \$50,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Independent Trustees						
Timothy K. Hui	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,001 - \$100,000
John Honis ⁴	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	None
Dr. Bob Froehlich	\$10,001 - \$50,001	\$10,001 - \$50,001	\$10,001 - \$50,001	\$10,001 - \$50,001	\$0	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Bryan A. Ward	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	None

¹ The Opportunistic Credit Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014.

² The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

³ The "Highland Fund Complex" consists of the NHF, each series of Highland Funds I, each series of Highland Funds II, NexPoint Capital, Inc., a closed-end management investment company that has elected to be treated as a business development company under the 1940 Act and NexPoint Merger Arbitrage Fund, NexPoint Latin American Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Real Estate Strategies Fund, NexPoint Opportunistic Credit Fund, NexPoint Energy and Materials Opportunities Fund, NexPoint Discount Yield Fund and NexPoint Healthcare Opportunities Fund.

⁴ Effective May 1, 2015, Mr. Honis is treated as an Independent Trustee of the Trust.

Trustee Positions

As of December 31, 2016, no Independent Trustee or any of his immediate family members owned beneficially or of record any class of securities of the Adviser or Underwriter (as defined below under "Underwriter") or any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with any such entities.

Code of Ethics

The Funds, the Adviser and the Funds' principal underwriter, HCFD have each adopted codes of ethics that essentially prohibit certain of their personnel, including the Funds' portfolio managers, from engaging in personal investments that compete or interfere with, or attempt to take advantage of a client's, including each Fund's, anticipated or actual portfolio transactions, and are designed to assure that the interests of clients, including Fund shareholders, are placed before the interests of personnel in connection with personal investment transactions. Under each of the codes of ethics of the Funds, the Adviser and the Distributor, personal trading is permitted by such persons subject to certain restrictions; however, they are generally required to pre-clear most securities transactions with the appropriate compliance officer and to report all transactions on a regular basis.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance

The Funds and their service providers may be required to comply with various anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Consequently, a Fund and its service providers may request additional information from you to verify your identity. If at any time a Fund believes a shareholder may be involved in suspicious activity or if certain account information matches information on government lists of suspicious persons, the Fund may choose not to establish a new account or may be required to "freeze" a shareholder's account. A Fund and its service providers also may be required to provide a governmental agency with information about transactions that have occurred in a shareholder's account or to transfer monies received to establish a new account, transfer an existing account or transfer the proceeds of an existing account to a governmental agency. In some circumstances, the Fund or its service providers may not be permitted to inform the shareholder that it has taken the actions described above.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Board has delegated the responsibility for voting proxies in respect of each Fund's portfolio holdings to the Adviser, to vote each Fund's proxies in accordance with the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy. The Board has approved the Proxy Voting Policy. Pursuant to the Proxy Voting Policy, the Adviser will vote proxies related to Fund securities in the best interests of each Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies are attached as Appendix B.

As applicable, each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling (877) 665-1287 and (ii) on the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>). Information as of June 30 each year will generally be available on or about the following August 31.

Policy on Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Fund's uncertified complete list of portfolio holdings information may be provided regularly pursuant to a standing request, such as on a monthly or quarterly basis, to (i) third party service providers, rating and ranking agencies, Financial Advisors and affiliated persons of the Fund and (ii) clients of the Adviser or its affiliates that invest in the Fund or such clients' consultants. No compensation or other consideration is received by the Funds, the Adviser or any other person for these disclosures. "Financial Advisors" means any financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary from which shares of the Funds may be purchased and that has entered into an agreement with the Underwriter or Boston Financial Data Services,

Inc., the Funds’ transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”), with respect to the sale of shares of the Funds. A list of the entities that receive the Funds’ portfolio holdings information on such basis, the earliest frequency with which it may be provided to them and the earliest length of the lag between the date of the information and the date it may be disclosed is provided below:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Lag</u>
MorningStar Inc.....	Quarterly	65 days after quarter end
Lipper, Inc.	Quarterly	65 days after quarter end
Thomson Financial.....	Quarterly	65 days after quarter end
Bloomberg.....	Quarterly	65 days after quarter end
Factset	Quarterly	65 days after quarter end

The largest five portfolio holdings are published in the Funds’ Fact Sheets, which are posted to the Trust’s website on a quarterly basis. In addition, certain service providers to the Funds, Adviser, Transfer Agent or Underwriter, such as rating and ranking agencies, pricing services, proxy voting service providers, accountants, attorneys, custodians, securities lending agents, brokers in connection with Fund transactions and providing pricing quotations, members of a bank syndicate providing a committed line of credit to the Funds, transfer agents and entities providing contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) financing, may for legitimate business purposes receive the Funds’ portfolio holdings information earlier than 30 days after month end. If a Fund redeems a shareholder in kind, the shareholder generally receives its proportionate share of that Fund’s portfolio holdings and, therefore, the shareholder and its agent may receive such information earlier than 30 days after month end.

Disclosure of a Fund’s portfolio securities as an exception to the Fund’s normal business practice requires a Fund officer (other than the Treasurer) to identify a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure and submit the proposal to the Fund’s Treasurer for approval following business and compliance review. Additionally, no compensation or other consideration is received by the Funds, the Adviser or any other person for these disclosures. The Trustees will review annually a list of such entities that received such information, the frequency of such disclosures and the business purpose therefor. These procedures are designed to address conflicts of interest between the Funds’ shareholders on the one hand and the Adviser or any affiliated person of the Funds or such entities on the other hand by creating a structured review and approval process that seeks to ensure that disclosure of information about the Funds’ portfolio securities is in the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. There can be no assurance, however, that the Funds’ policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of portfolio holdings information will prevent the misuse of such information by individuals or firms in possession of such information.

Holdings are released to all of the persons and entities described above on conditions of confidentiality, which include appropriate trading prohibitions. “Conditions of confidentiality” include confidentiality terms included in written agreements, implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), or required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody services provided by financial institutions).

Portfolio holdings of the Funds are disclosed on a quarterly basis on forms required to be filed with the SEC as follows: (i) portfolio holdings as of the end of each fiscal year will be filed as part of the annual report filed on Form N-CSR; (ii) portfolio holdings as of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters will be filed on Form N-Q; and (iii) portfolio holdings as of the end of the six-month fiscal period will be filed as part of the semi-annual report filed on Form N-CSR. The Trust’s Form N-CSRs and Form N-Qs are available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Each Fund's top five holdings, including the top five long holdings and top five short holdings for the Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund, are published in the Funds' Fact Sheets, which are posted on the Funds' website at www.highlandfunds.com no sooner than 15 days after the end of each quarter. The day after this information has been made available to the public by means of posting on that website, it may also be included in other advertising and marketing material concerning the Funds.

Finally, each Fund releases information concerning any and all portfolio holdings when required by law. Such releases may include providing information concerning holdings of a specific security to the issuer of such security.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors, L.P. serves as the Funds' investment adviser pursuant to separate Investment Advisory Agreements with each Fund. HCMFA is controlled by James Dondero and Mark Okada, by virtue of their respective share ownership, and its general partner, Strand Advisors XVI, Inc., of which Mr. Dondero is the sole stockholder.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement with Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, HCMFA receives a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at the annual rate of 0.65% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets for the first \$1 billion, 0.60% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets for the next \$1 billion and 0.55% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets over \$2 billion.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreements with Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund, HCMFA receives a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at the annual rate of 2.25% and 1.00%, respectively, of the Average Daily Managed Assets of the respective Fund. "Average Daily Managed Assets" of a Fund means the average daily value of the total assets of that Fund, less all accrued liabilities of that Fund (other than the aggregate amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage). The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive 1.25% of the Long/Short Equity Fund's management fee. This fee waiver will continue through at least October 31, 2017, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's Board.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement with Merger Arbitrage Fund, HCMFA receives a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at the annual rate of 1.20%, of the Average Daily Managed Assets of the Fund. "Average Daily Managed Assets" of the Fund means the average daily value of the total assets of the Fund, less all accrued liabilities of the Fund (other than the aggregate amount of any outstanding borrowings constituting financial leverage). The Adviser has contractually agreed to limit the total annual operating expenses (exclusive of fees paid by the Fund pursuant to its distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, taxes, dividend expenses on short sales, interest payments, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to 1.50% of Merger Arbitrage Fund's average daily net assets. This expense limitation will continue through at least May 1, 2018, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's Board.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Opportunistic Credit Fund, HCMFA receives a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets. The Adviser has contractually agreed to limit the total annual

operating expenses (exclusive of fees paid by the Fund pursuant to its distribution plan under Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, taxes, dividend expenses on short sales, interest payments, brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) to 0.90% of Opportunistic Credit Fund's average daily net assets. This expense limitation will continue through at least October 31, 2017, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's Board.

Under each Investment Advisory Agreement, HCMFA, among other things: (i) continuously furnishes an investment program for each Fund; (ii) places orders for the purchase and sale of securities for the accounts of each Fund; and (iii) votes, exercises consents and exercises all other rights pertaining to such securities on behalf of each Fund, or hires a sub-adviser to do so. Pursuant to a separate administration agreement, HCMFA also provides certain administration services to certain of the Funds. See Section "Administrator/Sub-Administrator" below.

HCMFA carries out its duties under each Investment Advisory Agreement at its own expense. Each Fund pays its own ordinary operating and activity expenses, such as legal and auditing fees, investment advisory fees, administrative fees, custodial fees, transfer agency fees, the cost of communicating with shareholders and registration fees, as well as other operating expenses such as interest, taxes, brokerage, insurance, bonding, compensation of Independent Trustees of the Funds and extraordinary expenses.

Each Investment Advisory Agreement provides that in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance (or reckless disregard) of its obligations or duties thereunder on the part of HCMFA shall not be subject to liability to a Fund for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by a Fund in connection with the matters to which the Investment Advisory Agreement relates.

Additionally, each Investment Advisory Agreement remains in force for an initial two year period and from year to year thereafter, subject to annual approval by (a) the Board or (b) a vote of the majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting such approval. Each Investment Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of the Trust's Board, or by a "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, or by the Adviser, in each case on not more than 60 days' nor less than 30 days' prior written notice to the other party. Each Investment Advisory Agreement will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment, as defined by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, or upon the termination of the relevant Investment Advisory Agreement.

Conflicts of Interests. HCMFA and/or its general partner, limited partners, officers, affiliates and employees provide investment advice to other parties and manage other accounts and private investment vehicles similar to the Funds. In connection with such other investment management activities, the Adviser and/or its general partner, limited partners, officers, affiliates and employees may decide to invest the funds of one or more other accounts or recommend the investment of funds by other parties, rather than a Fund's monies, in a particular security or strategy. In addition, the Adviser and such other persons will determine the allocation of funds from a Fund and such other accounts to investment strategies and techniques on whatever basis they consider appropriate or desirable in their sole and absolute discretion.

The Adviser has built a professional working environment, a firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, the Adviser furnishes advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Funds, and the Adviser may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts that have performance or higher fees paid to the Adviser or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees) that may be the same as or different from those made to the Funds. In addition, the Adviser, its affiliates and any of their partners, directors, officers, stockholders or employees may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale the Adviser recommends to the Funds. Actions with respect to securities of the same kind may be the same as or different from the action that the Adviser, or any of its affiliates, or any of their partners, directors, officers, stockholders or employees or any member of their families may take with respect to the same securities. Moreover, the Adviser may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of the Adviser's (or its affiliates') partners, directors, officers or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which the Adviser or any of its affiliates or partners, directors, officers and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. In addition to its various policies and procedures designed to address these issues, the Adviser includes disclosure regarding these matters to its clients in both its Form ADV and investment advisory agreements.

The Adviser, its affiliates or their partners, directors, officers or employees similarly serve or may serve other entities that operate in the same or related lines of business, including accounts managed by an investment adviser affiliated with the Adviser. Accordingly, these individuals may have obligations to investors in those entities or funds or to other clients, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of the Fund. As a result, the Adviser will face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to the Funds and other funds and clients. In order to enable such affiliates to fulfill their fiduciary duties to each of the clients for which they have responsibility, the Adviser will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, pursuant to policies and procedures adopted by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates that are designed to manage potential conflicts of interest, which may, subject to applicable regulatory constraints, involve pro rata co-investment by the Funds and such other clients or may involve a rotation of opportunities among the Funds and such other clients. To mitigate any actual or perceived conflicts of interest, allocation of limited offering securities (such as IPOs and registered secondary offerings) to principal accounts that do not include third party investors may only be made after all other client account orders for the security have been filled. However, there can be no assurance that such policies and procedures will in every case ensure fair and equitable allocations of investment opportunities, particularly when considered in hindsight.

The Adviser and its affiliates have both subjective and objective procedures and policies in place designed to manage potential conflicts of interest involving clients so that, for example, investment opportunities are allocated in a fair and equitable manner among the Funds and such other clients. An investment opportunity that is suitable for multiple clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may not be capable of being shared among some or all of such clients due to the limited scale of the opportunity or other factors, including regulatory restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's or its affiliates' efforts to allocate any particular investment opportunity fairly among all clients for whom such opportunity is

appropriate will result in an allocation of all or part of such opportunity to the Fund. Not all conflicts of interest can be expected to be resolved in favor of the Fund.

The table below sets forth the advisory fees paid by the Merger Arbitrage Fund, as well as any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, for the fiscal period:

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016¹
Gross Advisory Fee	\$78,594
Fee Waiver²	\$(204,077)
Net Advisory Fee	\$(125,483)

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

² HCMFA had contractually agreed to limit the total annual fund operating expenses of the Fund to 1.50% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund through May 1, 2018.

The table below sets forth the advisory fees paid by the Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, as well as any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, for the past three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Gross Advisory Fee	\$4,451,860	\$6,001,605	\$7,803,265
Fee Waiver¹	\$(1,754,419)	\$132,612	\$(112,247)
Net Advisory Fee	\$2,697,441	\$6,134,217	\$7,691,018

¹ HCMFA had contractually agreed to limit the total annual fund operating expenses of the Fund to 0.95% of average daily net assets attributable to any class of the Fund through October 31, 2016.

The table below sets forth the advisory fees paid by Long/Short Equity Fund, as well as any fee waiver, for the past three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Gross Advisory Fee	\$18,686,241	\$20,684,901	\$22,525,348
Fee Waiver¹	\$(10,381,245)	\$(11,491,612)	\$(12,555,300)
Net Advisory Fee	\$8,304,996	\$9,193,289	\$9,970,048

¹ Effective October 31, 2016, HCMFA contractually agreed to waive 1.25% of the Fund's management fee. This fee waiver will continue through at least October 31, 2017, and may not be terminated prior to this date without the action or consent of the Fund's Board. Prior to October 17, 2013, HCMFA voluntarily waived 1.25% of the Fund's management fee.

The table below sets forth the advisory fees paid by Long/Short Healthcare Fund, as well as any fee waiver, for the past three fiscal years:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Gross Advisory Fee	\$5,962,673	\$4,520,807	\$1,259,064
Fee Waiver	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Advisory Fee	\$5,962,673	\$4,520,807	\$1,259,064

As the Opportunistic Credit Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014, the table below sets forth the advisory fees paid by the HSSF Predecessor Fund, as well as any fee

waivers and/or expense reimbursements, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 and the advisory fees paid by the Opportunistic Credit Fund, as well as any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2016:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014 ¹
Gross Advisory Fee	\$732,840	\$483,699	\$21,010
Fee Waiver	\$(388,222)	\$(501,010)	\$(21,010)
Net Advisory Fee	\$344,618	\$(17,311)	\$0

¹ HCMFA agreed to voluntarily waive all of its advisory fees for the HSSF Predecessor Fund effective May 1, 2012.

INFORMATION REGARDING PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The portfolio managers of Floating Rate Opportunities Fund are Mark Okada and Chris Mawn. The following tables provide information about funds and accounts, other than the Fund, for which each portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management.

As of June 30, 2016, Mark Okada managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$11.59	1	\$11.59
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

As of June 30, 2016, Chris Mawn managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$391.29	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

The portfolio managers of Long/Short Equity Fund are Jonathan Lamensdorf and Michael McLochlin. The following tables provide information about funds and accounts, other than the Fund, for which the portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management.

As of June 30, 2016, Jonathan Lamensdorf managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$26.88	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

As of June 30, 2016, Michael McLochlin managed the following other client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

The portfolio manager of Long/Short Healthcare Fund is Michael D. Gregory. The following table provides information about funds and accounts, other than the Fund, for which the portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management.

As of June 30, 2016, Michael D. Gregory managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	5	\$286.71	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

The portfolio managers of the Opportunistic Credit Fund are James Dondero and Trey Parker. The following tables provide information about funds and accounts, other than the Fund, for which the portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management.

As of June 30, 2016, James Dondero managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	7	\$1,667.06	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$451.15	2	\$451.15
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

As of June 30, 2016, Trey Parker managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	3	\$632.60	2	\$533.03
Other Accounts:	3	\$737.99	1	\$132.24

The portfolio managers of Merger Arbitrage Fund are James Dondero and Jonathan Lamensdorf. The following tables provide information about funds and accounts, other than the Fund, for which the portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management.

As of December 31, 2016, James Dondero managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	8	\$1,762.27	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$505.88	2	\$505.88
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

As of December 31, 2016, Jonathan Lamensdorf managed the following client accounts:

<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance- Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance- Based Advisory Fee (millions)</u>
Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$504.98	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

Compensation Structure – HCMFA

HCMFA's financial arrangements with its portfolio managers, its competitive compensation and its career path emphasis at all levels reflect the value senior management places on key resources. Compensation may include a variety of components and may vary from year to year based on a number of factors, including the pre-tax relative performance of a portfolio manager's underlying account, the pre-tax combined performance of the portfolio manager's underlying accounts, and the pre-tax relative performance of the portfolio manager's underlying accounts measured against other employees. The principal components of compensation include a base salary, a discretionary bonus, various retirement benefits and one or more of the incentive compensation programs established by HCMFA, such as its "Short-Term Incentive Plan" and its "Long-Term Incentive Plan," described below.

Base compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base compensation based on their seniority and/or their position with HCMFA, which may include the amount of assets supervised and other management roles within HCMFA. Base compensation is determined by

taking into account current industry norms and market data to ensure that HCMFA pays a competitive base compensation.

Discretionary compensation. In addition to base compensation, portfolio managers may receive discretionary compensation, which can be a substantial portion of total compensation. Discretionary compensation can include a discretionary cash bonus paid to recognize specific business contributions and to ensure that the total level of compensation is competitive with the market, as well as participation in incentive plans, including one or more of the following:

Short-Term Incentive Plan—The purpose of this plan is to attract and retain the highest quality employees for positions of substantial responsibility, and to provide additional incentives to a select group of management or highly-compensated employees of HCMFA in order to promote the success of HCMFA.

Long-Term Incentive Plan—The purpose of this plan is to create positive morale and teamwork, to attract and retain key talent and to encourage the achievement of common goals. This plan seeks to reward participating employees based on the increased value of HCMFA.

Because each person's compensation is based on his or her individual performance, HCMFA does not have a typical percentage split among base salary, bonus and other compensation. Senior portfolio managers who perform additional management functions may receive additional compensation in these other capacities. Compensation is structured such that key professionals benefit from remaining with HCMFA.

Conflicts of Interest – HCMFA

Because each portfolio manager manages other accounts, including accounts that may pay higher fees, potential conflicts of interest exist, including potential conflicts between the investment strategy of a Fund and the investment strategy of the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and potential conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between a Fund and the other accounts. HCMFA has policies and procedures in place that are reasonably designed to mitigate these conflicts of interest, which are also described below.

HCMFA and/or its general partner, limited partners, officers, affiliates and employees provide investment advice to other parties and manage other accounts and private investment vehicles similar to the Funds. For the purposes of this section, the term "Highland" shall include HCMFA and its affiliated investment advisors, including Highland Capital Management, L.P. and all affiliates listed on its Form ADV, as filed with the SEC June 28, 2016 (CRD No. 149653). In connection with such other investment management activities, HCMFA and/or its general partner, limited partners, officers, affiliates and employees may decide to invest the funds of one or more other accounts or recommend the investment of funds by other parties, rather than a Fund's monies, in a particular security or strategy. In addition, HCMFA and such other persons will determine the allocation of funds from a Fund and such other accounts to investment strategies and techniques on whatever basis they consider appropriate or desirable in their sole and absolute discretion.

HCMFA has built a professional working environment, a firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. HCMFA has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all

client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, HCMFA furnishes advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Funds, and HCMFA may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts that have performance or higher fees paid to HCMFA or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees) that may be the same as or different from those made to the Fund. In addition, HCMFA, its affiliates and any of their partners, directors, officers, stockholders or employees may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale HCMFA recommends to the Funds. Actions with respect to securities of the same kind may be the same as or different from the action that HCMFA, or any of its affiliates, or any of their partners, directors, officers, stockholders or employees or any member of their families may take with respect to the same securities. Moreover, HCMFA may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of HCMFA's (or its affiliates') partners, directors, officers or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which HCMFA or any of its affiliates or partners, directors, officers and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. In addition to its various policies and procedures designed to address these issues, HCMFA includes disclosure regarding these matters to its clients in both its Form ADV and investment advisory agreements.

HCMFA, its affiliates or their partners, directors, officers or employees similarly serve or may serve other entities that operate in the same or related lines of business. Accordingly, these individuals may have obligations to investors in those entities or funds or to other clients, the fulfillment of which might not be in the best interests of the Fund. As a result, HCMFA will face conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities to the Funds and other funds and clients. In order to enable such affiliates to fulfill their fiduciary duties to each of the clients for which they have responsibility, HCMFA will endeavor to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner which may, subject to applicable regulatory constraints, involve pro rata co-investment by the Funds and such other clients or may involve a rotation of opportunities among the Funds and such other clients.

Conflicts may arise in cases when clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more clients own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other clients may own public securities of the same issuer. In addition, one or more clients may invest in securities, or other financial instruments, of an issuer that are senior or junior to securities, or financial instruments, of the same issuer that are held by or acquired for, one or more other clients. For example, if such issuer encounters financial problems, decisions related to such securities (such as over the terms of any workout or proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants) may raise conflicts of interests. In such a distressed situation, a client holding debt securities of the issuer may be better served by a liquidation of the issuer in which it may be paid in full, whereas a client holding equity securities of the issuer might prefer a reorganization that holds the potential to create value for the equity holders. In the event of conflicting interests within an issuer's capital structure, Highland will generally pursue the strategy that Highland believes will maximize value for Highland accounts overall (without regard to the nature of the accounts involved or fees received from such accounts). This strategy may be recommended by one or more Highland investment professionals. A single person may represent more than one part of an issuer's capital structure. The recommended course of action will be presented to the conflicts committee for final determination as to how to proceed, Highland may elect, but is not required, to assign different teams to make recommendations for different parts of the capital structure as the conflicts committee determines in its discretion. In the event any Highland personnel serve on the board of the subject company, they generally recuse themselves from voting on any board

matter with respect to a transaction that has an asymmetrical impact on the capital structure. Highland personnel board members may still make recommendations to the conflicts committee. If any such persons are also on the conflicts committee, they may recuse themselves from the committee's determination. A Portfolio Manager with respect to any applicable Highland registered investment company clients ("Retail Accounts") participates in such discussions, but makes an independent determination as to which course of action he or she determines is in the best interest of the applicable Retail Accounts. Highland may use external counsel for guidance and assistance.

HCMFA and its affiliates have both subjective and objective procedures and policies in place designed to manage potential conflicts of interest involving clients so that, for example, investment opportunities are allocated in a fair and equitable manner among the Funds and such other clients. An investment opportunity that is suitable for multiple clients of HCMFA and its affiliates may not be capable of being shared among some or all of such clients due to the limited scale of the opportunity or other factors, including regulatory restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that HCMFA's or its affiliates' efforts to allocate any particular investment opportunity fairly among all clients for whom such opportunity is appropriate will result in an allocation of all or part of such opportunity to the Funds. Not all conflicts of interest can be expected to be resolved in favor of the Funds.

Another type of conflict may arise if HCMFA causes one client account of an affiliated advisor to buy a security and another client account to sell or short the same security. Currently, such opposing positions are generally not permitted within the same account without prior trade approval by the Chief Compliance Officer. However, a portfolio manager may enter into opposing positions for different clients to the extent each such client has a different investment objective and each such position is consistent with the investment objective of the applicable client. In addition, transactions in investments by one or more affiliated client accounts may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of other client accounts.

Because certain client accounts may have investment objectives, strategies or legal, contractual, tax or other requirements that differ (such as the need to take tax losses, realize profits, raise cash, diversification, etc.), an affiliated advisor may purchase, sell or continue to hold securities for certain client accounts contrary to other recommendations. In addition, an affiliated advisor may be permitted to sell securities or instruments short for certain client accounts and may not be permitted to do so for other affiliated client accounts.

Ownership of Securities

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities of the Merger Arbitrage Fund beneficially owned by each portfolio manager. This information is provided as of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Name of Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Manager
James D. Dondero ¹	Merger Arbitrage Fund	Over \$1,000,000
Jonathan Lamensdorf	Merger Arbitrage Fund	None

¹ Mr. Dondero controls HCM. Through his control of HCM, Mr. Dondero may be viewed as having voting and dispositive power over all of the shares of Merger Arbitrage Fund's common stock directly owned by HCM.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities of the Funds (other than the Merger Arbitrage Fund) beneficially owned by each portfolio manager. This information is provided as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Name of Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities Beneficially Owned by Portfolio Manager¹
Mark Okada	Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Chris Mawn	Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Jonathan Lamensdorf	Long/Short Equity Fund	Over \$1,000,000
Michael McLochlin	Long/Short Equity Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Michael D. Gregory	Long/Short Healthcare Fund	\$100,001 - \$500,000
James D. Dondero	Opportunistic Credit Fund	Over \$1,000,000
Trey Parker	Opportunistic Credit Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000

¹ Messrs. Mawn's, Gregory's and Parker's beneficial ownership of these shares includes the value of deferred compensation payments that are determined as if the amount had been invested, as of the date awarded, in shares of the respective Fund.

ADMINISTRATOR/SUB-ADMINISTRATOR

HCMFA provides administration services to the Funds, other than the Opportunistic Credit Fund, for a monthly administration fee, computed and accrued daily, at an annual rate of 0.20% of each Fund's Average Daily Managed Assets. In such capacity, HCMFA generally assists each Fund in all aspects of its administration and operations. Under a separate sub-administration agreement, HCMFA has delegated certain administrative functions, as of January 14, 2013, to State Street, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, and pays State Street a portion of the fee it receives from the Fund. Under the sub-administration agreement, State Street has agreed to provide corporate secretarial services; prepare and file various reports with the appropriate regulatory agencies; assist in preparing various materials required by the SEC; and prepare various materials required by any state securities commission having jurisdiction over the Funds.

The table below sets forth the administration fees paid by the Merger Arbitrage Fund, as well as any fee waiver or reimbursement, for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	
Gross Administration Fee	\$0
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement	\$0
Net Administration Fee	\$0

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

The table below sets forth the administration fees paid by the Funds (other than the Merger Arbitrage Fund), as well as any fee waiver or reimbursement, for the past three fiscal

years.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund			
Gross Administration Fee	\$1,369,803	\$1,848,193	\$2,401,632
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Administration Fee	\$1,369,803	\$1,848,193	\$2,401,632
Long/Short Equity Fund			
Gross Administration Fee	\$1,660,999	\$1,838,658	\$1,979,740
Fee Waiver/Reimbursement	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Administration Fee	\$1,660,999	\$1,838,658	\$1,979,740
Long/Short Healthcare Fund			
Gross Administration Fee	\$1,192,534	\$ 904,162	\$ 251,809
Fee Waiver	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Administration Fee	\$1,192,534	\$ 904,162	\$ 251,809

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 for all Funds except Merger Arbitrage Fund, HCMFA or its affiliates, as applicable, paid \$499,201, \$537,989 and \$440,087, respectively, to State Street for its services as sub-administrator. For the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016 for Merger Arbitrage Fund, HCMFA or its affiliates, as applicable, paid \$1,959 to State Street for its services as sub-administrator.

With respect to the Opportunistic Credit Fund, the Trust has entered into an administration agreement with State Street, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 and pays State Street a fee for administration services. State Street has agreed to provide corporate secretarial services; prepare and file various reports with the appropriate regulatory agencies; assist in preparing various materials required by the SEC; and prepare various materials required by any state securities commission having jurisdiction over the Fund. HCMFA generally assists in all aspects of the Trust's administration and operations and furnishes offices, necessary facilities, equipment and personnel.

The table below sets forth the administration fees paid by Opportunistic Credit Fund, as well as any fee waiver or reimbursement, for the past three fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Opportunistic Credit Fund			
Gross Administration Fee	\$24,319	\$15,621	\$0
Fee Waiver ¹	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Administration Fee	\$24,319	\$15,621	\$0

¹ The Opportunistic Credit Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014.

UNDERWRITER

Shares of each Fund are offered for sale on a continuous basis through the Funds' principal underwriter, HCFD, 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201, an affiliate of the Adviser. Prior to April 1, 2014, Foreside Funds Distributors LLC., 400 Berwyn Park, 899 Cassatt Road, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312 ("Foreside.") served as the principal underwriter for Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund. Foreside and HCFD are collectively referred to as the "Underwriter". HCFD will use all reasonable efforts in connection with distribution of shares of the Funds.

The Funds have agreed to pay all expenses in connection with registration of their shares with the SEC, auditing and filing fees in connection with registration of their shares under the various state blue sky laws, the cost of preparation of the Prospectus and other expenses.

The Underwriter was paid the following aggregate commissions on sales of Class A Shares and Class C Shares of the Merger Arbitrage Funds during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	
Class A Shares	\$836.82
Class C Shares	\$0

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

The Underwriter was paid the following aggregate commissions on sales of Class A Shares and Class C Shares of the Funds (other than the Merger Arbitrage Fund) during the past three fiscal years.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund			
Class A Shares	\$21,676	\$12,140	\$ 22,850
Class C Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0
Long/Short Equity Fund			
Class A Shares	\$18,133	\$10,203	\$ 14,303
Class C Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0
Long/Short Healthcare Fund			
Class A Shares	\$118,975	\$153,384	\$ 46,812
Class C Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0
Opportunistic Credit Fund¹			
Class A Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0
Class C Shares	\$0	\$0	\$0

¹ The Opportunistic Credit Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014. The HSSF Predecessor Fund did not pay any commissions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

HCMFA performs certain services and incurs certain expenses with respect to the promotion and distribution of Fund shares. The Underwriter pays HCMFA for promotion and distribution expenses incurred by it in respect of the Funds (“service payments”). Such service payments are made out of commissions retained by the Underwriter after it has first been paid its own compensation and been reimbursed for its own expenses (including amounts paid by the Underwriter to financial intermediaries in connection with sales of the Funds) (“underwriter concessions”), provided that in no event shall the Underwriter be required to use in excess of 50% of the underwriter concessions retained by the Underwriter to make such service payments. During some periods, underwriter concessions received by the Underwriter may be insufficient to pay HCMFA fully for its promotional and distribution expenses. In such cases, the Underwriter agrees to pay such service payments to the extent of the available underwriter concessions and pay the balance of such service payments as the Underwriter receives underwriter concessions in future periods.

Effective May 2, 2013 for the Floating Rate Opportunities Fund, the Underwriter pays Financial Advisors the following increased cumulative commissions for purchases of \$500,000 or more of Class A shares: 1.00% for amounts less than \$5 million, 0.40% for amounts greater than or equal to \$5 million but less than \$25 million and 0.25% for amounts greater than or equal to \$25 million. The terms and conditions with respect to CDSCs and brokerage commissions for Class A Shares purchased prior to May 2, 2013 are unchanged.

Effective April 21, 2014 for the Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund, the Underwriter pays Financial Advisors the following increased cumulative commissions for purchases of \$500,000 or more of Class A shares: 1.00% for amounts less than \$5 million, 0.40% for amounts greater than or equal to \$5 million but less than \$25 million and 0.25% for amounts greater than or equal to \$25 million. The terms and conditions with respect to CDSCs and brokerage commissions for Class A Shares purchased prior to April 21, 2014 are unchanged.

In addition, effective April 21, 2014, Class A Shares of Long/Short Equity Fund and Long/Short Healthcare Fund bought without an initial sales charge in accounts aggregating \$500,000 or more at the time of purchase are subject to a 1.00% CDSC if the shares are sold within eighteen months of purchase.

The following table shows the amount of service payments paid by the Underwriter to HCMFA during the past three fiscal years.

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	\$0

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016. The Underwriter did not pay fees to HCMFA with respect to the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund (which commenced operations on January 20, 2015) during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	\$0	\$0	\$11,641
Long/Short Equity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$3,274
Long/Short Healthcare Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,266

Opportunistic Credit Fund¹	\$0	\$0	N/A
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¹ The Opportunistic Credit Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014. The Underwriter did not pay fees to HCMFA with respect to the HSSF Predecessor Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE FEE PLAN

The Distribution and Service Fee Plan (the “Plan”) requires the payment of a monthly service fee and distribution fee to the Underwriter.

For Long/Short Equity Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund and Merger Arbitrage Fund, the Plan requires the payment of (i) a monthly service fee at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A Shares and 0.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares and (ii) a distribution fee at the annual rates of 0.10% of the average daily net assets of its Class A Shares and 0.75% of the average daily net assets of its Class C Shares.

For Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund, the Plan requires the payment of (i) a monthly service fee to the Underwriter at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A Shares and 0.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class C Shares and (ii) a distribution fee at the annual rates of 0.10% of the average daily net assets of its Class A Shares and 0.60% of the average daily net assets of its Class C Shares, if any.

The Underwriter may pay all or a portion of these fees to Financial Advisors whose clients own shares of the Fund. The Trustees of the Funds have concluded, in the exercise of their reasonable business judgment and in light of their fiduciary duties, that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Plan will benefit the Funds and their shareholders. For instance, asset growth resulting from the Plan can be expected to benefit each Fund’s shareholders through the realization of economies of scale and potentially lower expense levels.

The Underwriter may pay certain Financial Advisors whose clients own shares of a Fund monthly distribution fees with respect to a given share class at a rate greater than that set forth above, so long as the total payments paid by the Fund to the Underwriter for each share class under a Plan for distribution fees do not exceed the stated percentages. In the event that there are insufficient assets in the Plan to make a contractually required payment to a Financial Advisor, the Adviser has agreed to pay such Financial Advisor at its own expense out of its own financial resources. See “Shareowner Guide – How to Invest in the Highland Funds—Distribution and Service Fees” in the Funds’ Prospectus for additional information on “revenue sharing” payments. The Underwriter and the Adviser will not agree to make distribution payments to Financial Advisors from assets of the Plan in an amount exceeding the Distribution Fees noted above with respect to each Share class. Any shareholder purchasing shares of a Fund through a Financial Advisor should check with the Financial Advisor to determine the distribution fees it is receiving.

The following table sets forth the distribution fees and service fees paid by the Merger Arbitrage Fund to the Underwriter for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016 Distribution and Service Fees
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016 Distribution and Service Fees
Class A	\$34
Class C	\$75

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

The following table sets forth the distribution fees and service fees paid by the Funds (other than Merger Arbitrage Fund) to the Underwriter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016 Distribution and Service Fees
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	
Class A	\$621,656
Class C	\$2,184,873
Long/Short Equity Fund	
Class A	\$241,045
Class C	\$593,680
Long/Short Healthcare Fund	
Class A	\$497,542
Class C	\$805,296
Opportunistic Credit Fund	
Class A	\$19,668
Class C	\$1,623

During the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016, the Underwriter incurred the following expenses on behalf of the Merger Arbitrage Fund in connection with distributions under the Plan.

	Advertising	Printing and Mailing of Prospectus to other than Current Shareholders	Compensation to Underwriters	Compensation to Broker-Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Interest, Carrying or other Financing Charges
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹						
Class A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5.52	\$0	\$0
Class C	\$0.04	\$0.02	\$0	\$0	\$0.46	\$0

¹ Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Underwriter incurred the following expenses on behalf of the Funds (other than the Merger Arbitrage Fund) in connection with distributions under the Plan.

	Advertising	Printing and Mailing of Prospectus to other than Current Shareholders	Compensation to Underwriters	Compensation to Broker-Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Interest, Carrying or other Financing Charges
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund						
Class A	\$12,926	\$16,132	\$0	\$527,445	\$117,410	\$0
Class C	\$96,441	\$57,237	\$0	\$2,061,680	\$184,930	\$0
Long/Short Equity Fund						
Class A	\$2,728	\$7,088	\$0	\$181,410	\$49,817	\$0
Class C	\$73,366	\$23,348	\$0	\$443,171	\$56,059	\$0
Long/Short Healthcare Fund						
Class A	\$9,800	\$16,137	\$0	\$367,280	\$104,324	\$0
Class C	\$95,857	\$31,780	\$0	\$391,616	\$78,310	\$0
Opportunistic Credit Fund						
Class A	\$32	\$0	\$0	\$19,985	\$309	\$0
Class C	\$137	\$0	\$0	\$33	\$165	\$0

TRANSFER AGENT AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT

Boston Financial Data Services Inc. (“BFDS”), located at 2000 Crown Colony Drive Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-09534, serves as the transfer agent and dividend paying agent of the Funds’ investments. As transfer agent, BFDS is responsible for processing purchase and redemption requests and crediting dividends to the accounts of shareholders of a Fund. For its services, BFDS receives monthly fees charged to a Fund, plus certain charges for securities transactions.

CUSTODIAN

State Street, located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, is the custodian for the Funds. State Street is responsible for holding all securities, other investments and cash, receiving and paying for securities purchased, delivering against payment securities sold, receiving and collecting income from investments, making all payments covering expenses and performing other administrative duties, all as directed by authorized persons. State Street does not exercise any supervisory function in such matters as purchase and sale of portfolio securities, payment of dividends or payment of expenses.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds is KPMG LLP, located at Two Financial Center, 60 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111. The independent registered public accounting firm audits and reports on the annual financial statements, reviews certain regulatory reports and U.S. federal income tax returns, and performs other professional accounting, auditing and tax services when engaged to do so.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Selection of Broker-Dealers; Order Placement

Subject to the overall review of the Funds' Board, the Adviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities and other portfolio holdings of the Funds, for selecting the broker or dealer to be used and for negotiating any commission rates paid. In underwritten offerings, securities usually are purchased at a fixed price that includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. On occasion, certain money market instruments may be purchased directly from an issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid.

The Adviser and its affiliates manage other accounts, including private funds and individual accounts that invest in Fund investments. Although investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of such other accounts, investments of the type the Funds may make also may be made on behalf of such other accounts. When a Fund and one or more other accounts is prepared to invest in, or desires to dispose of, the same investment, available investments or opportunities for each are allocated in a manner believed by the Adviser to be equitable over time. The Adviser may (but is not obligated to) aggregate orders, which may include orders for accounts in which the Adviser or its affiliates have an interest, to purchase and sell securities to obtain favorable execution or lower brokerage commissions, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Although the Adviser believes that, over time, the potential benefits of participating in volume transactions and negotiating lower transaction costs should benefit all participating accounts, in some cases these activities may adversely affect the price paid or received or the size of the position obtained by or disposed of for the Funds. Where trades are aggregated, the investments or proceeds, as well as the expenses incurred, will be allocated by the Adviser in a manner designed to be equitable and consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duty to the Funds and its other clients (including its duty to seek to obtain best execution of client trades).

Commission Rates; Brokerage and Research Services

The Adviser seeks to obtain "best execution," considering the execution price and overall commission costs paid and other factors. The Adviser routes its orders to various broker-dealers for execution at its discretion. Factors involved in selecting brokerage firms include the size, type and difficulty of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved, the quality of service, the quality of research and investment information provided and the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities. Within the framework of the policy of obtaining the most favorable price and efficient execution, the Adviser does consider "brokerage and research services" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) provided by brokers who effect portfolio transactions with the Adviser or the Funds. "Brokerage and research services" are services that brokerage houses customarily provide to institutional investors and include statistical and economic data and research reports on particular issuers and industries.

In addition, the investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Adviser relating to each Fund authorizes the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, in selecting brokers or dealers to execute a particular transaction and in evaluating the best overall terms available, to consider the brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) provided to the Fund and/or other accounts over which the Adviser or its affiliates exercise investment discretion. The

fees under the investment advisory agreement relating to a Fund will not be reduced by reason of the Fund's receiving brokerage and research services. Such services include analyses and reports regarding issuers, industries, economic trends, portfolio strategy, and may effect securities transactions and perform certain functions related thereto. In addition, such services may include advice concerning the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities and the availability of particular securities or buyers or sellers of securities. The research services received from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of a Fund may be useful to the Adviser in servicing that Fund as well as all of the Adviser's accounts and not all of these services may be used in connection with the particular Fund or Funds generating the commissions. Consistent with limits established by the Federal securities laws, a Fund may pay broker-dealer commissions for agency transactions that exceed the amount of commissions charged by other broker-dealers in recognition of their research and brokerage services.

The following tables show the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds over the past three fiscal years. Variations in the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Funds from year to year may result from changing asset levels, market conditions or changes in the Adviser's outlook.

	Fiscal Period Ended December 31, 2016
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	\$64,643

¹ Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
Floating Rate Opportunities Fund	\$86,014	\$77,851	\$150,618
Long/Short Equity Fund	\$6,290,261	\$5,072,409	\$4,987,064
Long/Short Healthcare Fund	\$12,877,332	\$4,357,147	\$1,698,981
Opportunistic Credit Fund¹	\$10,793	\$11,932	N/A

¹ The Fund commenced operations on July 1, 2014.

The following table shows the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid to firms that provided research and brokerage services and the approximate dollar amount of transactions involved during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

Fund	Commissions Paid to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services	Total Amount of Transactions to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services
Merger Arbitrage Fund¹	\$64,643	\$247,130,184

¹ The Merger Arbitrage Fund commenced operations on August 19, 2016.

The following table shows the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid to each firm that provided research and brokerage services obtained in compliance with Section 28(e) of the

Exchange Act and the approximate dollar amount of transactions involved during the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

Broker	Commissions Paid to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services	Total Amount of Transactions to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services
Auerbach Grayson & Co.	\$22,856	\$28,375,298
Barclays Capital Inc.	\$17,674	\$105,256,783
Goldman Sachs	\$9,765	\$67,616,051
Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc.	\$3,930	\$24,140,994
Sanford C. Bernstein and Co.	\$3,723	\$11,737,966
Interactive Brokers	\$2,129	\$5,845,396
MKM Partners LLC	\$1,155	\$834,221
Liquidnet, Inc.	\$1,041	\$301,145
BTIG-BASS TRADING	\$843	\$1,020,574
Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.	\$478	\$312,529
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	\$355	\$860,300
FBR Investments	\$345	\$419,557
Knight Equity Markets, LP	\$116	\$181,253
Jefferies & Company, Inc.	\$93	\$117,117
SG Cowen & Co., LLC	\$50	\$109
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$49	\$54,765
Citibank, N.A.	\$35	\$45,876
RBC Capital Markets	\$2	\$3,422
Raymond James and Associates	\$2	\$3,755
Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated	\$2	\$3,071

The following table shows the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid to firms that provided research and brokerage services and the approximate dollar amount of transactions involved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Funds that are not listed paid no brokerage commissions to firms that provided such services.

Fund	Commissions Paid to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services	Total Amount of Transactions to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services
Long/Short Equity Fund	\$4,321,488	\$11,518,670,266
Long/Short Healthcare Fund	\$11,251,969	\$16,610,443,693
Opportunistic Credit Fund	\$10,793	\$6,236,432

The following table shows the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid to each firm that provided research and brokerage services obtained in compliance with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act and the approximate dollar amount of transactions involved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Broker	Commissions Paid to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services	Total Amount of Transactions to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services
Bank of America Merrill Lynch	\$1,871,119	\$3,415,874,016
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	\$1,693,081	\$4,269,583,033
Goldman Sachs	\$1,509,060	\$4,879,441,758
Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	\$804,931	\$271,481,778
Barclays Capital Inc.	\$761,773	\$1,695,269,375
Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc.	\$729,743	\$577,804,911
Jefferies & Company, Inc.	\$479,228	\$326,160,046
Leerink Swann & Co., Inc.	\$613,397	\$742,869,964
Citibank, N.A.	\$315,898	\$330,241,254
Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch	\$309,691	\$346,714,878
Raymond James and Associates	\$248,145	\$309,227,678
RBC Capital Markets	\$224,029	\$277,951,836
SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc.	\$209,952	\$261,242,066
Stifel Nicolaus	\$205,790	\$277,923,870
Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated	\$181,547	\$204,962,960
Wells Fargo Securities LLC	\$178,170	\$187,008,541
Stephens Inc.	\$166,772	\$236,057,449
KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc.	\$148,336	\$198,340,875
ISI Group, Inc.	\$121,980	\$125,347,993
SG Cowen & Co., LLC	\$248,100	\$32,235,832
Sanford C. Bernstein and Co.	\$177,662	\$867,576,908
Guggenheim	\$162,326	\$202,088,123
Piper Jaffray & Co.	\$154,706	\$132,978,674
Sandler O'Neill & Partners, LP	\$153,467	\$120,445,920
Tudor Pickering	\$138,519	\$109,141,092
JMP Securities LLC	\$131,620	\$150,257,227
William Blair & Company LLC	\$130,014	\$149,627,538
Keefe Bruyette and Woods Inc.	\$127,599	\$101,113,604
BMO Capital Markets	\$116,960	\$137,295,644
FBR Investments	\$78,911	\$42,051,582
Wolfe Research	\$69,122	\$82,615,312
Height Securities, LLC	\$61,988	\$74,689,240
Liquidnet, Inc.	\$663,666	\$1,352,379,837
Knight Equity Markets, LP	\$440,555	\$1,033,230,690
MKM Partners LLC	\$439,174	\$594,666,747
BTIG-BASS TRADING	\$414,253	\$566,066,311
Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.	\$376,904	\$566,016,048
Wallachbeth Capital LLC	\$323,945	\$2,689,324,305
E D & F Man	\$101,375	\$93,221
Janney Montgomery	\$62,176	\$95,155,996
Macro Risk Advisors	\$53,125	\$98,271
Auerbach Grayson & Co.	\$48,043	\$72,739,884
Stuart Frankel	\$17,239	\$25,603,113
Jones and Associates Inc.	\$8,578	\$8,492,539
Maxim Group LLC	\$4,777	\$4,586,661
Luminex	\$269	\$3,251,812

Broker	Commissions Paid to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services	Total Amount of Transactions to Firms for Brokerage and Research Services
Interactive Brokers	\$5,294	\$7,581,193
BB&T Investment Services, Inc.	\$25,728	\$10,337,009
Cap1	\$25,239	\$22,827,059
Longbow Research	\$24,845	\$47,681,413
Stuart Frankel	\$17,239	\$25,603,113
CRT Capital Group LLC	\$9,208	\$4,022,012
Canaccord Adams	\$8,987	\$6,473,265
ITG Inc.	\$2,917	\$8,977,773

Certain Affiliations

The Funds, HCMFA and HCFD are currently affiliated with NexBank Securities, Inc. (“NexBank”), a FINRA member broker-dealer that is indirectly controlled by the principals of HCMFA and HCFD. Absent an exemption from the SEC or other regulatory relief, the Funds are generally precluded from effecting certain principal transactions with affiliated brokers. The Funds may utilize affiliated brokers for agency transactions, subject to compliance with policies and procedures adopted pursuant to the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder. These policies and procedures are designed to provide that commissions, fees or other remuneration received by any affiliated broker or its affiliates for agency transactions are reasonable and fair compared to the remuneration received by other brokers in comparable transactions.

The Funds did not pay any brokerage commissions on transactions with NexBank for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, 2015 or 2014. The HSSF Predecessor Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The Merger Arbitrage Fund did not pay any brokerage commissions on transactions with NexBank for its fiscal period ended December 31, 2016.

In addition, the Funds, HCMFA and HCFD, as outlined above, are affiliated with NexBank, which also does business as Barrier Advisors, NexBank SSB, a state chartered bank, and Governance Re Ltd. (“Governance Re”), an insurance company, both of which are indirectly controlled by the principals of HCMFA and HCFD. NexBank and Governance Re may offer certain services to portfolio companies whose securities, including loans, are owned by one or more registered investment companies advised by HCMFA (the “Portfolio Companies”). For example, NexBank SSB may provide agent services for Portfolio Companies under credit agreements pursuant to which a Fund may be a lender or may offer strategic, financial and operational advisory services to Portfolio Companies; and Governance Re may offer insurance services to the Portfolio Companies. NexBank, Governance Re and other affiliated service providers may receive fees from Portfolio Companies or other parties for services provided.

The Funds’ Board will, in accordance with specific procedures and policies adopted by the Board, review any investment or operational decisions that are brought to the attention of the Board and that may present potential conflicts of interest between HCMFA and the Fund.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNDS’ SHARES

Each Fund is a series of the Trust, a Delaware statutory trust formed on February 28, 2006. The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of its shares of beneficial interest in separate series and classes of each series. The Trust is not required to hold regular annual shareholder meetings, but may hold special meetings for consideration of proposals requiring shareholder approval, such as changing fundamental policies or upon the written request of 10% of the Trust's shares to replace its Trustees. The Trust's Board is authorized to classify or reclassify the unissued shares of the Trust into one or more separate series of shares representing a separate, additional investment portfolio or one or more separate classes of new or existing series. Each Fund currently offers Class A, Class C and Class Z Shares. Shares of all series will have identical voting rights, except where by law certain matters must be approved by the requisite proportion of the shares of the affected series. Each share of any class when issued has equal dividend, liquidation (see "Redemption of Shares") and voting rights within the class for which it was issued and each fractional share has those rights in proportion to the percentage that the fractional share represents a whole share. Shares will be voted in the aggregate except where otherwise required by law and except that each class of each series will vote separately on certain matters pertaining to its distribution and shareholder servicing arrangements.

There are no conversion or preemptive rights in connection with any shares of the Funds. All shares, when issued in accordance with the terms of the offering, will be fully paid and non-assessable. At the option of the shareholder, shares will be redeemed at net asset value ("NAV"), subject, however, in limited circumstances to a redemption fee or a CDSC, all as described in the applicable Prospectus.

The shares of the Funds have noncumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares of the Trust can elect 100% of the Trustees if the holders choose to do so, and, in that event, the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any person or persons to the Board. Unless specifically requested by an investor who is a shareholder of record, the Funds do not issue certificates evidencing their shares.

Description of the Trust

Under Delaware law, shareholders of a statutory trust shall have the same limitation of personal liability that is extended to stockholders of private corporations for profit organized under Delaware law, unless otherwise provided in the trust's governing instrument. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") provides that shareholders shall not be personally liable to any person in connection with any and all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, that at such time is owned or held by or for the account of a particular series. Moreover, the Declaration of Trust expressly provides that the shareholders shall have the same limitation of personal liability that is extended to shareholders of a private corporation for profit incorporated in the State of Delaware.

The Declaration of Trust provides that no Trustee, officer, employee or agent of the Trust or any series of the Trust shall be subject in such capacity to any personal liability whatsoever to any person, unless, as to liability to the Trust or its shareholders, the Trustees engaged in willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their offices.

The Trust shall continue without limitation of time subject to the provisions in the Declaration of Trust concerning termination by action of the Trustees, and without any vote of the Trust's shareholders, except as may be required under the 1940 Act.

Trust Matters

The Trust reserves the right to create and issue a number of series shares, in which case the shares of each series would participate equally in the earnings, dividends and assets of the particular series and would vote separately to approve investment advisory agreements or changes in fundamental investment policies, but shares of all series would vote together in the election or selection of Trustees and on any other matters as may be required by applicable law.

Upon liquidation of the Trust or any series, shareholders of the affected series would be entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of their respective series available for distribution to such shareholders.

Shareholder Approval

Other than elections of Trustees, which is by plurality, any matter for which shareholder approval is required by the 1940 Act requires the affirmative “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Fund(s) or the Trust at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval. For other matters, generally an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on such matter (assuming a quorum is present) shall be required for approval of such matter.

Information for Shareholders

All shareholder inquiries regarding administrative procedures, including the purchase and redemption of shares should be directed to: HCFD, 200 Crescent Court, Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75201. For assistance, call (877) 665-1287 or visit the Funds’ website at www.highlandfunds.com.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of March 31, 2017, the Trustees and officers of each Fund as a group owned less than 1% of the then outstanding shares of each class of shares of each Fund.

Control persons are presumed to control a Fund for purposes of voting on matters submitted to a vote of shareholders due to their beneficial ownership of 25% or more of a Fund’s outstanding voting securities. Unless otherwise noted, as of March 31, 2017, the only persons known by the Funds to own of record, or beneficially 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds were as follows:

Name and Address of Record Owner	Percent of Shares Held (%)
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	26.85%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	32.72%

OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	62.63%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND HIGHLAND GLOBAL ALLOCATION FUND 200 CRESCENT COURT, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75201	49.71%

A person who beneficially owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control may be presumed to control the Fund. A control person could potentially control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to a Fund's fundamental policies or terms of the investment advisory agreement with the Adviser.

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of any class of outstanding shares of a Fund. Unless otherwise noted, as of March 31, 2017, the only persons known by a Fund to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of its outstanding shares were as follows (certain of the investors below are believed to hold the indicated shares as nominee):

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	5,204,617.38	14.39%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	2,420,151.80	6.69%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0002	8,890,976.07	24.58%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	4,007,090.34	11.08%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC OMNIBUS CUSTOMER ACCOUNT ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 60 S 6 TH STREET #P08 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-4413	3,019,678.62	8.35%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS A WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	2,984,452.39	8.25%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	6,934,966.02	21.56%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	1,736,519.22	5.40%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0001	2,449,361.03	7.61%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS 101 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	2,576,628.37	8.01%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C LPL FINANCIAL OMNIBUS CUSTOMER ACCOUNT ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 4707 EXECUTIVE DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CA 92121-3091	1,683,741.49	5.23%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	6,102,803.59	18.97%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS C MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS ATTN: FUND ADMINISTRATION #97425 4800 DEER LAKE DR E FL 2 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6484	2,405,890.83	7.48%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS Z MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	18,758,552.27	40.12%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS Z NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	3,980,701.85	8.51%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS Z LPL FINANCIAL OMNIBUS CUSTOMER ACCOUNT ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 4707 EXECUTIVE DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CA 92121-3091	2,659,355.91	5.69%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS Z WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	5,625,427.91	12.03%
FLOATING RATE OPPORTUNITIES FUND – CLASS Z MITRA & CO FBO NG 480 PILGRIM WAY SUITE 1000 GREEN BAY WI, 54304-5280	3,086,328.09	6.60%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS A MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	377,296.20	13.37%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS A WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	313,194.52	11.10%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS A CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	710,513.09	25.17%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS C MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	608,041.97	20.21%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS C WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	645,096.57	21.45%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS C MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS ATTN: FUND ADMINISTRATION #97425 4800 DEER LAKE DR E FL 2 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6484	963,608.84	32.03%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	1,641,560.11	5.43%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	1,937,209.67	6.41%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	6,265,077.74	20.72%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS ATTN: FUND ADMINISTRATION #97425 4800 DEER LAKE DR E FL 2 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6484	2,581,919.72	8.54%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	7,759,621.82	25.66%
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND – CLASS Z BAND & CO C/O U.S. BANK N.A. P.O. BOX 1787 MILWAUKEE, WI 53201-1787	8,102,444.05	26.80%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS A MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	957,132.03	25.29%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS A NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	709,060.91	18.74%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS A PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0002	280,192.21	7.40%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS A WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	488,643.14	12.91%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS A CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	288,392.70	7.62%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS C MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	802,478.30	31.06%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS C NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	210,860.45	8.16%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS C PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0002	279,738.49	10.83%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS C CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	154,789.02	5.99%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS C WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	516,747.88	20.00%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS Z MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY, LLC 1 NEW YORK PLZ, FL 12 NEW YORK, NY 10004-1901	2,262,166.47	38.19%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS Z NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	704,779.11	11.90%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS Z WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMER 2801 MARKET STREET ST LOUIS, MO 63103-2523	1,030,782.36	17.40%
LONG/SHORT HEALTHCARE FUND – CLASS Z CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	754,753.48	12.74%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS A CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	1,051,406.66	59.29%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS A NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	144,516.92	8.15%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS A PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0001	416,111.44	23.46%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS C PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0001	168,974.16	26.65%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) YU ZHAO 13006 NE 3RD PL BELLEVUE, WA 98005-3320	68,965.52	10.88%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) YUNTONG ZHANG 1326 13F CHANGZHI RD WU HAO, BEIJING	34,722.22	5.48%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS Z NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 4 TH FLR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310-2010	1,711,195.20	10.47%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS Z CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC CUST ATTN: MUTUAL FUNDS DEPT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	10,683,975.84	65.39%
OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND – CLASS Z JEFFRIES LLC 431-00932-26 101 HUDSON ST FL 11 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07302-3915	1,191,420.01	7.29%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS A PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0001	11,959.27	19.48%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS A CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) LIN TAI NO 2 BLDG 24 ERLI ERQU BEIJING	26,663.43	43.43%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS A CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) JING ZHANG 1650 4 1501 PUDONG JINXIU RD SHANGHAI	21,827.02	35.55%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C PERSHING LLC 1 PERSHING PLZ JERSEY CITY, NJ 07399-0001	3,894.14	10.44%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) YONG ZOU 1110 TREVINA TERRACE SAN JOSE, CA 95120	7,083.93	19.00%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) YIMIN YANG RM 2802 N4 LANE 39 YINXIAO RD SHANGHAI	2,433.09	6.53%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) LI YUAN 19 ZHAOGONGDI XIHU DISTRICT HANGZHOU 310000	6,326.03	16.97%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) JIE LI 906 B DANJIANJIAYUAN DANDONG	3,894.84	10.45%

Name and Address	Outstanding Shares Held	Percentage of Class (%)
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) CHUNLING ZHANG 13016 SE 21ST PL BELLEVUE WA 98005-3933	4,870.92	13.06%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS C CETERA INVESTMENT SERVICES (FBO) HAIZHEN LI DOOR 4 UNIT 101 BLDG 10 NONGDA BEIJING	2,422.48	6.50%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS Z HIGHLAND GLOBAL ALLOCATION FUND 200 CRESCENT COURT, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75201	644,247.33	53.80%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS Z HIGHLAND LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND 200 CRESCENT COURT, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75201	293,864.39	24.54%
MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND – CLASS Z HIGHLAND PREMIER GROWTH EQUITY FUND 200 CRESCENT COURT, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75201	173,475.39	14.49%

PROGRAMS FOR REDUCING OR ELIMINATING SALES CHARGES

The following information supplements the discussion of methods for reducing or eliminating sales charges in the Class A and Class C Shares Prospectus. The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from a Fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or CDSC waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the Fund or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from a Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Shares purchased through certain financial intermediaries (a "Specified Intermediary") may be subject to different initial sales charges or the initial sales charge or CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances.**

Right of Accumulation (Class A Shares Only)

Reduced sales charges on Class A Shares of the Funds can be obtained by combining a current purchase with prior purchases of all classes of any Participating Funds (as defined in the Prospectus). The applicable sales charge is based on the combined total of:

1. the current purchase; and
2. the value at the public offering price at the close of business on the previous day of a Fund's and any Participating Fund's classes of shares held by the

shareholder, the shareholder's spouse or domestic partner or the shareholder's minor children.

The Underwriter and the shareholder's Financial Advisor must be promptly notified of each purchase that entitles a shareholder to a reduced sales charge. Such reduced sales charge will be applied upon confirmation of the shareholder's holdings by the Transfer Agent. The Funds may terminate or amend this Right of Accumulation at any time without notice.

Letter of Intent (Class A Shares Only)

Any person may qualify for reduced sales charges on purchases of Class A Shares of the Funds made within a 13-month period pursuant to a Letter of Intent ("Letter"). A shareholder may include, as an accumulation credit toward the completion of such Letter, the value of all shares (of any class) of any Participating Funds held by the shareholder on the date of the Letter. The value is determined at the public offering price on the date of the Letter. Purchases made through reinvestment of distributions do not count toward satisfaction of the Letter. Upon request, a Letter may reflect purchases within the previous 90 days.

During the term of a Letter, the Transfer Agent will hold shares in escrow to secure payment of the higher sales charge applicable to Class A Shares actually purchased if the terms of the Letter are not satisfied. Dividends and capital gains will be paid on all escrowed shares, and these shares will be released (upon satisfaction of any amount owed for sales charges if the terms of the Letter are not satisfied) when the amount indicated has been purchased or at the end of the period covered by the Letter, whichever occurs first. A Letter does not obligate the investor to buy or the Funds to sell the amount specified in the Letter.

If a shareholder exceeds the amount specified in the Letter and reaches an amount that would qualify for a further quantity discount, a retroactive price adjustment will be made at the time of expiration of the Letter. The resulting difference in offering price will purchase additional shares for the shareholder's account at the applicable offering price. As a part of this adjustment, the shareholder's Financial Advisor shall return to the Underwriter the excess commission previously paid to the Financial Advisor during the 13-month period.

If the amount specified in the Letter is not purchased, the shareholder shall remit to the Underwriter an amount equal to the difference between the sales charge paid and the sales charge that should have been paid. If the shareholder fails within 20 days after a written request to pay such a difference in sales charge, the Transfer Agent will redeem that number of escrowed Class A Shares to equal such difference. The additional amount of Financial Advisor discount from the applicable offering price shall be remitted by the Underwriter to the shareholder's Financial Advisor of record.

Additional information about, and the terms of, Letters of Intent are available from your Financial Advisor, or from the Transfer Agent at (877) 665-1287.

Reinstatement Privilege (Class A and C Shares Only)

A shareholder who has redeemed Class A or Class C Shares of a Fund may, upon request, reinstate within one year a portion or all of the proceeds of such sale in Class A Shares or Class C Shares, respectively, of the Fund or another Participating Fund at the NAV next determined after receipt by such shareholder's Financial Advisor or the Transfer Agent receives a reinstatement request and payment. The Underwriter will not pay your Financial Advisor a

commission on any reinvested amount. Any CDSC paid at the time of the redemption will be credited to the shareholder upon reinstatement. The period between the redemption and the reinstatement will not be counted in aging the reinstated shares for purposes of calculating any CDSC or conversion date. Shareholders who desire to exercise this privilege should contact their Financial Advisor or the Transfer Agent. Shareholders may exercise this privilege an unlimited number of times. Exercise of this privilege does not alter the U.S. federal income tax treatment of any capital gains realized on the prior sale of Fund shares, but to the extent any such shares were sold at a loss, some or all of the loss may be disallowed for tax purposes. Please consult your tax adviser.

Privileges of Financial Advisors

Class A Shares of the Funds may be sold at NAV, without a sales charge, to registered representatives and employees of Financial Advisors (including their affiliates) and such persons' families and their beneficial accounts.

Privileges of Certain Shareholders

Any shareholder eligible to buy Class Z Shares of any Participating Fund may acquire, through purchase or exchange, Class A Shares of another Participating Fund at NAV in those cases where Class Z Shares are not available. Qualifying shareholders will not be subject to the initial sales charge or CSDC on Class A Shares, although they will be subject to the annual Rule 12b-1 distribution and service fees on Class A Shares.

Sponsored Arrangements

Class A Shares of the Funds may be purchased at reduced or no sales charge pursuant to sponsored arrangements, which include programs under which an organization makes recommendations to, or permits group solicitation of, its employees, members or participants in connection with the purchase of shares of the Funds on an individual basis. The amount of the sales charge reduction will reflect the anticipated reduction in sales expense associated with sponsored arrangements. The reduction in sales expense, and therefore the reduction in sales charge, will vary depending on factors such as the size and stability of the organization's group, the term of the organization's existence and certain characteristics of the members of its group. The Funds reserve the right to revise the terms of or to suspend or discontinue sales pursuant to sponsored plans at any time.

Class A shares may also be purchased at a reduced or zero sales charge by (i) clients of any Financial Advisor that has entered into an agreement with the Underwriter or the Funds pursuant to which a Fund is included as an investment option in programs involving fee-based compensation arrangements; (ii) clients of any Financial Advisor that has entered into an agreement with the Underwriter pursuant to which such Financial Advisor offers Fund shares through self-directed investment brokerage accounts that do not charge transaction fees to its clients; and (iii) participants in certain retirement plans. Whether a sales charge waiver is available for your retirement plan or charitable account depends upon the policies and procedures of your intermediary. Please consult your Financial Advisor for further information. **Please refer to the Appendix to the Merger Arbitrage Fund's Prospectus for the sales charge or CDSC waivers that are applicable to each Specified Intermediary.**

Waiver of CDSCs

CDSCs may be waived on redemptions in the following situations with the proper documentation:

1. Death. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions within one year following the death of (i) the sole shareholder on an individual account, (ii) a joint tenant where the surviving joint tenant is the deceased's spouse or (iii) the beneficiary of a Uniform Gifts to Minors Act ("UGMA"), Uniform Transfers to Minors Act ("UTMA") or other custodial account. If, upon the occurrence of one of the foregoing, the account is transferred to an account registered in the name of the deceased's estate, the CDSC will be waived on any redemption from the estate account occurring within one year after the death. If Class C Shares are not redeemed within one year of the death, they will remain subject to the applicable CDSC when redeemed from the transferee's account. If the account is transferred to a new registration and then a redemption is requested, the applicable CDSC will be charged.
2. Disability. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions occurring within one year after the sole shareholder on an individual account or a joint tenant on a spousal joint tenant account becomes disabled (as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). To be eligible for such waiver, (i) the disability must arise *after* the purchase of shares, (ii) the disabled shareholder must have been under age 65 at the time of the initial determination of disability, and (iii) a letter must be produced from a physician signed under penalty of perjury stating the nature of the disability. If the account is transferred to a new registration and then a redemption is requested, the applicable CDSC will be charged.
3. Death of a trustee. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions occurring upon dissolution of a revocable living or grantor trust following the death of the sole trustee where (i) the grantor of the trust is the sole trustee and the sole life beneficiary, (ii) death occurs following the purchase, and (iii) the trust document provides for dissolution of the trust upon the trustee's death. If the account is transferred to a new registration (including that of a successor trustee), the applicable CDSC will be charged upon any subsequent redemption.
4. Returns of excess contributions. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions required to return excess contributions made to retirement plans or individual retirement accounts, so long as the Financial Advisor agrees to return all or the agreed-upon portion of the commission received on the shares being redeemed.
5. Qualified Retirement Plans. CDSCs may be waived on redemptions required to make distributions from qualified retirement plans following normal retirement age (as stated in the document).

The CDSC also may be waived if the Financial Advisor agrees to return all or an agreed-upon portion of the commission received on the sale of the shares being redeemed.

INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Funds is based on the Code, U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative, administrative, or judicial action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal tax considerations generally applicable to investments in a Fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax laws.

Taxation of the Funds

Each Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. In order to qualify for the favorable tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, each Fund must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, 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 gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as described below);
- (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. government or other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as described below); and
- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid—generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) and net tax-exempt income, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (a) above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized directly by the RIC. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the

substantial equivalent thereof, and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income sources described in paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code Section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of meeting the diversification requirement described in (b) above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification requirement described in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to meet diversification test in (b) above.

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC that is accorded favorable tax treatment, that Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income or gains distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below).

If a Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution test (described respectively in (a), (b) and (c) above), the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any taxable year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded favorable tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions of such distributions might be eligible for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and to be treated as “qualified dividend income” and thus taxable at the lower net capital gain rate in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided in both cases, the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund’s shares (as described below). In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded favorable tax treatment.

Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction) and its net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to any loss carryforwards). Any investment company taxable income retained by a Fund will be subject to Fund-level tax at regular corporate rates. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it also will be subject to Fund-level tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a timely notice to its shareholders who would then, in turn, be (i) required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by that Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on a properly-filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If a Fund makes this designation, for U.S.

federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. A Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance a Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

With respect to the Merger Arbitrage Fund, the assets of the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund transferred to the Merger Arbitrage Fund in exchange for shares of the Merger Arbitrage Fund reflected net unrealized capital gains, in the amount of approximately \$20,000 (approximately 2% of the assets transferred to the Merger Arbitrage Fund), which were acquired by the Merger Arbitrage Fund. To the extent the Merger Arbitrage Fund realizes any of those capital gains, it may be required to pay a Fund-level tax on such gains and/or to distribute such gains to all shareholders of the Merger Arbitrage Fund, which could result in payment of taxes by such shareholders.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend (as defined below), its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a Fund generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term capital loss attributable to any such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of (i) its net ordinary loss, if any, from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, and (ii) its other net ordinary loss, if any, attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If a Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any such amounts retained from the prior year, the Fund would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, a Fund's ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would otherwise be taken into account after October 31 of a calendar year generally are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Also for these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax in the taxable year ending within the calendar year. Each Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. In that event, a Fund will be liable for the excise tax only on the amount by which it does not meet the foregoing distribution requirement.

A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid by a Fund on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend was declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year.

Each Fund distributes its net investment income and capital gains to shareholders as dividends at least annually to the extent required to qualify as a RIC under the Code and generally to avoid U.S. federal income or excise tax. Under current law, a Fund may treat the portion of redemption proceeds paid to redeeming shareholders that represents the redeeming shareholders' portion of the undistributed investment company taxable income and capital gain

of that Fund as a distribution of investment company taxable income and net capital gain on that Fund's tax return. This practice, which involves the use of tax equalization, will reduce the amount of income and gains that a Fund is required to distribute as dividends to shareholders in order for that Fund to avoid U.S. federal income tax and excise tax, which may include reducing the amount of distributions that otherwise would be required to be paid to non-redeeming shareholders. A Fund's net asset value generally will not be reduced by the amount of any undistributed income or gains allocated to redeeming shareholders under this practice and thus the total return on a shareholder's investment generally will not be reduced as a result of this practice.

Capital losses in excess of capital gains ("net capital losses") are not permitted to be deducted against a Fund's net investment income. Instead, subject to certain limitations, a Fund may carry net capital losses forward to subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable year. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether a Fund retains or distributes such gains. If a Fund incurs or has incurred net capital losses in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 ("post-2010 losses"), those losses will be carried forward to one or more subsequent taxable years without expiration; any such carryforward losses will retain their character as short-term or long-term. If a Fund incurred net capital losses in a taxable year beginning on or before December 22, 2010 ("pre-2011 losses"), the Fund is permitted to carry such losses forward for eight taxable years; in the year to which they are carried forward, such losses are treated as short-term capital losses that first offset any short-term capital gains, and then offset any long-term capital gains. A Fund must use any post-2010 losses, which will not expire, before it uses any pre-2011 losses. This increases the likelihood that pre-2011 losses will expire unused at the conclusion of the eight-year carryforward period. A Fund's ability to use net capital losses to offset gains may be limited as a result of certain (i) acquisitive reorganizations and (ii) shifts in the ownership of the Fund by a shareholder owning or treated as owning 5% or more of the stock of the Fund. Each Fund's available capital loss carryforwards will be set forth in its annual shareholder report for each fiscal year.

Fund Distributions

Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from gains earned by a Fund before a shareholder's investment (and thus were included in the price the shareholder paid). Distributions are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares.

Each Fund will send you information after the end of each calendar year setting forth the amount and tax status of any distributions paid to you by the Fund. Ordinary income dividends and Capital Gain Dividends (defined below) may also be subject to state, local or other taxes.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, a Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Distributions of net capital gain that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any net long-term capital loss for the

taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income” will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be “qualified dividend income,” a Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to that Fund’s shares. In general, a dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company.

In general, distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to that Fund’s shares. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by a Fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund’s dividends (other than dividends properly reported as Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. The Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund do not expect a significant portion of their respective distributions to be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of a Fund generally will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by that Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. A dividend received by a Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends-received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of that Fund or (2) by application of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). The Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund do not

expect a significant portion of their respective distributions to be eligible for this dividends-received deduction.

If a Fund receives dividends from another investment company that qualifies as a RIC and the investment company reports such dividends as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund is permitted in turn to report a portion of its distributions as qualified dividend income or as eligible for the dividends received deduction, as applicable, provided the Fund meets holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the investment company.

A Fund's dividends representing distributions of interest income and capital gains or distributions from entities that are not corporations for U.S. tax purposes will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by a Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (ii) dividend income received by a Fund on securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by that Fund, will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Section 1411 of the Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, "net investment income" generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by a Fund of net investment income and capital gains as described above, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption, exchange or other taxable disposition of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisers regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in a Fund.

Return of Capital Distributions

If a Fund makes a distribution with respect to any taxable year to a shareholder in excess of that Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of such shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

Dividends and distributions on a Fund's shares are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed that Fund's realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when a Fund's net asset value reflects either unrealized gains or realized but undistributed income or gains that were therefore included in the price that the shareholder paid. Such distributions may reduce the net asset value of a Fund's shares below the shareholder's cost basis in those shares. As described above, each Fund is required to distribute realized income and gains regardless of whether that Fund's net asset value also reflects unrealized losses.

Tax Implications of Certain Fund Investments

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that are acquired by a Fund will be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in a Fund’s income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having market discount. Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt security. Alternatively, a Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though the payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in a Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance that are acquired by a Fund may be treated as having OID or “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price). Generally, a Fund will be required to include the OID or acquisition discount in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which OID or acquisition discount accrues, and thus is included in a Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

A substantial portion of the Floating Rate Opportunities Fund’s and Opportunistic Credit Fund’s investments in loans and other debt obligations will be treated as having market discount and/or OID, which, in some cases, could be significant.

Some preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer the payment of distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If a Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring the payment of its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent of any such deferred distribution even though the Fund has not yet actually received the cash distribution.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of obligations, or other obligations subject to special rules under the Code, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or, if necessary, by liquidation of portfolio securities (including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so). A Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event a Fund realizes net long-term or short-term capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger Capital

Gain Dividend or ordinary dividend, respectively, than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Very generally, where a Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity – that is, at a premium -- the premium is amortizable over the remaining term of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if a Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Fund reduces the current taxable income from the bond by the amortized premium and reduces its tax basis in the bond by the amount of such offset; upon the disposition or maturity of such bonds acquired on or after January 4, 2013, the Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period. In the case of a tax-exempt bond, tax rules require a Fund to reduce its tax basis by the amount of amortized premium.

Investments in high-yield debt obligations or other distressed debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for a Fund investing in or holding such obligations. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether or to what extent a Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent a Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a Fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by each Fund as necessary, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its eligibility for treatment as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

A portion of the OID paid or accrued on certain high-yield discount obligations owned by a Fund may not be deductible to the issuer and will instead be treated as a dividend paid by the issuer for purposes of the dividends-received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the obligation is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the deemed dividend portion of such OID.

A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (“REMICs”) (including by investing in residual interests in CMOs with respect to which an election to be treated as a REMIC is in effect) or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools (“TMPs”). Under a notice issued by the IRS in October 2006 and Treasury regulations that have yet to be issued but may apply retroactively, a portion of a Fund’s income (including income allocated to the Fund from a pass-through entity) that is attributable to a residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a TMP (referred to in the Code as an “excess inclusion”) will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in all events. This notice also provides, and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a RIC will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly. As a result, a Fund investing in such interests may not be a suitable investment for charitable remainder trusts. See “Tax-Exempt Shareholders” below.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”) to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a non-U.S. shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction

in U.S. federal withholding tax. A shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such inclusions notwithstanding any exemption from such income tax otherwise available under the Code.

A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts or forward contracts (or similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by a Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent years.

Any equity investments by a Fund in certain "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") could potentially subject that Fund to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, a Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" (*i.e.*, make a "QEF election"), in which case that Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. A Fund also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings "to the market" as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of that Fund's taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by a Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require a Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect that Fund's total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as "qualified dividend income." Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, a Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

A Fund's investments in foreign countries may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, or other income or proceeds. These withholding and other taxes will decrease a Fund's yield on the securities subject to such taxes. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of a Fund's assets at taxable year end consists of the securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. In such a case, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund. A shareholder's ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder's not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. Shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but not a deduction) for such foreign taxes. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund. Even if eligible in a particular taxable year, a Fund may determine not to make this election, in which case shareholders will

not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction for foreign taxes directly or indirectly paid by the Fund in such year. Shareholders of the Long/Short Equity Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund generally will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by or withheld from a Fund.

A Fund's derivatives transactions, as well as any hedging, straddle and short sale transactions, generally are subject to one or more special tax rules (including, for instance, notional principal contract, mark-to-market, constructive sale, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital and/or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to a Fund, defer losses to a Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of a Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. In addition, because these and other tax rules applicable to derivative financial instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a Fund-level tax.

In addition, certain of a Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated debt instruments, as well as any of a Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between a Fund's book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If a Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including net realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess generally will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of that Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in its shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. If a Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC that is accorded favorable tax treatment.

To the extent a Fund participates in short sales by contracting for the sale of securities it does not own and later purchasing securities necessary to close the sale, the character of the gain or loss realized on such a short sale is determined by reference to the property used to close the short sale and is thus generally short-term. Because net short-term capital gain (after reduction by any long-term capital loss) is generally taxed at ordinary income rates, a Fund's short sale transactions can increase the percentage of a Fund's gains that are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Fund Shares

The sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss to the shareholder. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Fund shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to those shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed under the wash-sale rule of the Code if other substantially identical shares are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Shareholders may be entitled to offset their Capital Gain Dividends with capital loss from other sources. The Code contains a number of statutory provisions affecting the circumstances under which capital loss may be offset against capital gain and limiting the use of loss from certain investments and activities. Accordingly, shareholders that have capital losses are urged to consult their tax advisers.

Upon the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, the Fund or, in the case of shares purchased through an intermediary, the intermediary may be required to provide you and the IRS with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you redeemed or exchanged. See the Funds' Prospectus for more information.

Backup Withholding

A Fund (or if Fund shares are purchased through an intermediary, the intermediary) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund (or intermediary) with a correct taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund (or intermediary) that he or she is not subject to such withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on IRS Form 8886. Direct holders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Non-U.S. Shareholders

Distributions by a Fund to shareholders that are not “U.S. persons” within the meaning of the Code (“foreign shareholders”) properly reported by the Fund as (1) Capital Gain Dividends, (2) short-term capital gain dividends, and (3) interest-related dividends, each as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, generally will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax.

In general, the Code defines (1) “short-term capital gain dividends” as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) “interest-related dividends” as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders.

The exceptions to withholding for Capital Gain Dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (A) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (B) distributions attributable to gain that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States under special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests (“USRPI”) as described below. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign shareholder that (A) has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (B) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (C) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (D) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders. Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions by the Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends, and interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to dividend and foreign-source interest income or to short-term capital gains or U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding described above does not apply) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

A foreign shareholder is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of a Fund unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the

sale or exchange of USRPIs apply to the foreign shareholder's sale of shares of the Fund (as described below).

Foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from a Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the foreign shareholder within the United States will, in general, be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares of the Fund and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax.

If a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein and are urged to consult their tax advisers.

Special rules apply to distributions to certain foreign shareholders from a RIC that is a qualified investment entity ("QIE") because it is either a "U.S. real property holding corporation" ("USRPHC") or former USRPHC or would be a USRPHC absent certain exclusions from the definition of USRPIs. Very generally, a USRPHC is a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs - USRPIs are defined generally as any interest in U.S. real property or any equity interest in a USRPHC -- the fair market value of which, during specified testing periods, equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation's USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States and other assets. The Funds generally do not expect that they will be USRPHCs or would be USRPHCs but for the operation of the special exceptions referred to above, and thus do not expect these special tax rules to apply.

In order to qualify for any exemption from withholding described above (to the extent applicable) or for lower withholding tax rates under applicable income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must 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). Foreign shareholders should contact their tax advisers in this regard.

A foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the U.S. federal tax on income referred to above.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Under current law, a Fund serves to "block" (that is, prevent the attribution to shareholders of) UBTI from being realized by tax-exempt shareholders. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in that Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b).

A tax-exempt shareholder may also recognize UBTI if a Fund recognizes excess inclusion income derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICS or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund's investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI as a result of investing in a Fund to the extent it recognizes “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a Fund and the Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the Fund will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, a Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund.

CRTs and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in a Fund.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations With Respect to Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of a Fund could be required to report annually their “financial interest” in the Fund’s “foreign financial accounts,” if any, on FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (“FBAR”). Shareholders should consult a tax adviser, and persons investing in a Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary, regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, “FATCA”) generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an “IGA”) between the United States and a foreign government. If a shareholder fails to provide the requested information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, a Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on ordinary dividends it pays and 30% of the gross proceeds of redemptions or exchanges of Fund shares and certain Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays on or after January 1, 2019. If a payment by a Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund or its agent is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends).

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor’s own situation. Persons investing in a Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding the application of this reporting and withholding regime to their investments in a Fund.

Shares Purchased Through Tax Qualified Plans

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans or tax-advantaged arrangements. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of a Fund as an investment through such plans and arrangements and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

General Considerations

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific U.S. federal tax consequences of purchasing, holding, and disposing of shares of a Fund, as well as the effects of state, local, foreign and other tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements and notes thereto of the Long/Short Equity Fund, Long/Short Healthcare Fund, Floating Rate Opportunities Fund and Opportunistic Credit Fund Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 are incorporated into this SAI by reference and have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the financial statements, appears in the Long/Short Equity Fund's, Long/Short Healthcare Fund's, Floating Rate Opportunities Fund's and Opportunistic Credit Fund's 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, as filed with the SEC on September 1, 2016 (file # 811-21866).

The audited financial statements and notes thereto of the Merger Arbitrage Fund Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016 are incorporated into this SAI by reference and have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the financial statements, appears in the Merger Arbitrage Fund's 2016 Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2016, as filed with the SEC on March 8, 2017 (file # 811-21866).

The audited financial statements incorporated by reference into the Funds' Prospectus and this SAI have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, given on its authority as an expert in auditing and accounting. The Long/Short Equity Fund's, Long/Short Healthcare Fund's, Floating Rate Opportunities Fund's, Merger Arbitrage Fund's and Opportunistic Credit Fund's Annual Report is available without charge by calling the Funds at (877) 665-1287 or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

On July 1, 2014, the Opportunistic Credit Fund acquired the assets of the HSSF Predecessor Fund. The Opportunistic Credit Fund is the successor to the accounting and performance information of the HSSF Predecessor Fund.

On May 12, 2016, the Merger Arbitrage Fund acquired the assets of the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund. The Merger Arbitrage Fund is the successor to the performance information of the Merger Arbitrage Predecessor Fund.

APPENDIX A — RATINGS CATEGORIES

Ratings in General. A rating of a rating service represents the service's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Adviser believes that the quality of debt securities should be continuously reviewed and that individual analysts give different weightings to the various factors involved in credit analysis. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the rating services from other sources that they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons. The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings used by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's ("S&P").

Moody's

Global Long-term Rating Scale

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Aaa

Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa

Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A

Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa

Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba

Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B

Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa

Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca

Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C

Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

*By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Global Short-Term Rating Scale

Ratings assigned on Moody's global short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP

Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations: (i) likelihood of payment – capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation; (ii) nature of and provisions of the obligation, and the promise we impute; and (iii) protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

AAA

An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA

An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A

An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB

An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB

An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse

business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC

An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC

An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C

An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D

An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-)

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

NR

This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2

A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3

A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B

A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C

A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

D

A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

SPUR (S&P Underlying Rating)

A SPUR rating is an opinion about the stand-alone capacity of an obligor to pay debt service on a credit-enhanced debt issue, without giving effect to the enhancement that applies to it. These ratings are published only at the request of the debt issuer/obligor with the designation SPUR to distinguish them from the credit-enhanced rating that applies to the debt issue. S&P maintains surveillance of an issue with a published SPUR.

APPENDIX B

HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT FUND ADVISORS, L.P.

POLICY REGARDING PROXY VOTING

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of these voting policies and procedures (the “Policy”) is to set forth the principles and procedures by which HCMLP (the “Company”) votes or gives consents with respect to the securities owned by Clients for which the Company exercises voting authority and discretion.¹ For avoidance of doubt, this includes any proxy and any shareholder vote or consent, including a vote or consent for a private company or other issuer that does not involve a proxy. These policies and procedures have been designed to help ensure that votes are cast in the best interests of Clients in accordance with the Company’s fiduciary duties and Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”).

This Policy applies to securities held in all Client accounts (including Retail Funds and other pooled investment vehicles) as to which the Company has explicit or implicit voting authority. Implicit voting authority exists where the Company’s voting authority is implied by a general delegation of investment authority without reservation of proxy voting authority to the Client.

If the Company has delegated voting authority to an investment sub-adviser with respect to any Retail Fund, such sub-adviser will be responsible for voting all proxies for such Retail Funds in accordance with the sub-adviser’s proxy voting policies. The Compliance Department, to provide oversight over the proxy voting by sub-advisers and to ensure that votes are executed in the best interests of the Retail Funds, shall (i) review the proxy voting policies and procedures of each Retail Fund sub-adviser to confirm that they comply with Rule 206(4)-6, both upon engagement of the sub-adviser and upon any material change to the sub-adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures, and (ii) require each such sub-adviser to provide quarterly certifications that all proxies were voted pursuant to the sub-adviser’s policies and procedures or to describe any inconsistent votes.

General Principles

The Company and its affiliates engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own accounts and for the accounts of various Clients and providing investment advisory and other services to Clients. In the ordinary course of conducting the Company’s activities, the interests of a Client may conflict with the interests of the Company, other Clients and/or the Company’s affiliates and their clients. Any conflicts of interest relating to the voting of proxies, regardless of whether actual or perceived, will be addressed in accordance with these policies and procedures. The guiding principle by which the Company votes all proxies is to vote in the best interests of each

¹ In any case where a Client has instructed the Company to vote in a particular manner on the Client’s behalf, those instructions will govern in lieu of parameters set forth in the Policy.

Client by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Client's holdings, taking into account the relevant Client's investment horizon, the contractual obligations under the relevant advisory agreements or comparable documents and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Company does not permit voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle.

Voting Procedures

Third-Party Proxy Advisors

The Company may engage a third-party proxy advisor ("Proxy Advisor") to provide proxy voting recommendations with respect to Client proxies. Proxy Advisor voting recommendation guidelines are generally designed to increase investors' potential financial gain. When considering whether to retain or continue retaining any particular Proxy Advisor, the Compliance Department will ascertain, among other things, whether the Proxy Advisor has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues. In this regard, the Compliance Department will consider, among other things: the adequacy and quality of the Proxy Advisor's staffing and personnel; the robustness of its policies and procedures regarding its ability to (a) ensure that its proxy voting recommendations are based on current and accurate information and (b) identify and address any conflicts of interest and any other considerations that the Compliance Department determines would be appropriate in considering the nature and quality of the services provided by the Proxy Advisor. To identify and address any conflicts that may arise on the part of the Proxy Advisor, the Compliance Department will ensure that the Proxy Advisor notifies the Compliance Department of any relevant business changes or changes to its policies and procedures regarding conflicts.

Third-Party Proxy Voting Services

The Company may utilize a third-party proxy voting service ("Proxy Voting Service") to monitor holdings in Client accounts for purposes of determining whether there are upcoming shareholder meetings or similar corporate actions and to execute Client proxies on behalf of the Company pursuant to the Company's instructions, which shall be given in a manner consistent with this Policy. The Compliance Department will oversee each Proxy Voting Service to ensure that proxies have been voted in a manner consistent with the Company's instructions.

Monitoring

Subject to the procedures regarding Nonstandard Proxy Notices described below, the Compliance Department of the Company shall have responsibility for monitoring Client accounts for proxy notices. Except as detailed below, if proxy notices are received by other employees of the Company, such employees must promptly forward all proxy or other voting materials to the Compliance Department.

Portfolio Manager Review and Instruction

From time to time, the settlement group of the Company may receive nonstandard proxy notices, regarding matters including, but not limited to, proposals regarding

corporate actions or amendments (“Nonstandard Proxy Notices”) with respect to securities held by Clients. Upon receipt of a Nonstandard Proxy Notice, a member of the settlement group (the “Settlement Designee”) shall send an email notification containing all relevant information to the Portfolio Manager(s) with responsibility for the security and [_____.com]. Generally, the relevant Portfolio Manager(s) shall deliver voting instructions for Nonstandard Proxy Notices by replying to the email notice sent to the Portfolio Manager(s) and [_____.com] by the Settlement Designee or by sending voting instructions to [_____.com] and copying [_____.com]. Any conflicts for Nonstandard Proxy Notices should also be disclosed to the Compliance Department. In the event a Portfolio Manager orally conveys voting instructions to the Settlement Designee or any other member of the Company’s settlement group, that Settlement Designee or member of the Company’s settlement group shall respond to the original notice email sent to [_____.com] detailing the Portfolio Manager(s) voting instructions.

With regard to standard proxy notices, on a weekly basis, the Compliance Department will send a notice of upcoming proxy votes related to securities held by Clients and the corresponding voting recommendations of the Proxy Advisor to the relevant Portfolio Manager(s). Upon receipt of a proxy notice from the Compliance Department, the Portfolio Manager(s) will review and evaluate the upcoming votes and recommendations. The Portfolio Managers may rely on any information and/or research available to him or her and may, in his or her discretion, meet with members of an issuer’s management to discuss matters of importance to the relevant Clients and their economic interests. Should the Portfolio Manager determine that deviating from the Proxy Advisor’s recommendation is in a Client’s best interest, the Portfolio Manager shall communicate his or her voting instructions to the Compliance Department.

In the event that more than one Portfolio Manager is responsible for making a particular voting decision and such Portfolio Managers are unable to arrive at an agreement as to how to vote with respect to a particular proposal, they should consult with the applicable Chief Compliance Officer (the “CCO”) for guidance.

Voting

Upon receipt of the relevant Portfolio Managers’ voting instructions, if any, the Compliance Department will communicate the instructions to the Proxy Voting Service to execute the proxy votes.

Non-Votes

It is the general policy of the Company to vote or give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any vote, and these policies and procedures have been designated with that in mind. However, the Company reserves the right to abstain on any particular vote if, in the judgment of the CCO, or the relevant Portfolio Manager, the effect on the relevant Client’s economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is insignificant in relation to the Client’s portfolio, if the costs associated with voting in any particular instance outweigh the benefits to the relevant Clients or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interests of the relevant Clients not to vote. Such determination may apply in respect of all Client holdings of the securities or only certain specified Clients, as the Company deems appropriate under

the circumstances. As examples, a Portfolio Manager may determine: (a) not to recall securities on loan if, in his or her judgment, the matters being voted upon are not material events affecting the securities and the negative consequences to Clients of disrupting the securities lending program would outweigh the benefits of voting in the particular instance or (b) not to vote proxies relating to certain foreign securities if, in his or her judgment, the expense and administrative inconvenience outweighs the benefits to Clients of voting the securities.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company's Compliance Department is responsible for monitoring voting decisions for any conflicts of interest, regardless of whether they are actual or perceived. All voting decisions contrary to the recommendation of a Proxy Advisor require a mandatory conflicts of interest review by the Compliance Department, which will include a consideration of whether the Company or any Portfolio Manager or other person recommending or providing input on how to vote has an interest in the vote that may present a conflict of interest.

In addition, all Company investment professionals are expected to perform their tasks relating to the voting of proxies in accordance with the principles set forth above, according the first priority to the best interest of the relevant Clients. If at any time a Portfolio Manager or any other investment professional becomes aware of a potential or actual conflict of interest regarding any particular voting decision, he or she must contact the Compliance Department promptly and, if in connection with a proxy that has yet to be voted, prior to such vote. If any investment professional is pressured or lobbied, whether from inside or outside the Company, with respect to any particular voting decision, he or she should contact the Compliance Department promptly. The CCO will use his or her best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the relevant Clients.

In the event of a conflict, the Company may choose to address such conflict by: (i) voting in accordance with the Proxy Advisor's recommendation; (ii) the CCO determining how to vote the proxy (if the CCO approves deviation from the Proxy Advisor's recommendation, then the CCO shall document the rationale for the vote); (iii) "echo voting" or "mirror voting" the proxy in the same proportion as the votes of other proxy holders that are not Clients; or (iv) with respect to Clients other than Retail Funds, notifying the affected Client of the material conflict of interest and seeking a waiver of the conflict or obtaining such Client's voting instructions. Where the Compliance Department deems appropriate, third parties may be used to help resolve conflicts. In this regard, the CCO or his or her delegate shall have the power to retain fiduciaries, consultants or professionals to assist with voting decisions and/or to delegate voting or consent powers to such fiduciaries, consultants or professionals.

Where a conflict of interest arises with respect to a voting decision for a Retail Fund, the Company shall disclose the conflict and the rationale for the vote taken to the Retail Fund's Board of Directors/Trustees at the next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting. The Compliance Department will maintain a log documenting the basis for the decision and will furnish the log to the Board of Trustees.

Material Conflicts of Interest

The following relationships or circumstances are examples of situations that may give rise to a material conflict of interest for purposes of this Policy. This list is not exclusive or determinative; any potential conflict (including payments of the types described below but less than the specified threshold) should be identified to the Company's Compliance Department:

- (i) The issuer is a Client of the Company, or of an affiliate, accounting for more than 5% of the Company's or affiliate's annual revenues.
- (ii) The issuer is an entity that reasonably could be expected to pay the Company or its affiliates more than \$1 million through the end of the Company's next two full fiscal years.
- (iii) The issuer is an entity in which a "Covered Person" (as defined in the Company's Policies and Procedures Designed to Detect and Prevent Insider Trading and to Comply with Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Code of Ethics")) has a beneficial interest contrary to the position held by the Company on behalf of Clients.
- (iv) The issuer is an entity in which an officer or partner of the Company or a relative of any such person is or was an officer, director or employee, or such person or relative otherwise has received more than \$150,000 in fees, compensation and other payment from the issuer during the Company's last three fiscal years; provided, however, that the Compliance Department may deem such a relationship not to be a material conflict of interest if the Company representative serves as an officer or director of the issuer at the direction of the Company for purposes of seeking control over the issuer.
- (v) The matter under consideration could reasonably be expected to result in a material financial benefit to the Company or its affiliates through the end of the Company's next two full fiscal years (for example, a vote to increase an investment advisory fee for a Retail Fund advised by the Company or an affiliate).
- (vi) Another Client or prospective Client of the Company, directly or indirectly, conditions future engagement of the Company on voting proxies in respect of any Client's securities on a particular matter in a particular way.
- (vii) The Company holds various classes and types of equity and debt securities of the same issuer contemporaneously in different Client portfolios.
- (viii) Any other circumstance where the Company's duty to serve its Clients' interests, typically referred to as its "duty of loyalty," could be compromised.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a conflict of interest described above shall not be considered material for the purposes of this Policy in respect of a specific vote or circumstance if:

The securities in respect of which the Company has the power to vote account for less than 1% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities, but only if: (i) such securities do not represent one of the 10 largest holdings of such issuer's outstanding voting securities and (ii) such securities do not represent more than 2% of the Client's holdings with the Company.

The matter to be voted on relates to a restructuring of the terms of existing securities or the issuance of new securities or a similar matter arising out of the holding of securities, other than common equity, in the context of a bankruptcy or threatened bankruptcy of the issuer.

Recordkeeping

Following the submission of a proxy vote, the Fund will maintain a report of the vote and all relevant documentation.

The Fund shall retain records relating to the voting of proxies and the Company shall conduct due diligence, including on Proxy Voting Services and Proxy Advisors, as applicable, to ensure the following records are adequately maintained by the appropriate party:

- (i) Copies of this Policy and any amendments thereto.
- (ii) A current copy of the Proxy Advisor's voting guidelines, as amended.
- (iii) A copy of each proxy statement that the Company receives regarding Client securities. The Company may rely on a third party to make and retain, on the Company's behalf, a copy of a proxy statement, provided that the Company has obtained an undertaking from the third party to provide a copy of the proxy statement promptly upon request.
- (iv) Records of each vote cast by the Company on behalf of Clients. The Company may satisfy this requirement by relying on a third party to make and retain, on the Company's behalf, a record of the vote cast, provided that the Company has obtained an undertaking from the third party to provide a copy of the record promptly upon request.
- (v) A copy of any documents created by the Company that were material to making a decision how to vote or that memorializes the basis for that decision.
- (vi) A copy of each written request for information on how the Company voted proxies on behalf of the Client, and a copy of any written response by the Company to any (oral or written) request for information on how the Company voted.

These records shall be maintained and preserved in an easily accessible place for a period of not less than five years from the end of the Company's fiscal year during which the last entry was made in the records, the first two years in an appropriate office of the Company.¹

Enforcement of this Policy

It shall be the responsibility of the Compliance Department to handle or coordinate the enforcement of this Policy. The Compliance Department will periodically sample proxy voting records to ensure that proxies have been voted in accordance with this Policy, with a particular focus on any proxy votes that require additional analysis (e.g., proxies voted contrary to the recommendations of a Proxy Advisor).

If the Compliance Department determines that a Proxy Advisor or Proxy Voting Service may have committed a material error, the Compliance Department will investigate the error, taking into account the nature of the error, and seek to determine whether the Proxy Advisor or Proxy Voting Service is taking reasonable steps to reduce similar errors in the future.

In addition, no less frequently than annually, the Compliance Department will review the adequacy of this Policy to ensure that it has been implemented effectively and to confirm that this Policy continues to be reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of Clients.

Disclosures to Clients and Investors

The Company includes a description of its policies and procedures regarding proxy voting in Part 2 of Form ADV, along with a statement that Clients can contact the CCO to obtain a copy of these policies and procedures and information about how the Company voted with respect to a Client's securities. This Policy is, however, subject to change at any time without notice.

As a matter of policy, the Company does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, the Company does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties without a legitimate need to know such information.

¹ If the Company has essentially immediate access to a book or record (on the Company's proprietary system or otherwise) through a computer located at an appropriate office of the Company, then that book or record will be considered to be maintained at an appropriate office of the Company. "Immediate access" to books and records includes that the Company has the ability to provide promptly to Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") examination staff hard copies of the books and records or access to the storage medium. The party responsible for the applicable books and records as described above shall also be responsible for ensuring that those books and records for the first two years are either physically maintained in an appropriate office of the Company or that the Company otherwise has essentially immediate access to the required books and records for the first two years.