

DCM/INNOVA HIGH DIVIDEND INCOME INNOVATION FUND
(Ticker Symbol: TILDX)

&

Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: LEAAX)

Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: LETAX)

Each a series of Centaur Mutual Funds Trust

Supplement to the Summary Prospectuses and the Statutory Prospectus dated March 2, 2020 and supplemented on March 11, 2020 and the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated March 2, 2020

This supplement updates certain information contained in the Summary Prospectuses, the Statutory Prospectus and the SAI of the DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund (the “**DCM/INNOVA Fund**”) and the Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund (“**Lebenthal Fund**”, together with the DCM/INNOVA Fund, each a “**Fund**” and collectively the “**Funds**”), each a series of The Centaur Mutual Funds Trust (the “**Trust**”), as described below. For more information or to obtain a copy of the Funds’ Summary Prospectuses, Statutory Prospectus or the SAI, free of charge, please contact the Funds at 1-888-484-5766.

CHANGES TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS FOR THE DCM/INNOVA FUND

The following changes to the Summary Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Principal Risks of Investing in the DCM/INNOVA Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 3 of the Summary Prospectus:

Market Risk. The prices of and the income generated by the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global in-stability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. Certain market events could cause turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the DCM/INNOVA Fund.

CHANGES TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS FOR THE LEBENTHAL FUND

The following changes to the Summary Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Principal Risks of Investing in the Lebenthal Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 3 of the Summary Prospectus:

Market Risk. The Lebenthal Fund’s investments are subject to general market risk, which is the risk that the value of the securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Advisor’s control, including fluctuating in interest rates, the investment quality of the Lebenthal Fund’s investments, economic conditions, and the market conditions of debt securities. Certain market events could cause turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Lebenthal Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the Lebenthal Fund. Securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may also underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

CHANGES TO THE STATUTORY PROSPECTUS FOR THE FUNDS

The following changes to the Statutory Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Summary: DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund – Principal Risks of Investing in the DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 5 of the Statutory Prospectus:

Market Risk. The prices of and the income generated by the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment, general economic and market conditions, regional or global in-stability, and currency and interest rate fluctuations. Certain market events could cause turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the DCM/INNOVA Fund.

The following changes to the Statutory Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Fund Summary: Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund - Principal Risks of Investing in the Lebenthal Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 15 of the Statutory Prospectus:

Market Risk. The Lebenthal Fund’s investments are subject to general market risk, which is the risk that the value of the securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Advisor’s control, including fluctuating in interest rates, the investment quality of the Lebenthal Fund’s investments, economic conditions, and the market conditions of debt securities. Certain market events could cause turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets, which may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Lebenthal Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and, therefore, adversely affect the Lebenthal Fund. Securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may also underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

The following changes to the Statutory Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Principal Risks of Investing in the DCM/INNOVA Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 23 of the Statutory Prospectus:

Market Risk. Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of equity securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets. Stock prices change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a stock may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, such as changes in interest rates, national and international economic and/or political conditions and general equity market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, such as changes in governments’ economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that has recently emerged has resulted in closing borders, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty, thus causing significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets, the broad effects of which are currently difficult to assess. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the DCM/INNOVA Fund. During periods of market volatility or in a declining stock market, security prices (including securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund) could fall drastically and rapidly regardless of their long-term prospects and therefore adversely affect the DCM/INNOVA Fund. The DCM/INNOVA Fund’s performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

The following changes to the Statutory Prospectus are made in the section entitled “Principal Risks of Investing in the Lebenthal Fund”.

The following disclosure replaces, in its entirety, the disclosure titled “Market Risk” appearing on page 29 of the Statutory Prospectus:

Market Risk. The Lebenthal Fund’s investments are subject to general market risk, which is the risk that the value of the securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Advisor’s control, including fluctuating in interest rates, the investment quality of the Lebenthal Fund’s investments, economic conditions, and the market conditions of debt securities. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, such as changes in governments’ economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. For example, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) that has recently emerged has resulted in closing borders, quarantines, cancellations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, as well as general concern and uncertainty, thus causing significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets, the broad effects of which are currently difficult to assess. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on the Lebenthal Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by the Lebenthal Fund) could fall drastically and rapidly and therefore adversely affect the Lebenthal Fund. Securities in the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio may also underperform in comparison to securities in the general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters or events, terrorism, regulatory events and government controls.

CHANGES TO THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following changes to the SAI are made in the section entitled “ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS”.

The following disclosures are added to the list of risk disclosures starting on page 2 of the SAI:

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in a Fund’s portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Advisor’s control, including fluctuation in interest rates, the quality of the Fund’s investments, economic conditions and general market conditions. Certain market events could increase volatility and exacerbate market risk, and could result in trading halts, such as changes in governments’ economic policies, political turmoil, environmental events, trade disputes, terrorism, military action and epidemics, pandemics or other public health issues. Any of the foregoing market events can adversely affect the economies of one or more countries or the entire global economy, certain industries or individual issuers, and capital and security markets in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen or quickly addressed.

As shown with the novel coronavirus disease that has recently emerged (COVID-19), market events (including public health crises and concerns) can have a profound economic and business effect that results in cancellations and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, disruption and displacement of one or more sectors or industries, closing of borders and imposition of travel restrictions and quarantines, general public concern and uncertainty and, in extreme cases, exchange trading halts due to rapidly falling prices. Further, the impact of COVID-19 has caused significant volatility and declines in global financial markets, including the U.S. financial markets. The duration and lasting impact of the COVID-19 outbreak is unclear and may not be fully known for some time.

Market events such as these and other types of market events may cause significant declines in the values and liquidity of many securities and other instruments, and significant disruptions to global business activity and financial markets. Turbulence in financial markets, and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers both domestically and around the world, and can result in trading halts, any of which could have an adverse impact on a Fund. During periods of market volatility, security prices (including securities held by a Fund) could change drastically and rapidly and therefore adversely affect the Fund.

Changing Fixed Income Market Conditions. Following the financial crisis that began in 2007, the U.S. government and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”), as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took steps to support financial markets, including seeking to maintain interest rates at or near historically low levels and by purchasing large quantities of fixed income securities on the open market, such as securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, (“Quantitative Easing”). Similar steps appear to be taking place again in 2020 in an effort to support the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is unclear how long these policies will last. In addition, this and other government interventions may not work as intended, particularly if the efforts are perceived by investors as being unlikely to achieve the desired results. When the Federal Reserve determines to “taper” or reduce Quantitative Easing and/or raise the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the U.S. financial system will rise. Such policy changes may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain fixed income investments, including fixed income investments held by a Fund, which could cause the value of the Fund’s investments and share price to decline. To the extent that a Fund invests in derivatives tied to fixed income markets, the Fund will be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in such derivatives.

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund
(Ticker Symbol: TILDX)

Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: LEAAX)

Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: LETAX)

Each a series of the

CENTAUR MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST

475 Park Avenue South, 9th Floor

New York, NY 10016

Telephone **1-888-484-5766**

March 2, 2020

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This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is meant to be read in conjunction with the Prospectus, dated the same date as this SAI, for the DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund (“DCM/INNOVA Fund”) and the Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund (“Lebenthal Fund”, together with the DCM/INNOVA Fund, each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”) and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of a Fund should be made solely upon the information contained herein. Copies of the Funds’ Prospectus and Annual Reports may be obtained at no charge by writing or calling the Funds at the address or phone number shown above. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Centaur Mutual Funds Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and was organized on April 23, 2004 as a Delaware statutory trust. The DCM/INNOVA Fund and the Lebenthal Fund are each a separate, diversified series of the Trust. Prior to March 2, 2020, the DCM/INNOVA Fund was named the Centaur Total Return Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Information contained in this SAI expands upon information contained in the Prospectus. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that a Fund’s investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of each Fund’s investments and associated risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI. No investment in shares of a Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus. Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains descriptions of the rating symbols used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for securities in which a Fund may invest.

General Investment Risks. Prices of securities in which a Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject a Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all securities, which could also result in losses to a Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of all types of securities, including securities held by a Fund, can decline.

Repurchase Agreements. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may acquire U.S. government securities or corporate debt securities subject to repurchase agreements. A repurchase transaction occurs when, at the time the DCM/INNOVA Fund purchases a security (normally a U.S. Treasury obligation), it also resells it to the vendor (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer) and must deliver the security (and/or securities substituted for them under the repurchase agreement) to the vendor on an agreed upon date in the future. The repurchase price exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the repurchase agreement is in effect. Delivery pursuant to the resale generally will normally occur within one to seven days of the purchase.

Repurchase agreements are considered “loans” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust’s Board of Trustees (each a “Trustee” and collectively, “Trustees” or “Board”) has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for any repurchase obligations. Additionally, DCM Advisors, LLC, the Funds’ investment advisor (“Advisor” or “DCM”), will consider the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the vendor fails to pay the agreed upon resale price on the delivery date, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will retain or attempt to dispose of the collateral. The DCM/INNOVA Fund’s risk is that such default may include any decline in value of the collateral to an amount which is less than 100% of the repurchase price, any costs of disposing of such collateral, and any loss resulting from any delay in foreclosing on the collateral. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will not enter into any repurchase agreement that would cause more than 10% of its net assets to be invested in repurchase agreements which extend beyond seven days.

Money Market Instruments. A Fund may invest in money market instruments which may include U.S. government securities or corporate debt securities (including those subject to repurchase agreements), provided that they mature in thirteen months or less from the date of acquisition and are otherwise eligible for purchase by the Fund. Money market instruments also may include Banker's Acceptances and Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper and Variable Amount Demand Master Notes ("Master Notes"). Banker's Acceptances are time drafts drawn on and "accepted" by a bank. When a bank "accepts" such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When a Fund acquires a Banker's Acceptance, the bank which "accepted" the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker's Acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A Certificate of Deposit is an unsecured, interest-bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation or other borrower. Commercial Paper is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument and its maturities generally range from 2 to 270 days. A Fund will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated one of the top two rating categories by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") or, if not rated, is of equivalent quality in opinion of the Advisor. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality. Master Notes are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes will be acquired by a Fund only through the Master Note program of the Fund's custodian bank, acting as administrator thereof. The Advisor will monitor, on an ongoing basis, the earnings power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by a Fund.

Funding Agreements. A Fund may invest in various types of funding agreements. A funding agreement is, in substance, an obligation of indebtedness negotiated privately between an investor and an insurance company. Funding agreements often have maturity-shortening features, such as an unconditional put, that permit the investor to require the insurance company to return the principal amount of the funding agreement, together with accrued interest, within one year or less. Most funding agreements are not transferable by the investor and, therefore, are illiquid, except to the extent the funding agreement is subject to a demand feature of seven days or less. An insurance company may be subject to special protection under state insurance laws, which protections may impair the ability of the investor to require prompt performance by the insurance company of its payment obligations under the funding agreement.

Investment Companies. A Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds and exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). Generally, under the 1940 Act, a fund may not acquire shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, (i) a fund would hold more than 3% of the other investment company's total outstanding shares, (ii) a fund's investment in securities of the other investment company would be more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) more than 10% of a fund's total assets would be invested in investment companies. Under certain conditions, a fund may invest in registered and unregistered money market funds in excess of these limitations. The Funds expect to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, a Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge ("sales charge"), as defined in Rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), or service fee, as defined in Rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund ("service fee"); or the Advisor waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Funds generally expect to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), a Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the investment company's total outstanding stock (the "3% Limitation"). To the extent the 3% Limitation applies to an investment a Fund wishes to make, the Fund may be prevented from allocating its investments in the manner that the Advisor considers optimal. Also, under the 1940 Act, to the extent that a Fund relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F) in purchasing securities issued by another investment company, the Fund must either seek instructions from its shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to its investment in such securities and vote such proxies only in accordance with the instructions, or vote the shares held by it in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the securities. In the event that there is a vote of investment company shares held by a Fund in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), then the Fund will either (i) vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities; or (ii) contact its shareholders for instructions regarding how to vote the proxy. Investments in other investment companies subject the Funds to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, investors in a Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the direct fees and expenses of the Fund.

Exchange Traded Funds. A Fund may invest in one or more exchange traded funds (“ETFs or individually an “ETF”), which are typically investment companies registered under the 1940 Act that hold a portfolio of common stock designed to track the performance of a particular index or market sector. Alternatively, ETFs may be actively managed pursuant to a particular investment strategy, similar to other non-index based investment companies. ETFs sell and redeem their shares at net asset value (“NAV”) in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called “creation units.” Shares representing fractional interests in these creation units are listed for trading on national securities exchanges and can be purchased and sold in the secondary market like ordinary stocks in lots of any size at any time during the trading day. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value.

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded), including the risk that the general level of stock prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of an ETF. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that often do not apply to conventional investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to the ETF’s NAV and as a result, ETFs may experience more price volatility than other types of portfolio investments and such volatility could negatively impact the NAV of the Fund; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade; or (v) activation of “circuit breakers” by the exchange (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) may halt trading of the ETF’s shares temporarily. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF is designed to track.

Because ETFs bear various fees and expenses, a Fund will pay a proportionate share of these expenses, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. As with traditional investment companies, ETFs charge asset-based fees, although these fees tend to be relatively low as compared to other types of mutual funds. ETFs do not charge initial sales loads or redemption fees and investors pay only customary brokerage fees to buy and sell ETF shares.

The SEC has granted orders for exemptive relief to certain ETFs that permit investments in those ETFs by other investment companies (such as a Fund) in excess of some of the limits discussed above under the section entitled “Investment Companies”. A Fund may invest in ETFs that have received such exemptive orders from the SEC, pursuant to the conditions specified in such orders. In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F)(i) of the 1940 Act, a Fund may also invest in ETFs that have not received such exemptive order and in other investment companies in excess of these limits, as long as the Fund (and all of its affiliated persons, including the Advisor) does not acquire more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such ETF or other investment company, unless otherwise permitted to do so pursuant to permission granted by the SEC. In purchasing ETFs, a Fund will be subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or the Fund has received an SEC order for exemptive relief from the 3% Limitation that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. The SEC has issued such exemptive orders to numerous ETFs and their investment advisers, which permit investment companies, including the Funds, to invest in such ETFs (“Exempted ETFs”) beyond the 3% Limitation, subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Exempted ETF. A Fund may enter into such agreements with one or more Exempted ETFs so that the Fund will be permitted to invest in such Exempted ETFs in excess of the 3% Limitation. If a Fund seeks to redeem shares of an ETF or other investment company purchased in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), the investment company is not obligated to redeem an amount exceeding 1% of the investment company’s outstanding shares during a period of less than 30 days.

The market value of an ETF's shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the ETF's underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that a Fund pay more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund's NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in leveraged and inverse ETFs. Leveraged and inverse ETFs involve additional risks and considerations not present in traditional ETFs. Typically, shares of an index-based ETF are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark increases. However, in the case of inverse ETFs (also called "short ETFs" or "bear ETFs"), shares are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark decreases, similar to holding short positions in the underlying benchmark. Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples (e.g., 2X or 3X) of the performance of the underlying benchmark, typically by using derivatives in an effort to amplify returns (or decline, in the case of inverse ETFs) of the underlying benchmark. While leveraged ETFs may offer the potential for greater return, the potential for loss and the speed at which losses can be realized also are greater.

Leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" over short periods of time, meaning they are designed to deliver their stated returns only for the length of their reset periods (typically daily or monthly), and are not designed to deliver their returns intraday or over periods longer than the stated reset period. Because of the structure of these products, their rebalancing methodologies and the math of compounding, extended holdings beyond the reset period can lead to results very different from a simple doubling, tripling, or inverse of the benchmark's average return over the same period of time. This difference in results can be magnified in volatile markets. Further, leveraged and inverse ETFs may have lower trading volumes or may be less tax efficient than traditional ETFs and may be subject to additional regulation. To the extent that leveraged or inverse ETFs invest in derivatives, investments in such ETFs will be subject to the risks of investments in derivatives. For these reasons, leveraged and inverse ETFs are typically considered to be riskier investments than traditional ETFs.

Municipal Securities. As discussed in the Funds' Prospectus, the Lebenthal Fund will primarily invest in municipal securities. Municipal Securities are issued to obtain funds for a wide variety of reasons. For example, municipal securities may be issued to obtain funding for the construction of a wide range of public facilities such as: bridges; highways; roads; schools; waterworks and sewer systems; and other utilities.

Other public purposes for which Municipal Securities may be issued include: refunding outstanding obligations; obtaining funds for general operating expenses; and obtaining funds to lend to other public institutions and facilities.

In addition, certain debt obligations known as “Private Activity Bonds” may be issued by or on behalf of municipalities and public authorities to obtain funds to provide: water, sewage and solid waste facilities; qualified residential rental projects; certain local electric, gas and other heating or cooling facilities; qualified hazardous waste facilities; high-speed intercity rail facilities; governmentally-owned airports, docks and wharves and mass transportation facilities; qualified mortgages; student loan and redevelopment bonds; and bonds used for certain organizations exempt from Federal income taxation.

Certain debt obligations known as “Industrial Development Bonds” under prior Federal tax law may have been issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide: privately operated housing facilities; sports facilities; industrial parks; convention or trade show facilities; airport, mass transit, port or parking facilities; air or water pollution control facilities; sewage or solid waste disposal facilities; and facilities for water supply.

Other private activity bonds and industrial development bonds issued to fund the construction, improvement, equipment or repair of privately-operated industrial, distribution, research, or commercial facilities may also be Municipal Securities, however the size of such issues is limited under current and prior Federal tax law. The aggregate amount of most private activity bonds and industrial development bonds is limited (except in the case of certain types of facilities) under Federal tax law by an annual “volume cap.” The volume cap limits the annual aggregate principal amount of such obligations issued by or on behalf of all governmental instrumentalities in the state.

The two principal classifications of Municipal Securities consist of “general obligation” and “limited” (or revenue) issues. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from the issuer’s general unrestricted revenues and not from any particular fund or source. The characteristics and method of enforcement of general obligation bonds vary according to the law applicable to the particular issuer, and payment may be dependent upon appropriation by the issuer’s legislative body. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Private activity bonds and industrial development bonds generally are revenue bonds and thus not payable from the unrestricted revenues of the issuer. The credit and quality of such bonds is generally related to the credit of the bank selected to provide the letter of credit underlying the bond. Payment of principal of and interest on industrial development revenue bonds is the responsibility of the corporate user (and any guarantor).

The Leberthal Fund may also acquire “moral obligation” issues, which are normally issued by special purpose authorities, and in other tax-exempt investments including pollution control bonds and tax-exempt commercial paper.

Municipal bonds the Leberthal Fund may purchase include, without limitation: Short-term tax-exempt General Obligations Notes; Tax Anticipation Notes; Bond Anticipation Notes; Revenue Anticipation Notes; Project Notes; and Other forms of short-term tax-exempt loans.

Such notes are issued with a short-term maturity in anticipation of the receipt of tax funds, the proceeds of bond placements, or other revenues. Project Notes are issued by a state or local housing agency and are sold by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the issuing agency has the primary obligation with respect to its Project Notes, they are also secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. through agreements with the issuing authority which provide that, if required, the Federal government will lend the issuer an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Project Notes.

There are variations in the quality of Municipal Securities, both within a particular classification and among classifications. Also, the yields on Municipal Securities depend upon a variety of factors, including: general money market conditions; coupon rate; the financial condition of the issuer; general conditions of the municipal bond market; the size of a particular offering; the maturity of the obligations; and the rating of the issue.

The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Finch represent their opinions as to the quality of Municipal Securities. However, ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Municipal Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields while Municipal Securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. Subsequent to its purchase by the Lebenthal Fund, an issue of Municipal Securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the Lebenthal Fund. The Advisor will consider such an event in determining whether the Lebenthal Fund should continue to hold the obligations.

Municipal Securities may include obligations of municipal housing authorities and single-family mortgage revenue bonds. Weaknesses in Federal housing subsidy programs and their administration may result in a decrease of subsidies available for payment of principal and interest on housing authority bonds. Economic developments, including fluctuations in interest rates and increasing construction and operating costs, may also adversely impact revenues of housing authorities. In the case of some housing authorities, inability to obtain additional financing could also reduce revenues available to pay existing obligations.

Single-family mortgage revenue bonds are subject to extraordinary mandatory redemption at par in whole or in part from the proceeds derived from prepayments of underlying mortgage loans and also from the unused proceeds of the issue within a stated period which may be within a year from the date of issue.

Municipal leases are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities. They may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase contract, a conditional sales contract, or a participation interest in any of the above. The Board of Trustees is responsible for determining the credit quality of unrated municipal leases on an ongoing basis, including an assessment of the likelihood that the lease will not be canceled.

Premium Securities. During a period of declining interest rates, many Municipal Securities in which the Lebenthal Fund invests likely will bear coupon rates higher than current market rates, regardless of whether the securities were initially purchased at a premium.

Auction Rate Securities. The Lebenthal Fund may invest in auction rate securities. Auction rate securities consist of auction rate municipal securities and auction rate preferred securities sold through an auction process issued by closed-end investment companies, municipalities and governmental agencies. For more information on risks associated with municipal securities, see "Municipal Securities" above.

Provided that the auction mechanism is successful, auction rate securities usually permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend is reset by "Dutch" auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The dividend rate set by the auction is the lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is the risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. Over the last several years, numerous auctions have failed due to insufficient demand for securities and have continued to fail for an extended period of time. Failed auctions may adversely impact the liquidity of auction rate securities investments. Although some issuers of auction rate securities are redeeming or are considering redeeming such securities, such issuers are not obligated to do so and, therefore, there is no guarantee that a liquid market will exist for the Lebenthal Fund's investments in auction rate securities at a time when the Lebenthal Fund wishes to dispose of such securities.

Dividends on auction rate preferred securities issued by a closed-end fund may be designated as exempt from federal income tax to the extent they are attributable to tax-exempt interest income earned by the closed-end fund on the securities in its portfolio and distributed to holders of the preferred securities. However, such designation may be made only if the closed-end fund treats preferred securities as equity securities for federal income tax purposes and the closed-end fund complies with certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

The Lebenthal Fund's investment in auction rate preferred securities of closed-end funds is subject to limitations on investments in other investment companies. The Lebenthal Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees paid by such closed-end funds in addition to the advisory fee payable directly by the Lebenthal Fund.

Equity Securities. The equity portion of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio will generally be comprised of common stocks traded on domestic securities exchanges or on the over-the-counter market. In addition to common stocks, the equity portion of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio may also include preferred stocks, convertible preferred stocks, and convertible bonds. Prices of equity securities in which the DCM/INNOVA Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the DCM/INNOVA Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the DCM/INNOVA Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the DCM/INNOVA Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities, including securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund, will decline.

Convertible Securities. Although the equity investments of the DCM/INNOVA Fund consist primarily of common and preferred stocks, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may buy securities convertible into common stock if, for example, the Advisor believes that a company's convertible securities are undervalued in the market. Convertible securities eligible for purchase by the Fund include convertible bonds, convertible preferred stock, and warrants. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation which gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specific amount of the corporation's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time. Warrants do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy the securities. The prices of warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of underlying securities. Warrants may be considered speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of a corporation issuing them. Warrant positions will not be used to increase the leverage of the DCM/INNOVA Fund; consequently, warrant positions are generally accompanied by cash positions equivalent to the required exercise amount. The DCM/INNOVA Fund's ability to invest in warrants may be limited by the DCM/INNOVA Fund's investment restrictions.

Companies With Unusual Valuations Based Upon Many Traditional Methods. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in securities of companies whose market prices grow and very quickly reflect unreasonable valuations by traditional valuation techniques. Many of these types of companies have a low level of revenue relative to their market capitalization, and many are not yet profitable.

Since the prices of the securities of these companies do not reflect the usual relationships between price and corporate revenues, income, or profits, investments in these securities are accompanied by a substantial risk of loss because of their volatility and speculative nature. Numerous factors may cause the prices of these securities to fall precipitously, which may cause the DCM/INNOVA Fund to sustain substantial losses on any investments in such companies. These factors include, but are not limited to, market participants evaluating these securities using more traditional valuation techniques, investors taking less interest in these securities, a general downturn in the market for these securities, or adverse changes in market participants' expectations regarding the potential markets, revenues, income, or profitability for these types of companies.

Foreign Securities. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest directly or indirectly in foreign securities, such as foreign securities traded on U.S. national exchanges or over-the-counter domestic exchanges; foreign securities represented by American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as described below; and foreign securities traded on foreign exchanges. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may also invest in foreign currency-denominated fixed-income securities. Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States may involve significant risks not present in domestic investments. For example, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, particularly those not subject to the disclosure and reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation on the removal of cash or other assets of the DCM/INNOVA Fund, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments which could affect such investments. Foreign securities also involve currency risk, which is the risk that the value of a foreign security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the security’s underlying foreign currency. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than would apply to domestic custodial arrangements, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. There may be less governmental supervision of foreign securities markets, brokers, and issues of foreign securities than in the United States. Certain foreign governments levy withholding taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries it is possible for the DCM/INNOVA Fund to recover a portion of these taxes, the portion that cannot be recovered will reduce the income that the DCM/INNOVA Fund receives from its investments.

ADRs provide a method whereby the DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities, and may be issued as sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities trade in the form of ADRs. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information from an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program.

Corporate and Municipal Debt Securities. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in fixed-income investments, including corporate, municipal, or other government debt securities. Corporate and municipal debt obligations purchased by the DCM/INNOVA Fund may be any credit quality, maturity, or yield. Accordingly, the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s debt securities may include “investment grade” securities (those rated at least Baa by Moody’s, BBB by S&P or Fitch, or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Advisor’s opinion). In addition, the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s debt securities may include lower-rated debt securities including, without limitation, junk bonds. Debt obligations rated Baa by Moody’s or BBB by S&P or Fitch may be considered speculative and are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Debt obligations rated lower than Baa by Moody’s or lower than BBB by S&P or Fitch are generally considered speculative and subject to significant risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Descriptions of the quality ratings of Moody’s, S&P, and Fitch are contained in Appendix A to this SAI. While the Advisor utilizes the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, they rely primarily upon their own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness. The retail secondary market for these “junk bonds” may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s net asset value. These risks can reduce the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s share prices and the income it earns.

U.S. Government Securities. A Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities, defined to be U.S. Government obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury bills, obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Government such as Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), as well as obligations of U.S. Government authorities, agencies, and instrumentalities such as Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”), Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), Federal Farm Credit Bank (“FFCB”), Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), Student Loan Marketing Association (“SLMA”), and The Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. Government securities may also be acquired subject to repurchase agreements. While obligations of some U.S. Government sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (e.g. GNMA), several are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Government (e.g. FNMA, FHLMC), and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuer itself (e.g. SLMA, FFCB). No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities in the future, other than as set forth above, since it is not obligated to do so by law. The guarantee of the U.S. Government does not extend to the yield or value of a Fund’s shares.

Demand Features. The Lebenthal Fund may acquire securities that are subject to puts and standby commitments (“Demand Features”) to purchase the securities at their principal amount (usually with accrued interest) within a fixed period (usually seven days) following a demand by the Lebenthal Fund. The Demand Feature may be issued by the issuer of the underlying securities, a dealer in the securities or by another third party and may not be transferred separately from the underlying security. The underlying securities subject to a put may be sold at any time at market rates. The Lebenthal Fund expects that it will acquire puts only where the puts are available without the payment of any direct or indirect consideration. However, if advisable or necessary, a premium may be paid for put features. A premium paid will have the effect of reducing the yield otherwise payable on the underlying security. Demand Features provided by foreign banks involve certain risks associated with foreign investments.

Under a “stand-by commitment,” a dealer would agree to purchase, at the Lebenthal Fund’s option, specified securities at a specified price. The Lebenthal Fund will acquire these commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and does not intend to exercise its rights thereunder for trading purposes. Stand-by commitments may also be referred to as put options.

The purpose of engaging in transactions involving puts is to maintain flexibility and liquidity to permit the Lebenthal Fund to meet redemption requests and remain as fully invested as possible.

Real Estate Securities. Although the DCM/INNOVA Fund will not invest directly in real estate, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in securities of issuers primarily engaged in or related to the real estate industry. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and real estate operating companies, as well as other types of real estate securities such as publicly traded common stock, preferred stock, limited partnerships (including real estate master limited partnerships), rights or warrants to purchase common stock or convertible securities of corporations engaged in real estate development or companies whose financial prospects are deemed by the Advisor to be real estate oriented and consistent with the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s investment objectives. A REIT is a pooled investment vehicle that is organized as a corporation or business trust which invests primarily in income producing real estate or real estate loans or interests. Therefore, an investment in REITs or other real estate securities is subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying the REIT’s investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, the REIT may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. REITs are also subject to the possibilities of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and failing to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act.

REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investment in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, causing the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations. Investing in REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in a limited volume, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities.

Options. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may purchase and write put and call options on securities. A call option is a contract which gives the purchaser of the option (in return for a premium paid) the right to buy, and the writer of the option (in return for a premium received) the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security during the option period. A put option is a contract which gives the purchaser of the option (in return for a premium paid) the right to sell, and the writer of the option (in return for a premium received) the obligation to buy, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security during the option period. A call option on a security is covered, for example, when the writer of the call option owns the security on which the option is written (or on a security convertible into such a security without additional consideration) throughout the option period. In contrast, a call option is uncovered (or naked) when the writer of the call option does not simultaneously own the underlying security on which the call option is written (or does not own a security convertible into such security without additional consideration) during the entire option period. The risks associated with covered option transactions include the following: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the ability of the Advisor to predict movements in the prices of the individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in the market value of the securities held by the DCM/INNOVA Fund and the prices of options; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for options; and (iv) while the DCM/INNOVA Fund will receive a premium when it writes covered call options, it may not participate fully in a rise in the market value of the underlying security. This is because if the DCM/INNOVA Fund's underlying stock runs up past the option strike price the option holder may exercise the option to purchase the shares at the agreed upon price. The DCM/INNOVA Fund's profits in this scenario will be limited to the difference between the purchase price and the strike price, plus the option premium received. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will not purchase put options when the aggregate premiums on outstanding put options exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets at the time of purchase. Options trading is a highly specialized activity that entails greater than ordinary investment risks.

Writing Covered Call Options. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will write covered call options both to reduce the risks associated with certain of its investments and to increase total investment return through the receipt of premiums. In return for the premium income, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will give up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price so long as its obligations under the contract continue, except insofar as the premium represents a profit. Moreover, in writing the call option, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. The premium is intended to offset that loss in whole or in part. Unlike the situation in which the DCM/INNOVA Fund owns securities not subject to a call option, the DCM/INNOVA Fund, in writing covered call options, must assume that the call may be exercised at any time prior to the expiration of its obligation as a writer, and that, in such circumstances, the net proceeds realized from the sale of the underlying securities pursuant to the call may be substantially below the prevailing market price.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund may terminate its obligation under an option it has written by buying an identical option. Such a transaction is called a “closing purchase transaction.” The DCM/INNOVA Fund will realize a gain or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the amount paid to purchase a call option is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the corresponding call option. Also, because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying security, any loss resulting from the exercise or closing out of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or part by unrealized appreciation of the underlying security owned by the DCM/INNOVA Fund. When an underlying security is sold from the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s securities portfolio, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will effect a closing purchase transaction so as to close out any existing covered call option on that underlying security.

Writing Put Options. The writer of a put option becomes obligated to purchase the underlying security at a specified price during the option period if the buyer elects to exercise the option before its expiration date. If the DCM/INNOVA Fund writes a put option, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will be required to “cover” it, for example, by depositing and maintaining in a segregated account with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid securities having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund may write put options either to earn additional income in the form of option premiums (anticipating that the price of the underlying security will remain stable or rise during the option period and the option will therefore not be exercised) or to acquire the underlying security at a net cost below the current value (e.g., the option is exercised because of a decline in the price of the underlying security, but the amount paid by the DCM/INNOVA Fund, offset by the option premium, is less than the current price). The risk of either strategy is that the price of the underlying security may decline by an amount greater than the premium received. The premium which the DCM/INNOVA Fund receives from writing a put option will reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying security, the relationship of the exercise price to that market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying security, the option period, supply and demand, and interest rates. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option or to prevent an outstanding put option from being exercised.

Purchasing Put and Call Options. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may purchase call options to benefit from expected increases in the price of the underlying security, to close out a written call position or to protect against an increase in the price of a security it anticipates purchasing. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may purchase put options on securities to benefit from an anticipated decline in the price of the underlying security which it does not hold, to either partially or fully offset losses resulting from a possible decline in the value of a security which it does hold or to close out a written put position. The purchase of put options on securities the DCM/INNOVA Fund owns will enable the DCM/INNOVA Fund to preserve, at least partially, unrealized gains in an appreciated security in its portfolio without actually selling the security. In addition, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will continue to receive interest or dividend income on the security. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount received on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option which was bought. If a put or call option purchased by the DCM/INNOVA Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the DCM/INNOVA Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may be unable to close out a position.

Securities Index Options. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may write puts, write (or sell) covered call options, and purchase put and call options on securities indexes for the purpose of hedging against the risk of unfavorable price movements adversely affecting the value of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's securities or securities it intends to purchase or to benefit from the anticipated increase (e.g., in the case of a purchased call) or decline (e.g., in the case of a purchased put) of the securities index. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will only write call options that are "covered". A call option on a securities index is considered covered, for example, if, so long as the DCM/INNOVA Fund is obligated as the writer of the call, it holds securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index or indexes upon which the options written by the DCM/INNOVA Fund are based. If the DCM/INNOVA Fund writes a put on a securities index, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will be considered to "cover" it, for example, by segregating with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid high-grade debt obligations having a value equal to or greater than the exercise price of the option. Unlike a stock option, which gives the holder the right to purchase or sell a specified stock at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive a cash "exercise settlement amount" equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option and the value of the underlying stock index on the exercise date, multiplied by a fixed "index multiplier."

A securities index fluctuates with changes in the market value of the securities so included. For example, some securities index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500 Total Return Index or the NYSE Composite Index, or a narrower market index such as the S&P 100 Index. Indexes may also be based on an industry or market segment such as the AMEX Oil and Gas Index or the Computer and Business Equipment Index.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund's use of securities index options is subject to certain risks. The DCM/INNOVA Fund's ability to effectively hedge all or a portion of the securities in its portfolio, in anticipation of or during a market decline through transactions in put options on securities indexes, depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index correlate with the price movements in the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio securities. Consequently, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will bear the risk that the prices of its portfolio securities being hedged will not move in the same amount as the prices of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's put options on the securities indexes. It is also possible that there may be a negative correlation between the index and the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio securities that would result in a loss on both such portfolio securities and the options on securities indexes acquired by the DCM/INNOVA Fund.

While transactions in derivatives may reduce certain risks, these transactions themselves entail certain other risks. For example, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices, or currency exchange rates may result in a poorer overall performance of the DCM/INNOVA Fund than if it had not entered into any derivatives transactions. Derivatives may magnify the DCM/INNOVA Fund's gains or losses, causing it to make or lose substantially more than it invested.

When used for hedging purposes, increases in the value of the securities the DCM/INNOVA Fund holds or intends to acquire should offset any losses incurred with a derivative. Purchasing derivatives for purposes other than hedging could expose the DCM/INNOVA Fund to greater risks.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund's ability to hedge its securities through derivatives depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index or instrument correlate with price movements in the relevant securities. In the case of poor correlation, the price of the securities the DCM/INNOVA Fund is hedging may not move in the same amount, or even in the same direction as the hedging instrument. The Advisor will try to minimize this risk by investing only in those contracts whose behavior it expects to resemble with the portfolio securities it is trying to hedge. However, if the DCM/INNOVA Fund's prediction of interest and currency rates, market value, volatility, or other economic factors is incorrect, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may lose money, or may not make as much money as it expected.

Derivative prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the characteristics of the underlying instruments are very similar to the derivative. Listed below are some of the factors that may cause such a divergence:

- current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract;
- a difference between the derivatives and securities markets, including different levels of demand, how the instruments are traded, the imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading of an instrument stops; and
- differences between the derivatives, such as different margin requirements, different liquidity of such markets, and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Derivatives based upon a narrower index of securities, such as those of a particular industry group, may present greater risk than derivatives based on a broad market index. Since narrower indices are made up of a smaller number of securities, they are more susceptible to rapid and extreme price fluctuations because of changes in the value of those securities.

While currency futures and options values are expected to correlate with exchange rates, they may not reflect other factors that affect the value of the investments of the DCM/INNOVA Fund. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a yen-denominated security from a decline in the yen, but will not protect the DCM/INNOVA Fund against a price decline resulting from deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness. Because the value of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's foreign-denominated investments changes in response to many factors other than exchange rates, it may not be possible to match the amount of currency options and futures to the value of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's investments precisely over time.

Before a futures contract or option is exercised or expires, the DCM/INNOVA Fund can terminate it only by entering into a closing purchase or sale transaction. Moreover, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may close out a futures contract only on the exchange the contract was initially traded. Although the DCM/INNOVA Fund intends to purchase options and futures only where there appears to be an active market, there is no guarantee that such a liquid market will exist. If there is no secondary market for the contract, or the market is illiquid, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may not be able to close out its position. In an illiquid market, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may:

- have to sell securities to meet its daily margin requirements at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so;
- have to purchase or sell the instrument underlying the contract;
- not be able to hedge its investments; and
- not be able to realize profits or limit its losses.

Derivatives may become illiquid (i.e., difficult to sell at a desired time and price) under a variety of market conditions. For example:

- an exchange may suspend or limit trading in a particular derivative instrument, an entire category of derivatives, or all derivatives, which sometimes occurs because of increased market volatility;
- unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations of an exchange;
- the facilities of the exchange may not be adequate to handle current trading volume;
- equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house, or other occurrences may disrupt normal trading activity; or
- investors may lose interest in a particular derivative or category of derivatives.

If the Advisor incorrectly predicts stock market and interest rate trends, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may lose money by investing in derivatives. For example, if the DCM/INNOVA Fund were to write a call option based on the Advisor's expectation that the price of the underlying security would fall, but the price were to rise instead, the DCM/INNOVA Fund could be required to sell the security upon exercise at a price below the current market price. Similarly, if the DCM/INNOVA Fund were to write a put option based on the Advisor's expectation that the price of the underlying security would rise, but the price were to fall instead, the DCM/INNOVA Fund could be required to purchase the security upon exercise at a price higher than the current market price.

Because of the low margin deposits required upon the opening of a derivative position, such transactions involve an extremely high degree of leverage. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the Fund and it may lose more than it originally invested in the derivative.

If the price of a futures contract changes adversely, the Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so to meet its minimum daily margin requirement. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may lose its margin deposits if a broker with whom it has an open futures contract or related option becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.

The prices of derivatives are volatile (i.e., they may change rapidly, substantially, and unpredictably) and are influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- actual and anticipated changes in interest rates;
- fiscal and monetary policies; and
- national and international political events.

Most exchanges limit the amount by which the price of a derivative can change during a single trading day. Daily trading limits establish the maximum amount that the price of a derivative may vary from the settlement price of that derivative at the end of trading on the previous day. Once the price of a derivative reaches this value, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may not trade that derivative at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a given day and does not limit potential gains or losses. Derivative prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days, preventing prompt liquidation of the derivative.

Inflation-Linked Debt Securities. The Leberthal Fund may invest in inflation-linked debt securities. Inflation-linked securities include fixed and floating rate debt securities of varying maturities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, such as Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (“TIPS”), as well as securities issued by other entities such as corporations, municipalities, foreign governments and foreign issuers, including foreign issuers from emerging markets. See also “Foreign Investments (including Foreign Currencies).” Typically, such securities are structured as fixed income investments whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The following two structures are common: (i) the U.S. Treasury and some other issuers issue inflation-linked securities that accrue inflation into the principal value of the security and (ii) other issuers may pay out the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon. Other types of inflation-linked securities exist which use an inflation index other than the CPI.

Inflation-linked securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, such as TIPS, have maturities of approximately five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. Typically, TIPS pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation adjusted principal amount. For example, if the Leberthal Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and the rate of inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year’s inflation of 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS, even during a period of deflation, although the inflation-adjusted principal received could be less than the inflation-adjusted principal that had accrued to the bond at the time of purchase. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Other inflation-related bonds exist which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-linked securities.

While inflation-linked securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-linked securities is tied to the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is not seasonally adjusted and which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-linked securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or a foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the U.S.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Futures Contracts. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in futures contracts. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement to buy or sell a security (or deliver a cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contracts) for a set price in the future. Futures contracts are designated by boards of trade which have been designated “contracts markets” by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). No purchase price is paid or received when the contract is entered into. Instead, the DCM/INNOVA Fund, upon entering into a futures contract (and to maintain the Fund’s open positions in futures contracts), would be required to deposit with its custodian in a segregated account in the name of the futures broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, suitable money market instruments, or liquid, high-grade debt securities, known as “initial margin.” The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded. By using futures contracts as a risk management technique, given the greater liquidity in the futures market than in the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish certain results more quickly and with lower transaction costs.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to the DCM/INNOVA Fund. These subsequent payments, called “variation margin,” to and from the futures broker, are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying assets fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking to the market.” The DCM/INNOVA Fund expects to earn interest income on its initial and variation margin deposits.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund will incur brokerage fees when it purchases and sells futures contracts. Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held until delivery or cash settlement is required, but are instead liquidated through offsetting transactions that may result in a gain or a loss. While futures positions taken by the DCM/INNOVA Fund will usually be liquidated in this manner, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may instead make or take delivery of underlying securities whenever it appears economically advantageous for the DCM/INNOVA Fund to do so. A clearing organization associated with the exchange on which futures are traded assumes responsibility for closing out transactions and guarantees that as between the clearing members of an exchange, the sale and purchase obligations will be performed with regard to all positions that remain open at the termination of the contract.

Securities Index Futures Contracts. Purchases or sales of securities index futures contracts may be used in an attempt to protect the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s current or intended investments from broad fluctuations in securities prices. A securities index futures contract does not require the physical delivery of securities, but merely provides for profits and losses resulting from changes in the market value of the contract to be credited or debited at the close of each trading day to the respective accounts of the parties to the contract. On the contract’s expiration date a final cash settlement occurs and the futures positions are simply closed out. Changes in the market value of a particular index futures contract reflect changes in the specified index of securities on which the future is based.

By establishing an appropriate “short” position in index futures, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may also seek to protect the value of its portfolio against an overall decline in the market for such securities. Alternatively, in anticipation of a generally rising market, the DCM/INNOVA Fund can seek to avoid losing the benefit of apparently low current prices by establishing a “long” position in securities index futures and later liquidating that position as particular securities are in fact acquired. To the extent that these hedging strategies are successful, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will be affected to a lesser degree by adverse overall market price movements than would otherwise be the case.

Options on Futures Contracts. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may purchase exchange-traded and non-exchange traded call and put options on futures contracts and write exchange-traded and non-exchange traded call options on futures contracts. Certain of these put and call options are traded on exchanges that are licensed and regulated by the CFTC for the purpose of options trading. Other such put and call options are not traded on exchanges but are traded in secondary markets. A call option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to purchase a futures contract (assume a “long” position) at a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. A put option gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to sell a futures contract (assume a “short” position), for a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires.

The DCM/INNOVA Fund will write only options on futures contracts that are “covered.” The DCM/INNOVA Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a put option it has written if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the put, the DCM/INNOVA Fund segregates with its custodian cash, U.S. government securities or liquid securities at all times equal to or greater than the aggregate exercise price of the puts it has written (less any related margin deposited with the futures broker). The DCM/INNOVA Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it has written on a debt security future if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the call, the DCM/INNOVA Fund owns a security deliverable under the futures contract. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it has written on a securities index future if the Fund owns, so long as the DCM/INNOVA Fund is obligated as the writer of the call, securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract is based.

Upon the exercise of a call option, the writer of the option is obligated to sell the futures contract (to deliver a “long” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be lower than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. Upon exercise of a put, the writer of the option is obligated to purchase the futures contract (deliver a “short” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be higher than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. When the holder of an option exercises it and assumes a long futures position, in the case of a call, or a short futures position, in the case of a put, its gain will be credited to its futures margin account, while the loss suffered by the writer of the option will be debited to its account and must be immediately paid by the writer. However, as with the trading of futures, most participants in the options markets do not seek to realize their gains or losses by exercise of their option rights. Instead, the holder of an option will usually realize a gain or loss by buying or selling an offsetting option at a market price that will reflect an increase or a decrease from the premium originally paid.

If the DCM/INNOVA Fund writes options on futures contracts, the Fund will receive a premium but will assume a risk of adverse movement in the price of the underlying futures contract comparable to that involved in holding a futures position. If the option is not exercised, the particular Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium, which may partially offset unfavorable changes in the value of securities held in or to be acquired for the DCM/INNOVA Fund. If the option is exercised, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will incur a loss in the option transaction, which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it has received, but which will offset any favorable changes in the value of its portfolio securities or, in the case of a put, lower prices of securities it intends to acquire.

Options on futures contracts can be used by the DCM/INNOVA Fund to hedge substantially the same risks as might be addressed by the direct purchase or sale of the underlying futures contracts. If the DCM/INNOVA Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it may obtain benefits similar to those that would result if it held the futures position itself. Purchases of options on futures contracts may present less risk in hedging than the purchase and sale of the underlying futures contracts, since the potential loss is limited to the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

The purchase of put options on futures contracts is a means of hedging against a general decline in market prices. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract represents a means of hedging against a market advance when the DCM/INNOVA Fund is not fully invested.

The writing of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the underlying securities. If the futures price at expiration is below the exercise price, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the value of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's securities. The writing of a put option on a futures contract is analogous to the purchase of a futures contract in that it hedges against an increase in the price of securities the DCM/INNOVA Fund intends to acquire. However, the hedge is limited to the amount of premium received for writing the put.

Limitations on Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts can be volatile instruments and involve certain risks. If the Advisor applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judge market movements incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower the DCM/INNOVA Fund's return. The DCM/INNOVA Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its position because of an illiquid market. The DCM/INNOVA Fund will not engage in transactions in futures contracts and related options for speculation. In instances involving the purchase of futures contracts or the writing of covered put options thereon by the DCM/INNOVA Fund, an amount of cash and cash equivalents, equal to the cost of such futures contracts or options written (less any related margin deposits), will be deposited in a segregated account with the DCM/INNOVA Fund's custodian, thereby ensuring that the use of such futures contracts and options is unleveraged. In instances involving the sale of futures contracts or the writing of covered call options thereon by the DCM/INNOVA Fund, the securities underlying such futures contracts or covered options will at all times be maintained by the Fund or, in the case of index futures and related options, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will own securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract or covered option is based.

Bank Obligations. The Lebenthal Fund may invest in bank obligations. Bank obligations are obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. or foreign banks. Bank obligations, including without limitation, time deposits, bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit, may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulations. Banks are subject to extensive but different governmental regulations which may limit both the amount and types of loans which may be made and interest rates which may be charged. General economic conditions as well as exposure to credit losses arising from possible financial difficulties of borrowers play an important part in the operation of the banking industry.

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.

The Lebenthal Fund may also invest in certificates of deposit issued by banks and savings and loan institutions which had, at the time of their most recent annual financial statements, total assets of less than \$1 billion, provided that (i) the principal amounts of such certificates of deposit are insured by an agency of the U.S. Government, (ii) at no time will the Lebenthal Fund hold more than \$100,000 principal amount of certificates of deposit of any one such bank, and (iii) at the time of acquisition, no more than 10% of the Lebenthal Fund's assets (taken at current value) are invested in certificates of deposit of such banks having total assets not in excess of \$1 billion.

Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligations of a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity.

Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Time deposits which may be held by the Lebenthal Fund will not benefit from insurance from the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that vary with market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. Fixed time deposits subject to withdrawal penalties maturing in more than seven calendar days are subject to the Lebenthal Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

Corporate Obligations. In addition to municipal securities, the Lebenthal Fund may invest in corporate obligations. Investment in corporate debt obligations involves credit and interest rate risk. The value of fixed income investments will fluctuate with changes in interest rates and bond market conditions, tending to rise as interest rates decline and to decline as interest rates rise. Corporate debt obligations generally offer less current yield than securities of lower quality, but lower-quality securities generally have less liquidity, greater credit and market risk, and as a result, more price volatility. Longer term bonds are, however, generally more volatile than bonds with shorter maturities.

Forward Commitment & When-Issued Securities. A Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or for settlement at a future date if the Fund holds sufficient assets to meet the purchase price. In such purchase transactions, a Fund will not accrue interest on the purchased security until the actual settlement. Similarly, if a security is sold for a forward date, a Fund will accrue the interest until the settlement of the sale. When-issued security purchases and forward commitments have a higher degree of risk of price movement before settlement due to the extended time period between the execution and settlement of the purchase or sale. As a result, the exposure to the counterparty of the purchase or sale is increased. Although a Fund would generally purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis with the intention of taking delivery, a Fund may sell such a security prior to the settlement date if the Advisor feels such action is appropriate. In such a case, the Fund could incur a short-term gain or loss.

Illiquid Investments. A Fund may not purchase or otherwise acquire any illiquid investments if, immediately after the acquisition, the value of illiquid investments held by the Fund would exceed 15% of its net assets. An illiquid investment is any investment that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments pose risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio investments and a Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid investments promptly or at reasonable prices. Under the supervision of the Board, the Advisor determines the liquidity of the a Fund's investments and, through reports from the Advisor, the Board monitors investments in illiquid instruments. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid investments, it would seek to take appropriate steps to bring the Fund's illiquid investments to or below 15% of its net assets per the requirements of Rule 22e-4 of the 1940 Act. Investment in illiquid investments poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and a Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid investments, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the DCM/INNOVA Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the DCM/INNOVA Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

Restricted securities are generally considered to be illiquid unless it is determined, based upon a review of the trading markets for a specific restricted security, that such restricted security is liquid because it is so-called “4(a)(2) commercial paper” or is otherwise eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (“144A Securities”). Investing in 144A Securities may decrease the liquidity of the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s portfolio to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a discount, which may be significant, from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists. Subject to the oversight of the Board, 144A Securities determined by the Advisor to be liquid in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board shall not be deemed “illiquid securities.”

Lending of Portfolio Securities. In order to generate additional income, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total DCM/INNOVA Fund assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities which the Advisor has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Board of Trustees. In determining whether the DCM/INNOVA Fund will lend securities, the Advisor will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Advisor. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities, or letters of credit. The DCM/INNOVA Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

The borrower at all times during the loan must maintain with the DCM/INNOVA Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral, or provide to the DCM/INNOVA Fund an irrevocable letter of credit equal in value to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. While the loan is outstanding, the borrower will pay the DCM/INNOVA Fund any interest paid on the loaned securities, and the DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest the cash collateral to earn additional income. Alternatively, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. It is anticipated that the DCM/INNOVA Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or the DCM/INNOVA Fund will be paid a premium for the loan. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the DCM/INNOVA Fund or the borrower at any time. The DCM/INNOVA Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan, and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. If the DCM/INNOVA Fund invests cash collateral from the borrower, there is the risk that such investment may result in a financial loss. In such an event, the DCM/INNOVA Fund would be required to repay the borrower out of the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s assets.

Where voting rights with respect to the loaned securities pass with the lending of the securities, the Advisor normally intends to call the loaned securities to vote proxies, or to use other practicable and legally enforceable means to obtain voting rights, when the Advisor believes a material event affecting the loaned securities will occur or the Advisor otherwise believes it necessary to vote.

The Fund did not have any income from securities lending activity during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019.

Sector Risk. A Fund may, at times, be more heavily invested in certain industries or sectors. Sector risk is the possibility that securities within the same group of industries or sectors will decline in price due to sector-specific market or economic developments. If a Fund invests more heavily in a particular sector, the value of its shares may be sensitive to factors and economic risks that specifically affect that sector. As a result, a Fund's share price may fluctuate more widely than the value of shares of a mutual fund that invests in a broader range of industries or in different sectors. Additionally, some sectors could be subject to greater government regulation than other sectors, which may impact the share price of companies in these sectors.

Economic and Regulatory Risks. As economic activity has improved, both domestically and globally, the Federal Reserve and other foreign central banks have begun to retrench from the supportive policies introduced after global financial crisis that began to unfold in 2007, it is unclear as to the level which the Federal Reserve will allow interest rates to remain in the near future. Further reduction or withdrawal of support by the United States and/or by other governments and their central banks, failure of such efforts or support in response to any future crisis, or investor perception that such efforts or support are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally, as well as result in higher interest rates, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of certain securities, including securities held by a Fund.

In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries have been implemented that are affecting many aspects of the financial markets and imposing additional regulatory requirements. Given the broad scope, sweeping nature, and relatively recent enactment of some of these changes, the potential impact they could have on securities held by a Fund is unclear and may not be fully known for some time. These changes and any future regulatory change could adversely affect a Fund.

Operational Risk. An investment in a Fund involves operational risk arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a Fund. While the Funds seek to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that a Fund will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Funds and their service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause a Fund to lose or compromise confidential, proprietary or private personal information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential, proprietary or private personal information or various other operational disruptions. Successful cybersecurity breaches of a Fund and/or a Fund's investment advisor, distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, a successful cybersecurity breach may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of proprietary or private personal shareholder information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage. The Funds rely on third party service providers for many of their day-to-day operations, and are therefore subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective in protecting the Funds from cybersecurity breaches. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a Fund's investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee a Fund will be successful in protecting against or responding to cybersecurity breaches.

Borrowing. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable law, a Fund may borrow money from banks in order to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes. In the event that a Fund should ever borrow money under these conditions, such borrowing could increase the Fund's costs and thus reduce the value of the Fund's assets and returns to shareholders.

Temporary Defensive Positions. A Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market securities, U.S. Government securities, and/or similar securities). When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Each Fund has adopted the following fundamental investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund. A "majority" for this purpose, means, with respect to a Fund, the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented or (ii) more than 50% of its outstanding shares. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase.

Fundamental Limitations. As a matter of fundamental policy, the DCM/INNOVA Fund may not:

- (1) Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions). For purposes of this limitation, short sales of securities and futures trades, forward contracts, or similar trades requiring margin deposits or other use of a margin account are not considered purchasing securities on margin.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act;
- (3) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable law (including, without limitation, borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment limitation, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
- (4) Pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices;

- (5) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;
- (6) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company;
- (7) Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (8) Make loans, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this limitation, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
- (9) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate; provided, however, that the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate (including, without limitation, investments in REITs and mortgage-backed securities);
- (10) Invest in commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices; and
- (11) Invest directly 25% or more of total assets in securities of issues in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), securities of state and municipal governments and investment in other investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. If, however, the Fund invests in an investment company that concentrates its investment in a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry in which such investment company invests. In addition, if the Fund invests in a revenue bond tied to a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry to which the revenue bond is tied.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Lebenthal Fund may not:

- (1) Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions). For purposes of this limitation, short sales of securities and futures trades, forward contracts, or similar trades requiring margin deposits or other use of a margin account are not considered purchasing securities on margin.
- (2) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act;
- (3) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable law (including, without limitation, borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment limitation, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
- (4) Act as underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;
- (5) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company;
- (6) Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;

- (7) Make loans, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this limitation, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
- (8) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate; provided, however, that the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate (including, without limitation, investments in REITs and mortgage-backed securities);
- (9) Invest in commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices; and
- (10) Invest directly 25% or more of total assets in securities of issues in any particular industry. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities), securities of state and municipal governments and investment in other investment companies are not considered to be issued by members of any industry. If, however, the Fund invests in an investment company that concentrates its investment in a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry in which such investment company invests. In addition, if the Fund invests in a revenue bond tied to a particular industry, the Fund will consider such investment to be issued by a member of the industry to which the revenue bond is tied."

In addition, the Lebenthal Fund's 80% investment policy as described in the Funds' Prospectus is fundamental and may not be changed without a shareholder vote.

Non-Fundamental Limitation. The following investment limitations of the DCM/INNOVA Fund are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the DCM/INNOVA Fund will:

- (1) Under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (including the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. and foreign companies that either have paid a dividend in the 12 months prior to the DCM/INNOVA Fund's purchase of the security, or are expected by the Advisor to pay a dividend within 12 months following the DCM/INNOVA Fund's purchase of the security.
- (2) Not invest in interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs, although the DCM/INNOVA Fund may invest in the common stock of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs.

With respect to the "fundamental" and "non-fundamental" investment limitations above, if a percentage limitation is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from any change in value or net assets will not result in a violation of such restriction (i.e., percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase); provided, however, that the limitation on borrowing under each Fund's third fundamental investment restriction applies at all times. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, a Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity.

Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a Fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

The 1940 Act presently allows a Fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for, make decisions with respect to, and place orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for each Fund.

The annualized portfolio turnover rate for a Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover of a Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements that enable the Funds to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions, and a Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve their investment objectives. High rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of a Fund due to increased transaction costs and may also result in realization of short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates. During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio turnover rates were 338%, 142% and 126%, respectively. The increase in the DCM/INNOVA Fund's portfolio turnover rate in 2019 was primarily attributable to the change in the DCM/INNOVA Fund's investment adviser.

Purchases of money market instruments by a Fund are made from dealers, underwriters, and issuers. The Funds currently do not expect to incur any brokerage commission expense on such transactions because money market instruments are generally traded on a "net" basis by a dealer acting as principal for its own account without a stated commission. The price of the security, however, usually includes a profit to the dealer. Securities purchased in underwritten offerings include a fixed amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. When securities are purchased directly from or sold directly to an issuer, no commissions or discounts are paid.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. On exchanges on which commissions are negotiated, the cost of transactions may vary among different brokers. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally on a net basis (i.e., without commission) through dealers, which may include a dealer mark-up, or otherwise involve transactions directly with the issuer of an instrument.

Normally, most of a Fund's fixed-income portfolio transactions will be principal transactions executed in over-the-counter markets and will be executed on a "net" basis, which may include a dealer mark-up. With respect to securities traded only in the over-the-counter market, orders will be executed on a principal basis with primary market makers in such securities except where better prices or executions may be obtained on an agency basis or by dealing with other than a primary market maker.

Each Fund may participate, if and when practicable, in bidding for the purchase of the Fund's securities directly from an issuer in order to take advantage of the lower purchase price available to members of a bidding group. A Fund will engage in this practice, however, only when the Advisor, in its sole discretion, believe such practice to be otherwise in the Fund's interest.

The Funds have adopted, and the Trustees have approved, policies and procedures relating to the direction of mutual fund portfolio securities transactions to broker-dealers. In accordance with these policies and procedures, in executing Fund transactions and selecting brokers or dealers, the Advisor will seek to obtain the best overall terms available for the Fund. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Advisor shall consider factors they deem relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer, and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. The sale of Fund shares may not be considered when determining the firms that are to execute brokerage transactions for the Fund.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and each Fund's investment advisory agreement with the Advisor (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Advisor is authorized to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received by the Advisor may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Advisor to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Advisor to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Research may be received in the form of written reports, telephone contacts, personal meetings, research seminars, software programs and access to computer databases. In some instances, research products or services received by the Advisor may also be used by the Advisor for functions that are not research related (i.e., not related to the making of investment decisions). Where a research product or service has a mixed use, the Advisor will make a reasonable allocation according to its use and will pay for the non-research function in cash using its own funds. The research and investment information services described above make available to the Advisor for its analysis and consideration the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms. These services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with advisory clients other than the Funds and not all such services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with a Fund. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Advisor's own investment information in rendering services to the Funds, the value of such research and services is not expected to materially reduce the expenses of the Advisor in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Advisor by a Fund.

The Advisor may utilize a brokerage firm affiliated with the Trust or the Advisor if they believe they can obtain the best execution of transactions from such broker. A Fund will not execute portfolio transactions through, acquire securities issued by, make savings deposits in, or enter into repurchase agreements with the Advisor or an affiliated person of the Advisor (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) acting as principal, except to the extent permitted by the SEC. In addition, a Fund will not purchase securities during the existence of any underwriting or selling group relating thereto of which the Advisor, or an affiliated person of the Advisor, are members, except to the extent permitted by the SEC. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may be at a disadvantage because of these limitations in comparison with other investment companies that have similar investment objectives but are not subject to such limitations.

Investment decisions for each Fund will be made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor. Such other investment companies and accounts may also invest in the same securities as a Fund. To the extent permitted by law, the Advisor may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for a Fund with those to be sold or purchased for another fund or other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount, in a manner which the Advisor believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by a Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by a Fund.

For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the DCM/INNOVA Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$23,286, \$38,937, and \$34,640 and respectively. Because the Lebenthal Fund is newly organized, it did not pay any brokerage commissions during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of each Fund is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), currently 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier. A Fund’s net asset value is not calculated on business holidays when the NYSE is closed. The NYSE generally recognizes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. Any other holiday recognized by the NYSE will be deemed a business holiday on which the net asset value of each class of a Fund’s shares will not be calculated.

The net asset value per share of each Fund is calculated by adding the value of the Fund’s securities and other assets belonging to the Fund, subtracting the liabilities charged to the Fund, and dividing the result by the number of outstanding shares. “Assets belonging to” a Fund consist of the consideration received upon the issuance of shares of the Fund together with all net investment income, realized gains/losses and proceeds derived from the investment thereof, including any proceeds from the sale of such investments, any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds, and a portion of any general assets of the Trust not belonging to a particular fund. Assets belonging to each Fund are charged with the direct liabilities of the Fund and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust, which are normally allocated in proportion to the number or the relative net asset values of all of the Trust’s series at the time of allocation or in accordance with other allocation methods approved by the Trustees. Subject to the provisions of the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Trust Instrument”), determinations by the Trustees as to the direct and allocable liabilities and the allocable portion of any general assets with respect to each Fund are conclusive.

The pricing and valuation of portfolio securities are determined in good faith in accordance with procedures established by, and under the direction of, the Trustees. Values are determined according to accepted accounting practices and all applicable laws and regulations. Using methods approved by the Trustees, the assets of each Fund are generally valued as follows:

- Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded by the Fund.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange and which are not traded on the valuation date are valued at the bid price.
- Securities which are quoted by the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated quotations (NASDAQ) are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price.
- Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation, otherwise, at the latest quoted bid price.

Futures contracts are generally valued at the last quoted sales price on the applicable valuation date.

- Fixed income and debt securities are normally valued on the basis of prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services approved by the Board, which prices are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sales prices and take into account securities prices, yield, maturity, call features, ratings, institutional sized trading groups of securities and development related to specific securities

Options are valued as follows: (1) exchange-listed options are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time of valuation. For purposes of determining the primary exchange the following applies: (i) if the option is traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange (“CBOE”), the CBOE shall be considered the primary exchange for each portfolio option, unless the Advisor identifies a different primary exchange for the option; and (ii) if the option does not trade on the CBOE, the Advisor identifies the primary exchange for the option. (2) Unlisted options for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time of valuation. (3) If an option is not traded on the valuation date, the option is priced at the mean of the last quoted bid and ask prices as of the time of valuation. (4) If an option is not traded on the valuation date and there is an ask price but no bid price, the option is priced at the mean of the last ask prices and \$0.00 as of the time of valuation. (5) An option may be valued at fair value when (i) the option does not trade on the valuation date; and (ii) a reliable last quoted bid and ask prices are not available.

- Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Trustees.
- Open-end investment companies not listed on an exchange, including mutual funds and money market funds, are valued at the net asset value reported by such registered open-end investment companies.

One or more pricing services may be utilized to determine the value of securities held by a Fund. The methods used by independent pricing services and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by the Advisor and the Funds’ administrator under the general supervision of the Board.

If securities in which a Fund invests are listed primarily on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the NAV of the Fund’s shares may change on days when shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Reference is made to “Investing in the Funds” in the Prospectus for more information concerning how to purchase and redeem shares. The following information supplements the information regarding share repurchases and share redemptions in the Prospectus.

Pricing of Orders. Shares of the Funds are offered and sold on a continuous basis. The purchase price of shares of a Fund is the net asset value next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Fund in good form. Net asset value is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the NYSE on days that the NYSE is open for regular trading (currently 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier), as described under “Net Asset Value” below. The net asset value per share of a Fund is not calculated on holidays or weekends when the NYSE is closed. An order received prior to the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price computed on the date of receipt and an order received after the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price computed on the next business day.

Each Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to: (i) suspend the offering of its shares; (ii) reject purchase orders when in the judgment of management such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders; and (iii) reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of Fund shares.

A Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares for more than seven days: (a) for any period during which the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings or trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by rules of the SEC; (b) for any period during which an emergency exists (as determined by rules of the SEC) as a result of which (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its assets and (c) for such other periods as may be permitted by an order of the SEC.

The Lebenthal Fund.

Sales Charges – Class A Shares. The public offering price of Class A shares is equal to the Lebenthal Fund’s net asset value plus a sales charge as shown below. The Distributor receives the sales charge and may reallow it in an amount shown in the table below.

AMOUNT OF PURCHASE	SALES CHARGE AS % OF OFFERING PRICE	SALES CHARGE AS % OF AMOUNT INVESTED	DEALER COMMISSION AS A % OF OFFERING PRICE
Less than \$250,000	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
\$250,000 or more	None	None	None

Waiver of Class A Sales Charges

You may qualify for a waived Class A sales charge if you own or are purchasing shares of the Lebenthal Fund. To receive the waived sales charge, you must inform the Lebenthal Fund (if you purchase Fund shares directly from the Lebenthal Fund), your broker or other financial intermediary at the time of your purchase that you qualify for such a waiver. If you do not inform the Lebenthal Fund or your financial intermediary that you are eligible for a waived sales charge, you may not receive the waiver that you are entitled to. You may have to produce evidence that you qualify for a reduced sales charge or waiver before you will receive it.

The sales charge applicable to Class A shares may be waived for shares sold to financial intermediaries who have entered into an agreement with the Lebenthal Fund’s distributor to offer shares to self-directed investment brokerage accounts that may or may not charge a transaction fee to its customers. Certain waivers may be available to customers of certain financial intermediaries.

The sales charge applicable to Class A shares may be waived for the following purchases:

- (1) shares sold to other registered investment companies affiliated with the Advisor;
- (2) shares sold to:
 - (a) any pension, profit sharing, or other employee benefit plan for the employees of the Advisor, any of its affiliated companies, or investment advisory clients and their affiliates;

(b) 401(a) plans, 401(k) plans, SIMPLE 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit-sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans, non-qualified deferred compensation plans, employer sponsored benefit plans (including health savings accounts), other similar employer-sponsored retirement and benefit plans. (Individual retirement vehicles, such as traditional and Roth IRAs, Coverdell education savings accounts, individual 401(k) plans, individual 403(b)(7) custodial accounts, one person Keogh plans, SEPs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs or similar accounts do not qualify for the waiver.)

(c) any life insurance company separate account registered as a unit investment trust;

(d) Trustees and retired Trustees of the Trust;

(e) directors, officers, full-time employees, sales representatives and their employees, and retired directors, officers, employees, and sales representatives, their spouses (including domestic partners), children or immediate relatives (immediate relatives include mother, father, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren (“Immediate Relatives”)), and Immediate Relatives of deceased employees of any member of the Advisor, or any investment advisory clients of the Advisor and its affiliates;

(f) directors, officers, and full-time employees, their spouses (including domestic partners), children or Immediate Relatives and Immediate Relatives of deceased employees of any sponsor group which may be affiliated with the Advisor;

(g) any directors, officers, full-time employees, sales representatives and their employees, their spouses (including domestic partners), children or Immediate Relatives of a broker-dealer having a dealer/selling agreement with the distributor;

(h) investors purchasing on a periodic fee, asset-based fee or no transaction fee basis through a broker-dealer sponsored mutual fund purchase program; and

(i) financial institutions as shareholders of record on behalf of investment advisers or financial planners for their clients, and who charge a separate fee for their services.

Elimination of Class A Sales Charges

Shareholders can eliminate Class A shares’ initial sales charge through one or more of the discounts described below:

- **A Larger Investment.** The sales charge is eliminated if you purchase \$250,000 or more of Class A shares.
- **Rights of Accumulation.** You and members of your family who live at the same address can add the current value of your Class A investments in the Lebenthal Fund and investments in other funds in Centaur Mutual Funds Trust that you currently own or are currently purchasing to the value of your Class A purchase, possibly reaching the investment level necessary to eliminate the sales charge.
- **No Sales Charge on a Repurchase.** If you sell Lebenthal Fund shares from your account, we allow you a one-time privilege to reinvest some or all of the proceeds in shares of the same class. You will not pay a sales charge on Class A shares that you buy within 30 days of selling Class A shares of an equal or greater amount if you have already paid a sales charge. Remember, if you realize a gain or a loss on your sale of shares, the transaction is taxable and reinvestment will not affect the amount of capital gains tax that is due. If you realize a loss on your sale and you reinvest, some or all of the loss may not be allowed as a tax deduction depending on the amount you reinvest.

- Letter of Intent Discount. State in writing that during a 13-month period you or a group of family members who live at the same address will purchase or hold at least \$250,000 in Class A shares of the Lebenthal Fund and your sales charge will be based on the total amount you intend to invest. You can also combine your purchase of Class A Shares in the Lebenthal Fund and shares of other funds in Centaur Mutual Funds Trust to fulfill your Letter of Intent. Your Letter of Intent is not a binding obligation to buy shares of the Lebenthal Fund; it is merely a statement of intent. You are not legally required to complete the purchases indicated in your Letter of Intent. However, if you do not fulfill your Letter of Intent, additional sales charges may be due and shares in your account would be liquidated to cover those sales charges.

Class A Finder’s Fee and Corresponding CDSC

There are no front-end sales charges for purchases of Class A shares of the Lebenthal Fund of \$250,000 or more. However, unless an investor is otherwise eligible to purchase Class A shares without a sales charge, the investor will pay a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) if the investor redeems such Class A shares within 12 months of the date of purchase. With respect to such purchases, the Distributor or the Advisor may pay dealers a finders’ fee (as described below) on investments made in Class A shares with no initial sales charge. The CDSC covers the finder’s fee paid by the Distributor or the Advisor to the selling dealer. For the selling dealer to be eligible for the finders’ fee, the following requirements apply:

- The purchase can be made in any combination of the Funds of the Centaur Mutual Funds Trust. The amount of the finder’s fee will be determined based on the particular combination of the Funds purchased. The applicable finder’s fee will be determined on a pro rata basis to the purchase of each particular Fund.
- The shareholder will be subject to a CDSC for shares redeemed in any redemption within the first 12 months of purchase.

The CDSC will equal the amount of the finder’s fee paid out to the dealer as described in the chart below. The applicable CDSC will be determined on a pro rata basis according to the amount of the redemption from the Lebenthal Fund. The Class A CDSC will not exceed the aggregate amount of the finder’s fee the Distributor or Advisor paid to the selling dealer on all purchases of Class A shares of the Lebenthal Fund an investor made that were subject to the Class A CDSC.

Amount of Finder’s Fee/Contingent Deferred Sales Charge

Amount of Purchase
\$250,000 or more
0.25%

Share Certificates. The Funds do not issue share certificates. Evidence of ownership of shares is provided through entry in each Fund’s share registry. Investors will receive periodic account statements (and, where applicable, purchase confirmations) that will show the number of shares owned.

Other Information. If an investor realizes a gain on a redemption of a Fund’s shares, the reinvestment of the proceeds in that Fund will not affect the amount of any federal capital gains tax payable on the gain. If an investor realizes a loss on the redemption, the reinvestment of the proceeds in that Fund may cause some or all of the loss to be disallowed as a tax deduction, depending on the number of shares purchased by reinvestment and the period of time that has elapsed after the redemption, although for tax purposes, the amount disallowed is added to the cost of the shares acquired upon the reinvestment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is an unincorporated statutory trust organized under Delaware law on April 23, 2004, is an open-end investment management company. On October 30, 2013, the Trust's name was changed from "Tilson Investment Trust" to "Centaur Mutual Funds Trust", and the DCM/INNOVA Fund's name was changed from "Tilson Dividend Fund" to "Centaur Total Return Fund". On March 2, 2020, the DCM/INNOVA Fund's name was changed from "Centaur Total Return Fund" to "DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund". The Trust Instrument authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Trust Instrument currently provides for the shares of two series: the DCM/INNOVA Fund and the Lebenthal Fund, each of which is managed by DCM Advisors, LLC of New York, New York. The DCM/INNOVA Fund currently has only one class of shares. The Lebenthal Fund currently has two classes of shares, Class A shares and Class I shares. Each class of shares of the Lebenthal Fund represents an interest in the Lebenthal Fund, has the same rights and is identical in all material respects, except that (1) the classes bear different (or no) levels of sales loads and different expenses; (2) certain class specific expenses will be borne solely by the class to which such expenses are attributable, including transfer agent fees attributable to a specific class of shares, printing and postage expenses related to preparing and distributing materials to current shareholders of a specific class, registration fees incurred by a specific class of shares, the expense of administrative personnel and services required to support the shareholders of a specific class, litigation or other legal expenses relating to a class of shares, fees or expenses incurred by members of the Board (the Trustees) as a result of issues relating to a specific class of shares and accounting fees and expenses relating to a specific class of shares; and (3) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters relating to its own distribution arrangements (see below for additional information). The number of shares of each series shall be unlimited. The Trust normally does not issue share certificates.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series, shareholders of a particular series would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series. Shareholders of a series are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series that are held by each shareholder. If there are any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds, or payments that are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more of the series as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable. Subject to the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Trustees as to allocation of liabilities, and the allocable portion of any general assets, with respect a Fund and each Fund's class of shares, are conclusive.

Shareholders of all of the series of the Trust, including the Funds, will vote together and not separately on a series-by-series basis except as otherwise required by law or when the Trustees determine that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. The Trust has adopted a Rule 18f-3 Multi-Class Plan that contains the general characteristics of, and conditions under which the Trust may offer multiple classes of shares of each series. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series. However, Rule 18f-2 also provides that the ratification of the appointment of an independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust, the approval of principal underwriting contracts, and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class. Rights of holders can only be modified by a majority vote.

When used in the Prospectus or this SAI, a “majority” of shareholders means the vote of the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or the applicable series or class.

When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of a Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and have no preemptive or conversion rights.

The Trust Instrument provides that the Trustees will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from a Trustee’s bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. Subject to the exceptions stated, the Trust Instrument provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning and are based on tax laws and regulations that are in effect on the date hereof; such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

Each of the Funds, and any other series of the Trust, will be treated as a separate corporate entity under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The DCM/INNOVA Fund has qualified and the Lebenthal Fund intends to qualify and each Fund intends to remain qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to so qualify, a Fund must elect to be a regulated investment company or have made such an election for a previous year and must satisfy certain requirements relating to the amount of distributions and source of its income for a taxable year. At least 90% of the gross income of a Fund must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, or foreign currencies, and other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an investment in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined in section 851(h) of the Code (the “source-of-income” test). Any income derived by a Fund from a partnership (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) or trust is treated as derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income that would have been qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as by the partnership or trust.

A Fund may not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (the “asset diversification test”). In general, at least 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of a Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another regulated investment company) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. Each Fund intends to satisfy all of the requirements of the source-of-income test and the asset diversification tests on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a regulated investment company.

If a Fund fails to meet the asset-diversification test with respect to a taxable quarter or the source of income test with respect to a taxable year, the Code provides several remedies, provided certain procedural requirements are met, which will allow the Fund to retain its status as a “regulated investment company. There is a remedy for failure to satisfy the asset diversification tests, which would require corrective action but no tax. In addition, the Code allows for the remedy of a failure of the source of income test, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain procedural requirements and the payment of a tax.

Exempt-Interest Dividends

The Lebenthal Fund intends to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends to their respective shareholders. In order to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends, at least 50% of the value of the Lebenthal Fund’s total assets must consist of tax-exempt municipal bonds at the close of each quarter of the Lebenthal Fund’s taxable year. An exempt-interest dividend is that part of a dividend that is properly designated as an exempt-interest dividend and that consists of interest received by the Lebenthal Fund on such tax-exempt securities. Shareholders of the Lebenthal Fund will not incur any regular federal income tax on the amount of exempt-interest dividends received by them from the Lebenthal Fund, but an investment in the Lebenthal Fund may result in liability for federal and state alternative minimum taxation and may be subject to state and local taxes.

Interest on indebtedness incurred or accrued by a shareholder, whether a corporation or an individual, to purchase or carry shares of the Lebenthal Fund is not deductible to the extent it relates to exempt-interest dividends received by the shareholder from the Lebenthal Fund. Any loss incurred on the sale or redemption of the Lebenthal Fund’s shares held for six months or less may be disallowed to the extent of exempt-interest dividends received with respect to such shares.

Interest on certain tax-exempt bonds that are private activity bonds within the meaning of the Code is treated as a tax preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum tax, and any such interest received by the Lebenthal Fund and distributed to shareholders will be so treated for purposes of any alternative minimum tax liability of shareholders to the extent of the dividend’s proportionate share of the Lebenthal Fund’s income consisting of such interest.

The exemption from federal income tax for exempt-interest dividends does not necessarily result in exemption for such dividends under the income or other tax laws of any state or local authority.

Additional Information

Under current tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2020, individual taxpayers with taxable incomes above \$441,450 (\$496,600 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$469,050 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. For individual taxpayers with taxable incomes not in excess of \$40,000 (\$80,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$53,600 for heads of household), the long-term capital gains rate and rate on qualified dividends is 0%. All other taxpayers are subject to a maximum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. The above income thresholds are subject to an annual adjustment for inflation.

Taxable dividends paid by a Fund to corporate shareholders will be taxed at corporate income tax rates. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction (“DRD”) for a portion of the dividends paid and designated by a Fund as qualifying for the DRD.

If a Fund designates a dividend as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares or whether the dividend was received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. All taxable dividends paid by a Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. To the extent a Fund engages in increased portfolio turnover, short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes.

The U.S. Department of the Treasury recently issued Proposed Regulations which provide that regulated investment companies that receive qualified REIT dividend income may designate such amounts as Section 199A dividends. Qualified REIT dividend income is the excess of qualified REIT dividends received by the regulated investment company over the amount of the regulated investment company’s deductions that are properly allocable to such income. If a Fund designates a dividend as a Section 199A distribution, it may be treated by shareholders as a qualified REIT dividend that is taxed as ordinary income and for non-corporate taxpayers eligible for the 20% deduction for “qualified business income” under Code section 199A. Generally, only non-corporate shareholders who have held their shares for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days prior to the ex-dividend date for such dividend are eligible for such treatment.

Shareholders who hold a Fund’s shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

Each series of the Trust will designate (1) any distribution that constitutes a qualified dividend as qualified dividend income; (2) any tax-exempt distribution as an exempt-interest dividend; (3) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; (4) any dividend eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction; and (5) any distribution that is comprised of qualified REIT dividend income as a Section 199A dividend as such in a written notice provided to shareholders after the close of the Fund’s taxable year. Shareholders should note that, upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares, if the shareholder has not held such shares for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange of those shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividends received with respect to the shares.

To the extent that a distribution from a Fund is taxable, it is generally included in a shareholder’s gross income for the taxable year in which the shareholder receives the distribution. However, if a Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend was received in the year it was declared. Every year, each shareholder will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year.

Each Fund’s net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. A regulated investment company is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of a Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Certain individuals, estates and trusts must pay a 3.8% Medicare surtax on “net investment income” including, among other things, dividends and proceeds of sale in respect of securities like the shares, subject to certain exceptions. Prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this surtax on their ownership and disposition of the shares.

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). Such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions may be eligible for (i) the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or (ii) treatment as “qualified dividend income” in the case of noncorporate shareholders.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder’s holding period for Fund shares. An exchange of shares may be treated as a sale and any gain may be subject to tax.

Each Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage equal to the fourth lowest tax rate for unmarried individuals (presently 24%) of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to include properly on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or that they are “exempt recipients.”

Depending upon the extent of a Fund’s activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities. In addition, in those states and localities that have income tax laws, the treatment of a Fund and its shareholders under such laws may differ from their treatment under federal income tax laws.

Dividends paid by a Fund to non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless reduced by treaty (and the shareholder files a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, or other applicable form, with the Fund’s certifying foreign status and treaty eligibility) or the non-U.S. shareholder files an Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI, or other applicable form, with the Fund’s certifying that the investment to which the distribution relates is effectively connected to a United States trade or business of such non-U.S. shareholder (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment maintained by such non-U.S. shareholder). A Fund may elect not to withhold the applicable withholding tax on any distribution representing a capital gain dividend to a non-U.S. shareholder. Special rules may apply to non-U.S. shareholders with respect to the information reporting requirements and withholding taxes and non-U.S. shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the application of such reporting requirements and withholding taxes.

Under sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, known as “FATCA”, a Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax at a rate of 30% on payments of taxable dividends made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with the extensive new reporting and withholding requirements under FATCA designed to inform the U.S. Treasury of certain U.S. owned foreign assets and accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to a Fund to enable it to determine whether FATCA withholding is required. A Fund will disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. 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, including investments through an intermediary.

Mutual funds are required to report to the IRS and furnish to fund shareholders the cost basis information for fund shares purchased and/or sold on or after January 1, 2012. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, a Fund is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. In the absence of an election by a shareholder to elect from available IRS accepted cost basis methods, the Funds will use a default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected or applied may not be changed after the settlement date of a sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers concerning the most desirable IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting law applies to them.

Each Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the net asset value of shares below the shareholder's cost and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and officers to the Trust and Funds as well as the entities that provide services to the Funds.

Trustees and Officers

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Funds. The Trustees set broad policies for the Funds and choose the Funds' officers. The Trustees also approve all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, and those companies that furnish services to a Fund; review performance of the Advisor and the Funds; and oversee activities of the Funds. Generally, each Trustee and officer serves an indefinite term or until certain circumstances occur, such as their resignation, death, or otherwise as specified in the Trust's organizational documents. Any Trustee may be removed at a meeting of shareholders by a vote meeting the requirements of the Trust's organizational documents. The following chart shows information for the Trustees who are not "interested persons" as defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"), the Trustee who is an "interested person" as defined in the 1940 Act ("Interested Trustee"), and each officer of the Trust. The address of each Trustee and officer, unless otherwise indicated, is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

Name, Address, and Year of Birth *	Position(s) held with Fund/Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES					
James H. Speed, Jr.	Trustee and Chairman	Since 3/2009 (Chairman since 9/2012)	Retired, Private Investor (2016 to present); President and CEO of NC Mutual Life Insurance Company (insurance company) (may 2003 to December 2015)	2	Independent Trustee of Hillman Capital Management Investment Trust for its one series, Brown Capital Management Funds for its four series, Starboard Investment Trust for its seventeen series, WST Investment Trust for its one series, and Chesapeake Investment Trust for its one series (all registered investment companies); Member of Board of Directors of M&F Bancorp (until 2019); Member of Board of Directors of Investors Title Company.
Thomas G. Douglass, (Born 1956)	Trustee	Since 09/2013	Principal, Douglass and Douglass, Attorneys	2	Independent Trustee of WST Investment Trust for its one series (a registered investment company)
INTERESTED TRUSTEE*					
Marc Rappaport (Born 1963)	Trustee	Since 09/2019	CEO of DCM Advisors, LLC	2	None

* *Mr. Rappaport is an Interested Trustee as a result of his position as C.E.O. of the Advisor*

OTHER OFFICERS					
David R. Carson, (Born 1958)	President (Principal Executive Officer)	Since 11/2018	Vice President – Director of Client Strategies, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2013 – present)	n/a	n/a
Zachary P. Richmond (Born 1980)	Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	Since 5/2019	Vice President – Director of Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since February 2019; Associate Vice President and Associate Director of Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund solutions, LLC (December 2015- February 2019)	n/a	n/a

Name, Address, and Year of Birth *	Position(s) held with Fund/Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Simon H. Berry (Born 1971)	Secretary/Chief Compliance Officer	Secretary since 6/2017; CCO since 11/2018	Senior Attorney of Ultimus Fund Solutions LLC from 2016 to present; Staff Attorney Supervisor of Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions from 2009 to 2016.	n/a	n/a

Board Leadership Structure. The Board is composed of two Independent Trustees and one Interested Trustee. The Chairman of the Board, Mr. James H. Speed, Jr., is an Independent Trustee. The Chairman facilitates communication and coordination between the Board and Trust management and works closely with Trust counsel. The Board has established a Committee of Independent Trustees, the principal functions of which are: (i) to appoint, retain and oversee the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; (ii) to meet separately with the independent registered public accounting firm and receive and consider a report concerning its conduct of the audit, including any comments or recommendations it deems appropriate; (iii) to select and nominate all persons to serve as Independent Trustees; (iv) to act as the Trust's proxy voting committee under the Trust's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy; and (v) to act as the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee ("QLCC"), as defined in the regulations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In selecting and nominating persons to serve as Independent Trustees, the Committee will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust.

Messrs. Speed and Douglass are the members of the Committee of Independent Trustees. The Committee of Independent Trustees met two times during the Trust's last fiscal year.

With respect to risk oversight, the Board considers risk management issues as part of its general oversight responsibilities throughout the year. The Board holds at least four regular board meetings each year during which the Board receives risk management reports and/or assessments from Trust management, the Funds' advisor, administrator, transfer agent and distributor, and receives annual and semi-annual reports from the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). When appropriate, the Board may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management, the CCO, the Trust's third party service providers, legal counsel or independent registered public accounting firm to address matters arising between regular board meetings or needing special attention. In addition, the Board has adopted policies and procedures for the Trust to help detect and prevent and, if necessary, correct violations of federal securities laws.

Risk Oversight. The operation of a mutual fund, including its investment activities, generally involves a variety of risks. As part of its oversight of the Funds, the Board oversees risk through various regular board and committee activities. The Board, directly or through its Committee of Independent Trustees, reviews reports from, among others, the Advisor, the Trust's CCO, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, and outside legal counsel, regarding risks faced by the Funds and the risk management programs of the Advisor, with respect to the Funds' investment and trading activities, and certain service providers. The actual day-to-day risk management with respect to the Funds resides with the Advisor, for the Funds' investment and trading activities, and other service providers to the Funds. Although the risk management policies of the Advisor and the service providers are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will anticipate or mitigate all risks. Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified, eliminated or mitigated and some risks simply may not be anticipated or may be beyond the control of the Board or the Advisor or other service providers. The Independent Trustees meet separately with the Trust's CCO at least annually, outside the presence of management, to discuss issues related to compliance. Furthermore, the Board receives an annual written report from the Trust's CCO regarding the operation of the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust and its primary service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the Trust's CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings.

The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Advisor on the investments and securities trading of the Funds, including its investment performance, as well as reports regarding the valuation of the Funds' securities. The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Funds' administrator, transfer agent and distributor on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. In addition, in its annual review of the Funds' investment advisory agreements, the Board will review information provided by the Advisor relating to its operational capabilities, financial condition and resources. The Board also conducts an annual self-evaluation that includes a review of its effectiveness in overseeing, among other things, the number of funds in the Trust and the effectiveness of the Board's committee structure.

Trustee Qualifications. The Trust believes that each of the Trustees has the appropriate experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills (collectively "Trustee Attributes") to continue to serve as a trustee to the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. Among the Trustee Attributes common to each of the Trustees are their ability to evaluate, question and discuss information about the Funds, to interact with the other Trustees, Trust management, the Trust's third party services providers, legal counsel, and independent registered public accounting firm, and exercise business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees.

In addition to the Trustee Attributes discussed above, each of the Trustees has additional Trustee Attributes including, among other things, the Trust Attributes indicated in the "Trustee and Executive Officers" table, above, and as follows:

James H. Speed, Jr. Mr. Speed has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an individual investor and in his role as a trustee on several other mutual fund boards. He also has business experience as a former President and CEO of an insurance company and as a former President of a company in the business of consulting and private investing. Further, Mr. Speed has served on the Board and the board of other mutual funds for a number of years and thus has gained substantial mutual fund board experience and insight as to the business and operations of a mutual fund, including the Trust.

Thomas G. Douglass. Mr. Douglass has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an individual investor. He is also an attorney with experience in dealing with trusts and has knowledge of securities laws from previously serving as an arbitrator for the National Association of Securities Dealers, which is now part of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Further, Mr. Douglas has served on the Board and the board of another mutual fund for several years and thus has gained mutual fund board experience and insight as to the business and operations of a mutual fund.

Marc Rappaport. Mr. Rappaport has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry in his role as CEO of the Advisor and his prior work experience with Alpine Woods Capital Investors and Pioneer Investments.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees' careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial, business and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board's functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the specific qualifications, attributes and skills of the Trustees being disclosed pursuant to requirements of the SEC do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

The Board had four regular meetings and three special meetings during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019. Messrs. Douglass and Speed attended all of those meetings. Since Mr. Rappaport's term as Trustee did not commence until September 2019, he did not attend any of those meetings as a Trustee.

Beneficial Equity Ownership Information. The following table shows the amount of the Funds' equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees and the aggregate value of all of the Trustee's investments in equity securities of the Trust complex as of a valuation date of December 31, 2019. The values are stated using the following ranges:

A = none; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the DCM/INNOVA Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Lebenthal Fund	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Funds Overseen or to be Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Independent Trustees			
James H. Speed, Jr.	C	A	C
Thomas G. Douglass	A	A	A
Interested Trustee			
Marc Rappaport	A	E	E

Ownership of Securities of Advisor, Distributor, or Related Entities. As of December 31, 2019, the Independent Trustees and/or their immediate family members owned no securities of the Advisor, Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Advisor or Distributor.

Compensation. The officers of the Trust will not receive compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices. Each Trustee who is not an "interested person" of the Trust receives a fee of \$2,000 each year plus \$500 per series of the Trust per meeting attended in person and \$200 per series of the Trust per meeting attended by telephone. All Trustees and officers are reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings. The following table presents the compensation for each Trustee for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2019:

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Each of the Fund(s)	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
Thomas G. Douglass	\$5,500	None	None	\$5,500
James H. Speed, Jr.	\$5,500	None	None	\$5,500
Interested Trustee				
Marc Rappaport*	None	None	None	None

* Because the Lebenthal Fund is newly organized, none of the Trustees were compensated by the Lebenthal Fund during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019.

Code of Ethics. The Trust, Advisor, and Distributor each has adopted a code of ethics, as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, Advisor, and Distributor from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which securities may also be held by persons subject to a code). There can be no assurance that the codes will be effective in preventing such activities.

Proxy Voting Policies. The Trust has adopted a proxy voting and disclosure policy that delegates to the Advisor the authority to vote proxies for the Funds, subject to oversight of the Trustees. A copy of the Trust’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy and the Advisor’s Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures are included as Appendix B to this SAI.

No later than August 31 of each year, the Trust files Form N-PX with the SEC. Form NP-X states how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. The Funds’ proxy voting records, as set forth in the most recent Form N-PX filing, are available upon request, without charge, by calling the Fund at 1-888-484-5766; and (ii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Principal Holders of Voting Securities. As of January 31, 2020, the Trustees and officers of the Trust and the Advisor, as a group, owned approximately less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the DCM/INNOVA Fund. As of January 31, 2020, the Trustees and officers of the Trust and the Advisor, as a group, owned approximately 25% of the Class A shares and 100% of the Class I Shares of the Lebenthal Fund. As of January 31, 2020, the shareholder(s) listed below owned of record more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as provided below, no person is known by the Trust to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Funds as of January 31, 2020.

DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Ownership
TD Ameritrade, INC. for The/Exclusive Benefit of Our Clients PO Box 2226, Omaha, NE 68103	6.99%
Charles Schwab & Co. INC/Special Custody A/C FBO Customers, ATTN Mutual Funds 101 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94104	18.96%
Charles Schwab & Co. INC/Special Custody A/C FBO Customers, ATTN Mutual Funds 211 Main St., San Francisco, CA 94105	14.59%

Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund – Class A shares:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percentage Ownership
Marc Rappaport 475 Park Avenue South, 9th Floor New York, NY 10016	25%*
David Faust 4 Country Club Drive Larchmont, NY 10538	75%*

Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund – Class I shares:

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Percent
Marc Rappaport 475 Park Avenue South, 9th Floor New York, NY 10016	100%*

* *May be deemed to control the Lebenthal Fund through the beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the outstanding shares of the Lebenthal Fund.*

A shareholder owning of record or beneficially more than 25% of a Fund’s outstanding shares may be considered a controlling person. That shareholder’s vote could have a more significant effect on matters presented at a shareholders’ meeting than the vote of other shareholders.

Investment Advisor. DCM Advisors, LLC is the investment advisor for each Fund. Information about the Advisor, located at 475 Park Avenue South, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10016, and its duties and compensation as Advisor, is contained in the Prospectus. The Advisor has served as investment advisor to the DCM/INNOVA Fund since November 16, 2018. The Advisor supervises the DCM/INNOVA Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the DCM/INNOVA Fund dated March 7, 2019 (the “DCM/INNOVA Advisory Agreement”). Prior to shareholder approval of the DCM/INNOVA Advisory Agreement on March 7, 2019, the Advisor served as investment advisor to the DCM/INNOVA Fund pursuant to an interim investment advisory agreement dated November 16, 2018 (the “DCM/INNOVA Interim Advisory Agreement”). The Advisor has served as investment advisor to the Lebenthal Fund since the Fund’s inception pursuant to an investment advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Lebenthal Fund (the “Lebenthal Advisory Agreement and together with the DCM/INNOVA Advisory Agreement, each an “Advisory Agreement” and collectively, the “Advisory Agreements”).

The Advisor is controlled by Dinosaur Group Holdings, LLC. The Advisory Agreements are each effective for a two-year period and may be renewed for additional one-year periods only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are neither parties to the respective Advisory Agreement nor interested persons of any such party, or by vote of a majority of the respective Fund’s outstanding voting securities. Each Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60-days’ notice by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the respective Fund or by the Advisor. Each Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The Advisor manages each Fund’s investments in accordance with the stated policies of the respective Fund, subject to the approval of the Trustees. The Advisor is responsible for investment decisions and provides each Fund with the portfolio manager who is authorized by the Trustees to execute purchases and sales of securities. Dr. Vijay Chopra is responsible for the day-to-day management of the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s portfolio and Gregory Serbe is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Lebenthal Fund’s portfolio.

Under the Advisory Agreements, the Advisor is not liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by a Fund in connection with the performance of such Advisory Agreement, except: a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services; a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Advisor in the performance of its duties; or a loss resulting from the Advisor's reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

For its services, the DCM/INNOVA Fund pays the Advisor an advisory fee equal to an annualized rate of 0.75% of the average daily net assets of the Fund, calculated as of the last business day of each month and paid within 15 days thereafter. In addition, the Advisor and the DCM/INNOVA Fund have entered into an expense limitation agreement ("DCM/INNOVA Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Advisor has agreed to reduce the amount of the investment advisory fees to be paid to the Advisor by the DCM/INNOVA Fund and assume other expenses of the DCM/INNOVA Fund through the period ending March 2, 2021, if necessary, in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's business, dividend expenses on securities sold short, "acquired fund fees and expenses, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the DCM/INNOVA Fund for any fiscal year. The DCM/INNOVA Fund or the Advisor may terminate the DCM/INNOVA Expense Limitation Agreement at the end of the then-current term upon not less than 90-days' notice to the Trust as set forth in the DCM/INNOVA Expense Limitation Agreement. Prior to March 7, 2019, the DCM/INNOVA Fund paid the Advisor under the DCM/INNOVA Interim Advisory Agreement an advisory fee equal to an annualized rate of 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund, calculated as of the last business day of each month and paid within 15 days thereafter. In addition, the Advisor and the DCM/INNOVA Fund had entered into an interim expense limitation agreement dated November 16, 2018 (the "DCM/INNOVA Interim Expense Limitation Agreement") under which the Advisor agreed to reduce the amount of the investment advisory fees to be paid to the Advisor by the DCM/INNOVA Fund and assume other expenses of the DCM/INNOVA Fund through the period ending February 28, 2020, if necessary, in an amount that limits "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's business, dividend expenses on securities sold short, "acquired fund fees and expenses, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than 1.95% of the average daily net assets of the DCM/INNOVA Fund for any fiscal year. Both the DCM/INNOVA Interim Advisory Agreement and the DCM/INNOVA Interim Expense Limitation expired upon shareholder approval of the DCM/INNOVA Advisory Agreement on March 7, 2019. The DCM/INNOVA Fund did not pay any advisory fees to the Advisor during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018.

Prior to the Advisor becoming the investment advisor to the DCM/INNOVA Fund on November 16, 2018, the DCM/INNOVA Fund paid Centaur Capital Partners, L.P., the DCM/INNOVA Fund's previous investment advisor (the "Prior Advisor"), an advisory fee equal to an annualized rate of 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the DCM/INNOVA Fund. In addition, the Prior Advisor had entered into an expense limitation agreement with the DCM/INNOVA Fund under which the Prior Advisor had agreed to reduce the amount of the investment advisory fees to be paid to the Prior Advisor by the DCM/INNOVA Fund and assume other expenses of the DCM/INNOVA Fund in an amount that limited Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the DCM/INNOVA Fund's business, dividend expenses on securities sold short, "acquired fund fees and expenses, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to an amount not exceeding 1.95% of the average daily net assets of the DCM/INNOVA Fund for any fiscal year.

For the DCM/INNOVA Fund fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$138,941, before advisory fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements of \$186,528 and the Prior Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$15,978, before advisory fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements of \$14,027. For the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Prior Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$391,490, before advisory fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement of \$158,834. For the DCM/INNOVA Fund’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2017, the Prior Advisor earned fees in the amount of \$389,560 before management fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in the amount of \$155,058.

For its services, the Lebenthal Fund pays the Advisor an advisory fee equal to an annualized rate of 0.42% of the average daily net assets of the Lebenthal Fund, calculated as of the last business day of each month and paid within 15 days thereafter. In addition, the Advisor and the Lebenthal Fund have entered into an expense limitation agreement (the “Lebenthal Expense Limitation Agreement”) under which the Advisor has agreed to reduce the amount of the investment advisory fees to be paid to the Advisor by the Lebenthal Fund and assume other expenses of the Lebenthal Fund through the period ending December 31, 2021 if necessary, in an amount that limits “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Lebenthal Fund’s business, dividend expenses on securities sold short, “acquired fund fees and expenses and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than .49% of the average daily net assets of the of the Class A and Class I Shares for any fiscal year. The Lebenthal Fund or the Advisor may terminate the Lebenthal Expense Limitation Agreement at the end of the then-current term upon not less than 90-days’ notice to the Trust as set forth in the Lebenthal Expense Limitation Agreement.

Portfolio Managers

Compensation. Dr. Vijay Chopra is a Senior Portfolio Manager in the Global and International Equity Group at the Advisor. Dr. Chopra is paid a base salary and is eligible for a discretionary bonus based on, among other things, the performance of the Advisor and the various strategies that Dr. Chopra manages. Mr. Gregory Serbe is a Senior Portfolio Manager for the Advisor’s U.S. Municipal Bond Strategy. Mr. Serbe is paid a base salary and is eligible for a discretionary bonus based on, among other things, the performance of the Advisor and the various strategies that Mr. Serbe manages.

Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows the amount of each Fund’s equity securities beneficially owned by Dr. Chopra and Mr. Serbe as of January 31, 2020 stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the DCM/INNOVA Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Lebenthal Fund
Dr. Vijay Chopra	A	A
Gregory Serbe	A	A

Other Accounts. In addition to the Funds, the portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of accounts, and total assets in, such other accounts as of January 31, 2020:

Name	Other Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets	Number of Accounts	Total Assets
Dr. Vijay Chopra	1	\$111,200,728	0	\$0	3	\$58,942,592
Total Accounts and Assets where advisory fee is based upon account performance	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Gregory Serbe	0	\$0	0	\$0	12	\$29,449,621.63
Total Accounts and Assets where advisory fee is based upon account performance	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interests. The portfolio managers' management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with the management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts include separately managed accounts the "Other Accounts"). The Other Accounts might have similar investment objectives as a Fund, track the same index a Fund tracks, or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased, or sold by a Fund. While the portfolio managers' management of Other Accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, the Advisor does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, the Advisor believes that it has implemented policies and procedures that are designed to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades: A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of a Fund. Because of positions with a Fund, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing, and possible market impact of Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts managed and to the possible detriment of a Fund. However, because each Funds seeks to follow its own unique investment strategies and limitations, this particular conflict of interest may be limited. Moreover, the Advisor has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Investment Opportunities: The Advisor provides investment supervisory services for other investment products that have varying investment guidelines. For some of these investment strategies, the Advisor may be compensated based on the profitability of the account. These incentive compensation structures may create a conflict of interest for the Advisor with regard to other client accounts where the Advisor is paid based on a percentage of assets in that the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that it believes might be the most profitable to the client accounts where they might share in investment gains. The Advisor has implemented policies and procedures in an attempt to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate to the various investment strategies based on the firm's investment strategy guidelines and individual client investment guidelines. When an investment opportunity is deemed appropriate for more than one strategy, allocations are generally made on a pro-rata basis.

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent. Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Funds pursuant to a Master Services Agreement (the “Fund Services Agreement”).

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Funds (other than those performed by the Advisor under the Advisory Agreements). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Fund Services Agreement, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to each Fund’s shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- arranges for the dissemination to shareholders of each Fund’s proxy materials and oversees the tabulation of proxies;
- files each Fund’s federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund’s state and local tax returns;
- assists and advises each Fund regarding compliance with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- makes such reports and recommendations to the Board as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Funds, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Funds, including calculation of the NAV per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gain distributions, reconciles cash movements with the Funds’ custodian, verifies and reconciles with the Funds’ custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining NAV; and prepares an interim balance sheet, statement of income and expense, and statement of changes in net assets for the Funds.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Funds’ shareholders: maintains records for each of a Fund’s shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of the Funds on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from each Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Fund Services Agreement. The fee payable to Ultimus is calculated daily and paid monthly based on the average daily net assets of each Fund, subject to a minimum fee per month. In addition, each Fund pays out-of-pocket expenses, including, but not limited to, postage and supplies. Unless sooner terminated as provided therein, the Fund Services Agreement between the Trust and Ultimus will continue in effect until October 31, 2020. The Fund Services Agreement thereafter, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Fund Service Agreement, is renewed automatically for successive one-year periods. Pursuant to the Fund Services Agreement, Ultimus received from the DCM/INNOVA Fund \$91,842, \$120,611 and \$118,247 for Administration, Fund Accounting and Transfer Agent services for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2019, October 31, 2018 and October 31, 2017, respectively. Because the Lebenthal Fund is newly organized, it did not pay any fees to Ultimus under the Fund Services Agreement during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019.

Distributor. Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Funds, pursuant to a Distribution Agreement with the Trust on behalf of each Fund. The Distributor may sell shares of the Fund directly or to or through qualified securities dealers or other approved entities, including, without limitation, sub-distributors, fund supermarkets, wholesalers and other marketing and distribution outlets. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of a Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Funds are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member in good standing of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and maintains, at its own expense, its qualification as a broker-dealer under all applicable federal or state laws in those states that a Fund shall from time to time offer its shares for sale, in order that state registrations may be maintained for the Funds. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days’ prior written notice to the other party. Effective November 16, 2018, the Distributor is paid \$8,000 per Fund per annum by the Trust and/or the Trust’s investment advisor(s) for its services under the Distribution Agreement. Prior to November 16, 2018, the Distributor was paid \$24,000 per annum per Fund and/or the Trust’s investment advisor for its services under the Distribution Agreement.

Custodian. Union Bank N.A., 350 California Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, California, 94104, serves as custodian for the Funds’ assets. The Custodian acts as the depository for the Funds, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at a Fund’s request, and maintains records in connection with its duties as Custodian.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. BBD, LLP, 1835 Market Street, 3rd Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds, audits the annual financial statements of the Fund, and prepares each Fund’s federal, state, and excise tax returns. Such firm will audit the financial statements of each Fund at least once each year. Shareholders will receive annual audited and semi-annual (unaudited) reports when published and written confirmation of all transactions in their account. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever a shareholder or a prospective investor requests it.

Legal Counsel. Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, 4208 Six Forks Road, Suite 1400, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609 serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Funds.

Compliance Consulting Agreement. Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust effective November 16, 2018, Ultimus provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the Federal securities laws to serve as the Trust’s CCO and to administer the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. For these services, the Trust pays Ultimus a base fee of \$12,000 per Fund per annum. In addition, the Trust reimburse Ultimus for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Lebenthal Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Plan”) for its Class A Shares. See the section entitled “Investing in the Funds – Distribution of Shares” in the Prospectus. As required by Rule 12b-1, the Plan was approved by the Board and separately by a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan. The Plan provides that the Trust’s Distributor or Treasurer shall provide to the Board, at least quarterly, a written report of the amounts expended pursuant to the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures. The Board will take into account the expenditures for purposes of reviewing operation of the Plan and in connection with its annual consideration of the renewal of the Plan.

Potential benefits of the Plan to the Lebenthal Fund include improved shareholder services and savings to the Lebenthal Fund in certain operating expenses. It is anticipated that the Plan will benefit shareholders because an effective sales program typically is necessary in order for a fund to reach and maintain a sufficient size to achieve efficiently its investment objectives and to realize economies of scale.

Under the Plan, the Lebenthal Fund may annually expend up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets allocable to Class A Shares to pay for any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of those shares and the servicing of shareholder accounts, provided that the Board has approved the category of expenses for which payment is being made. Such expenditures paid as distribution fees to any person who sells shares may not exceed 0.25% for Class A Shares per annum of the Lebenthal Fund's average daily net assets. Such expenditures may include, without limitation: (a) the printing and mailing of Lebenthal Fund Prospectuses, statements of additional information, any supplements thereto and shareholder reports for prospective shareholders; (b) those relating to the development, preparation, printing and mailing of advertisements, sales literature and other promotional materials describing and/or relating to the Lebenthal Fund; (c) obtaining information and providing explanations to wholesale and retail distributors of contracts regarding the Lebenthal Fund investment objectives and policies and other information about the Lebenthal Fund, including the performance of the Lebenthal Fund; (d) training sales personnel regarding the Lebenthal Fund; and (e) financing any activity that the Distributor determines is primarily intended to result in the sale of Lebenthal Fund shares. The Lebenthal Fund does not participate in any joint distribution activities with other investment companies.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A Fund may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Fund may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees a Fund may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Fund's distribution plan, if any. Currently, the Lebenthal Fund has a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act.

Other Payments by the Advisor

The Advisor and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with a Fund, its service providers or its respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Fund and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to a Fund, the Distributor or shareholders of a Fund through the financial intermediary's retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary's retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing a Fund in a financial intermediary's retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about a Fund; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Advisor and/or its affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Fund by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Advisor and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Advisor through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

Use of the Lebenthal name

The Lebenthal Fund's use of the Lebenthal name is pursuant to a Trademark License Agreement between Lebenthal Partners, LLC and the Advisor. Neither the Trust, the Trustees, or the Advisor are affiliated with Lebenthal Partners, LLC.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

The Funds offer the following shareholder services:

Regular Account. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions and withdrawals to or from their accounts. When an investor makes an initial investment in a Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or the reinvestment of a dividend or distribution, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction and all prior transactions in the shareholder account during the calendar year-to-date, along with a summary of the status of the account as of the transaction date. As stated in the Prospectus, share certificates are normally not issued.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables shareholders to make regular monthly or quarterly investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking accounts. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the relevant Fund will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$50 minimum), which will be automatically invested in shares at the public offering price on the day of the month you specify. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Fund.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders owning shares of a Fund with a value of \$1,500 or more may establish a systematic withdrawal plan. A shareholder may receive monthly or quarterly payments, in amounts of not less than \$50 per payment, by authorizing the relevant Fund to redeem the necessary number of shares periodically (monthly or for any months of your choice) in order to make the payments requested. Each Fund has the capacity to electronically deposit the proceeds of the systematic withdrawal directly to the shareholder's personal bank account (\$5,000 minimum per bank wire). Instructions for establishing this service are included in the Fund Shares Application, enclosed in the Prospectus, or available by calling the Funds. If the shareholder prefers to receive his/her systematic withdrawal proceeds in cash, or if such proceeds are less than the \$5,000 minimum for a bank wire, checks will be made payable to the designated recipient and mailed within seven days of the valuation date. If the designated recipient is other than the registered shareholder, the signature of each shareholder must be guaranteed on the application (see "Investing in the Fund – Redeeming Your Shares - Signature Guarantees" in the Prospectus). A corporation (or partnership) must also submit a "Corporate Resolution" (or "Certification of Partnership") indicating the names, titles, and required number of signatures authorized to act on its behalf. The application must be signed by a duly authorized officer(s) and the corporate seal affixed. Costs in conjunction with the administration of the plan are borne by the Funds. Shareholders should be aware that such systematic withdrawals may deplete or use up entirely their initial investment and may result in realized long-term or short-term capital gains or losses. The systematic withdrawal plan may be terminated at any time by a Fund upon 60 days' written notice or by a shareholder upon written notice to the applicable Fund. Applications and further details may be obtained by calling the Funds at **1-888-484-5766**, or by writing to:

DCM Advisors Funds
c/o Transfer Agency
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, OH 45246-0707

Purchases in Kind. A Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares in the Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Advisor, based upon the suitability of the securities accepted for inclusion as a long term investment of the respective Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors which the Advisor may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in “Investing in the Funds – Purchase and Redemption Price” in the Prospectus.

Redemptions in Kind. The Funds do not intend, under normal circumstances, to redeem their securities by payment in kind. It is possible, however, that conditions may arise in the future, which would, in the opinion of the Trustees, make it undesirable for a Fund to pay for all redemptions in cash. In such case, the Trustees may authorize payment to be made in readily marketable portfolio securities of the Fund. Securities delivered in payment of redemptions would be valued at the same value assigned to them in computing the net asset value per share. An irrevocable election has been filed under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, wherein each Fund committed itself to pay redemptions in cash, rather than in kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any ninety-day period, the lesser of (a) \$250,000 or (b) one percent (1%) of the Fund’s net asset value at the beginning of such period. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities paid as redemption proceeds. In addition, when you sell the securities, you will pay taxes and brokerage charges associated with selling the securities.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the applicable Fund at the address shown herein. Your request should include the following: (1) the Fund’s name and existing account registration; (2) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number, and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) signature guarantees (See the Prospectus under the heading “Signature Guarantees”); and (5) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Funds.

Employees and Affiliates of the Fund. Each Fund has adopted initial investment minimums for the purpose of reducing the cost to the Fund (and consequently to the shareholders) of communicating with and servicing their shareholders. In keeping with this purpose, a Fund may accept accounts with less than the minimum investment from Trustees, officers and employees of the Funds and the Advisor and certain parties related thereto, including clients of the Advisor or any sponsor, officer, committee member thereof, or members of their immediate family. In addition, accounts having the same mailing address may be aggregated for purposes of the minimum investment requirements if such shareholders consent in writing to sharing a single mailing of shareholder reports, proxy statements (but each such shareholder would receive his/her own proxy), and other Fund literature.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trustees have adopted a policy that governs the disclosure of portfolio holdings. This policy is intended to ensure that such disclosure is in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders and to address possible conflicts of interest. Under the Trust's policy, the Trust and the Advisor generally will not disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings to any third party unless such information has been made generally available to the public. The policy provides that the Trust and Advisor may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information as required by law and under other limited circumstances that are set forth in more detail below.

Each Fund will make available to the public a complete schedule of the Fund's portfolio holdings, as reported on a fiscal quarter basis. This information is generally available within 60 days of the Funds' fiscal quarter end and will remain available until the posting of the next fiscal quarter's portfolio holdings report becomes available. You may obtain a copy of these quarterly portfolio holdings reports by calling the Funds at 1-888-484-5766. The Funds will also file these quarterly portfolio holdings reports with the SEC on Form N-CSR, Form N-PORT or Form N-Q, as applicable. The Funds' Form N-CSR, Form N-PORT and Form N-Q are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. The first and third quarter portfolio holdings reports will be filed with the SEC on Form N-Q and the second and fourth fiscal quarter portfolio holdings reports will be included with the semi-annual and annual financial statements, respectively, which are sent to shareholders and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR.

A Fund and/or the Advisor may, from time to time, provide additional portfolio holdings information in the form of quarterly management letters ("Quarterly Letters") which will typically include additional portfolio holdings information, including disclosure of certain of the Fund's portfolio holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter. The Funds will generally make the Quarterly Letters available to the public on the Funds' website at <http://www.dcmmutualfunds.com> within thirty (30) days after the close of any calendar quarter for which a Quarterly Letter is prepared and such information will remain available until the earlier of the date the next Quarterly Letter is posted or the end of the next calendar quarter. To reach the Quarterly Letters, when available, use the link "Reports" located on the Funds' home page. A Fund and/or the Advisor may also send the Quarterly Letters to shareholders of a particular Fund and to mutual fund analysts; provided that a Quarterly Letter will not be sent to a Fund's shareholders or analysts until one day after such letter has been publicly disclosed on the Funds' website.

A Fund and/or the Advisor may also, from time to time, hold conference calls for shareholders, potential investors, and other interested parties where the Advisor expresses views and statements on the Fund's portfolio securities, such as portfolio commentary or statistical information that may include the disclosure of additional portfolio holdings information. Information regarding the date and time of any conference call will be provided at least one week in advance by notice in a Quarterly Letter and/or by posting the information separately on the Funds' website at <http://www.dcmmutualfunds.com>. Following any conference call that includes the disclosure of additional portfolio holdings information, a list of the holdings discussed will be made available on the Funds' website at <http://www.dcmmutualfunds.com>. This information will remain available until new information for a subsequent conference call is posted.

The officers of the Funds and/or the Advisor may share non-public portfolio holdings information with the Funds' and Advisor' service providers, such as the Funds' fund accountant and administrator, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, Glass Lewis (proxy voting services), and legal counsel as identified in the Funds' Prospectus and SAI; Fairview Investment Services, a compliance administrator providing compliance support to the Advisor and FilePoint EDGAR Services, N-PORT and N-CEN vendors, pricing and liquidity vendors and consultants, financial typesetters and printers the Funds may engage for, among other things, the EDGARizing, typesetting, printing and/or distribution of regulatory and compliance documents. The Funds and/or Advisor may also provide non-public portfolio holdings information to appropriate regulatory agencies as required by applicable laws and regulations. The Funds' service providers receiving such non-public information are subject to confidentiality obligations.

The Funds currently do not provide non-public portfolio holdings information to any other third parties. In the future, a Fund may elect to disclose such information to other third parties if the officers of the Fund and/or Advisor determine that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality. The Advisor is responsible for determining which other third parties have a legitimate business purpose for receiving a Fund's portfolio holdings information.

The Funds' policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings is subject to the continuing oversight and direction of the Trustees. The Advisor and Administrator are required to report to the Trustees any known disclosure of a Fund's portfolio holdings to unauthorized third parties. The Funds have not (and do not intend to) enter into any arrangement providing for the receipt of compensation or other consideration in exchange for the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information, other than the benefits that result to the Funds and their respective shareholders from providing such information, which include the publication of Fund ratings and rankings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the DCM/INNOVA Fund for the year ended October 31, 2019, including the financial highlights appearing in the Annual Report to shareholders, are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document. The Leberthal Fund is newly organized and therefore no financial information is included in this SAI. You may request a copy of each Fund's Annual or Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders, when available, at no charge by calling the Funds at 1-888-484-5766.

APPENDIX A – DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Funds may acquire debt securities as described in the Prospectus and this SAI. The Funds are not restricted with respect to yield, maturity, or credit quality of any debt securities, so that the Funds may purchase debt securities that are of high quality "investment grade" ("Investment-Grade Debt Securities") or of lower quality with significant risk characteristics (e.g., "junk bonds"). The various ratings used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (each an "NRSRO") are described below.

A rating by an NRSRO represents the organization'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 Advisor believes that the quality of Investment-Grade Debt Securities in which a Fund may invest 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 NRSRO, each rating is evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the NRSROs 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.

S&P® GLOBAL RATINGS. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by S&P® Global Ratings (“S&P”), a division of S&P Global, Inc., for bonds which are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

AAA – An obligation rated “AAA” has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

Obligations rated “BB”, “B”, “CCC”, “CC”, “C” and “D” are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities and 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 risk exposures to adverse conditions. An obligation rated “D” is in default or in breach of an imputed promise.

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

A short-term obligation rated “A-1” is rated in the highest category by S&P and indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments on these obligations is extremely strong. 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 commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

The rating SP-1 is the highest rating assigned by S&P to short term municipal notes and indicates strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation. The rating SP-2 indicates a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes. The rating SP-3 indicates a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

MOODY’S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. Ratings assigned on Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risk 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 the likelihood of default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. The highest four ratings are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor::

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.

Obligations which are rated Ba, B, Caa, Ca or C by Moody's are not considered "Investment-Grade Debt Securities" by the Advisor. Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk. Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative and of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

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.

Short-Term Ratings

Moody's short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months, or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

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.

US Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Obligation Ratings – Moody's uses the global short-term Prime rating scale for commercial paper issued by U.S. municipalities and nonprofits. These commercial paper programs may be backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities, or by an issuer's self-liquidity. For other short-term municipal obligations, Moody's uses one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VIMG) scales discussed below.

The Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, Moody's uses the MIG scale for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to five years.

MIG 1 –This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 –This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 –This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG –This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings – In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned. The components are a long-term rating and a short-term demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon-demand feature ("demand feature") of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scale. VMIG ratings with liquidity support use as an input the short-term Counterparty Risk Assessment of the support provider, or the long-term rating of the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support. Transitions of VMIG ratings of demand obligations with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer's long-term rating drops below investment grade.

Moody's typically assigns the VMIG short-term demand obligation if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR".

VMIG 1 –This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 –This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 –This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG –This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an sufficiently strong short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

FITCH RATINGS. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”):

National Long-Term Credit Ratings

AAA – “AAA” National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by Fitch in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

AA – “AA” National Ratings denote expectations of a very low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country’s highest rated issuers or obligations.

A – “A” National Ratings denote expectations of a low level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BBB – “BBB” National Ratings denote a moderate level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

Long-term securities rated below BBB by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Securities rated BB denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, and securities rated B denote a significantly elevated level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. A rating CCC denotes a very high level of default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, while a rating CC denotes the level of default risk is among the highest relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union, and a rating C denotes that a default or default-like process has begun, or the issuer is in standstill, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a C category rating for an issuer include: the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation, the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; the formal announcement by the issuer of their agent of a distressed debt exchange; and a closed financing vehicle where payment capacity is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default is imminent. RD ratings indicate an issuer that, in Fitch’s opinion, has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but that has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure and has not otherwise ceased business. This would include the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt, the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation, the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel, or execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations. D ratings denote an issuer that has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that has otherwise ceased business.

Note: A (+) or (-) may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the AAA National Rating category or to categories below CCC.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings

F1 – Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under Fitch’s National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country or monetary union. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a “+” is added to the assigned rating.

F2 – Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3 – Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

B – Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

Short-term rates B, C, RD and D by Fitch are considered by the Advisor to be below Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Short-term securities rated C indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union. Short-term securities rated RD indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. RD ratings are applicable to entity ratings only. Short-term securities rated D indicate a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Note: A (+) or (-) may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to Short-Term National Ratings other than F-1.

While the foregoing descriptions of the ratings systems used by the Advisor distinguish between Investment-Grade Debt Securities and more speculative debt securities, as stated above the Funds are not limited with respect to the yield, maturity or credit quality of the debt securities in which it invests. Accordingly, a Fund's portfolio may be invested in Investment-Grade Debt Securities or debt securities that are not Investment-Grade Debt Securities in any proportion.

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The following proxy voting policies are provided:

- (1) the Trust's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy; and
- (2) the Advisor's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy, including a detailed description of the Advisor's specific proxy voting guidelines.

CENTAUR MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST

PROXY VOTING AND DISCLOSURE POLICY

I. Introduction

Effective April 14, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the "IC Amendments").

The IC Amendments require that each series of shares of the Centaur Mutual Funds Trust (“Trust”) listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, (individually a “Fund” and collectively “Funds”), disclose the policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies for portfolio securities. The IC Amendments also require the Funds to file with the SEC and to make available to their shareholders the specific proxy votes cast for portfolio securities.

This Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (“Policy”) is designed to ensure that the Funds comply with the requirements of the IC Amendments, and otherwise fulfills their obligations with respect to proxy voting, disclosure, and recordkeeping. The overall goal is to ensure that each Fund’s proxy voting is managed in an effort to act in the best interests of its shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these guidelines and following the procedures recited herein.

II. Specific Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

A. General

The Trust’s Board of Trustees (“Board”) believes that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Trust and the Funds are committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that best serves the interests of the Funds’ shareholders.

B. Delegation to Fund’s Advisor

The Board believes that DCM Advisors, LLC (“Advisor”), as the Funds’ investment advisor, is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for each Fund consistent with this Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Advisor is hereby delegated the following duties:

- (1) to make the proxy voting decisions for each Fund; and
- (2) to assist each Fund in disclosing the Fund’s proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act, including providing the following information for each matter with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote: (a) information identifying the matter voted on; (b) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (c) whether and how the Fund cast its vote; and (d) whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, shall approve the Advisor's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy ("Advisor's Voting Policy") as it relates to each Fund. The Board shall also approve any material changes to the Advisor's Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by the Advisor.

C. Conflicts

In cases where a matter with respect to which a Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter, on the other hand, the Fund shall always vote in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders. For purposes of this Policy, a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders (i) when a vote is cast consistent with a specific voting policy as set forth in the Advisor's Voting Policy, provided such specific voting policy was approved by the Board or (ii) when a vote is cast consistent with the decision of the Trust's Proxy Voting Committee (as defined below). In addition, provided the Advisor is not affiliated with a Fund's principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the principal underwriter and neither the Fund's principal underwriter nor an affiliated person of the principal underwriter has influenced the Advisor with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a vote by the Advisor shall not be considered a conflict between the Fund's shareholders and the Fund's principal underwriter or affiliated person of the principal underwriter.

III. Fund Disclosure

A. Disclosure of Fund Policies and Procedures With Respect to Voting Proxies Relating to Portfolio Securities

The Fund shall disclose this Policy, or a description of the policies and procedures of this Policy, to its shareholders by including it as an appendix to its Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") on Form N-1A. Each Fund will also notify its shareholders in the Fund's shareholder reports that a description of this Policy is available upon request, without charge, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number. The Fund will send this description of the Fund's Policy within three business days of receipt of any shareholder request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

B. Disclosure of the Fund's Complete Proxy Voting Record

In accordance with Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act, each Fund will file Form N-PX with the SEC no later than August 31 of each year. Each Fund shall disclose to its shareholders on Form N-PX the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30.

Each Fund shall disclose the following information on Form N-PX for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote:

- (1) The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
- (2) The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (3) The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
- (4) The shareholder meeting date;
- (5) A brief identification of the matter voted on;
- (6) Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
- (7) Whether the Fund cast its vote on the matter;
- (8) How the Fund cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
- (9) Whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

Each Fund shall make its proxy voting record available to shareholders either upon request or by making available an electronic version on or through the Fund's website, if applicable. If the Fund discloses its proxy voting record on or through its website, the Fund shall post the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on the website beginning the same day it files such information with the SEC.

Each Fund shall also include in its annual reports, semi-annual reports and SAI a statement that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number, or (if applicable) on or through the Fund's website at a specified Internet address; and (2) on the SEC's website. If the Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, it shall send the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request for this information, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

IV. Recordkeeping

The Trust shall keep the following records for a period of at least five years, the first two in an easily accessible place:

- (1) A copy of this Policy;
- (2) Proxy statements received regarding each Fund's securities;
- (3) Records of votes cast on behalf of each Fund; and
- (4) A record of each shareholder request for proxy voting information and the Fund's response, including the date of the request, the name of the shareholder, and the date of the response.

The foregoing records may be kept as part of the Advisor's records.

A Fund may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies, and may rely on proxy statements and records of proxy votes cast by the Advisor that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that an undertaking is obtained from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request.

V. Proxy Voting Committee

A. General

The proxy voting committee ("Proxy Voting Committee") of the Trust shall be composed entirely of independent trustees of the Board and may be comprised of one or more such independent trustees as the Board may, from time to time, decide. The purpose of the Proxy Voting Committee shall be to determine how a Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Advisor, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter, on the other hand.

B. Powers and Methods of Operation

The Proxy Voting Committee shall have all the powers necessary to fulfill its purpose as set forth above and such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board may, from time to time, grant and/or assign the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Proxy Voting Committee or the Board may, from time to time, determine. The act of a majority of the members of the Proxy Voting Committee in person, by telephone conference or by consent in writing without a meeting shall be the act of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall have the authority to utilize Trust counsel at the expense of the Trust if necessary. The Proxy Voting Committee shall prepare minutes of each meeting and keep such minutes with the Trust's records. The Proxy Voting Committee shall review this Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable.

VI. Other

This Policy may be amended, from time to time, as determined by the Board.

Adopted this 17th day of December 2004.

Amended as of November 16, 2018.

EXHIBIT A

DCM/INNOVA High Dividend Income Innovation Fund Lebenthal Ultra Short Tax-Free Income Fund

DCM ADVISORS PROXY VOTING POLICY

DCM Advisors, LLC (“DCM”) generally does not vote proxies for client accounts. However, DCM votes proxies for open-end investment company fund clients for which it serves as the investment advisor and may agree to vote proxies for certain other client accounts. Therefore, DCM has adopted the following policies and guidelines related to client accounts for which DCM has proxy voting authority.

General Policy

DCM, as a matter of policy and practice, has no authority to vote proxies on behalf of advisory clients unless otherwise agreed to in writing. DCM’s policy of having no proxy voting responsibility is disclosed to its advisory clients. However, DCM may serve an investment advisor or sub-advisor to open-end investment companies (“Mutual Fund Clients”) and DCM will vote proxies for these clients. With respect to client accounts in which DCM votes proxies, it is the policy of DCM to vote proxies in the manner that DCM believes are in the best interest of the advisory client or Mutual Fund Client investors. DCM is not required to vote every proxy and there may also be specific cases whereby refraining from voting the proxy may be in the client’s best interests. For example, casting a vote on a foreign security may require additional expenses or resources.

DCM may retain third party voting services for a variety of proxy-related services, including providing proxy guidelines.

For client accounts in which DCM votes proxies, the applicable portfolio manager will make every reasonable effort to submit proxy votes in a timely manner and to maintain appropriate records of how proxies have been voted. DCM expects to utilize an industry standard service in order to ensure that appropriate records are maintained, including such information as the name, ticker and CUSIP identifier of the portfolio security, the shareholder meeting date, and other relevant details.

As a matter of practice, it is DCM’s policy to not reveal or disclose to any Mutual Fund Client investor how DCM may have voted (or intends to vote) on a particular proxy until after it votes the proxy. DCM will generally not disclose such information to unrelated third parties unless doing so is considered in the best interests of client.

Policy Pertaining to Open-end Investment Company Accounts

For open-end investment companies in which DCM serves as investment advisor, DCM has decided to evaluate all proxies received against “Glass Lewis” guidelines. Glass Lewis has developed best practices in corporate governance that are consistent with the best interest of investors. DCM utilizes an industry-standard service to evaluate and provide a recommendation against Glass Lewis guidelines, for each matter being submitted for a vote. Glass Lewis guidelines address a number of topics, including among others, shareholder voting rights, anti-takeover defenses, board structures, the election of directors, executive and director compensation, reorganizations, mergers and acquisitions, and various other shareholder proposals. DCM has concluded that the Glass Lewis guidelines are substantially in accord with DCM’s own philosophy regarding corporate governance and conduct. In most cases, DCM will follow Glass Lewis’ voting recommendations, but it may deviate on specific proxy proposals.

The use of Glass Lewis minimizes the number of potential conflicts of interest DCM might face in voting proxies. In the event that a potential conflict would arise where DCM isn't comfortable with voting on a particular proposal, then DCM will identify the potential conflict to its client and ask the client to consider voting the proposal on its behalf.

Appendix A contains a summary of the Glass Lewis Proxy Voting Guidelines.

Policy Pertaining to Other Managed Accounts

DCM may manage accounts in other pooled vehicles or in separately managed accounts as part of its investment advisory business. DCM's authority to vote proxies on behalf of these client accounts may vary, depending upon the specific arrangements with the advisory client. Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, requires registered investment advisers that exercise voting authority over client securities to implement proxy voting policies and procedures. In accordance with such rule, DCM's general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions in a manner that serves the best interests of the client, taking into account various factors. Historically, and in light of the typical size of our client accounts and because our investment approach is not activist in nature and results in avoidance of securities of companies whose corporate governance are found to be objectionable, we believe in most cases that clients do not benefit from the voting of the proxies. Stated another way, we believe that our clients interest are not harmed in cases where DCM elects not to vote proxies for most holdings. Our policy is therefore to limit our voting of proxies to those cases where we i) disagree with the voting recommendation of the board of directors of such holdings and ii) believe that our vote could be material to the outcome of the matter presented. Depending on the arrangement with the advisory client, DCM may use the Glass Lewis guidelines discussed above or the portfolio manager may vote without using Glass Lewis guidelines.

Oversight

The chief compliance officer or its designee is responsible for overseeing these policies and the relationship any third party proxy voting service.

Copy of this Policy and Voting Record

Advisory clients and Mutual Fund Client investors may obtain copies of this proxy voting policy, together with information regarding how we have voted with respect to their securities, by contacting DCM at inquiries@dcmadvisors.com or by calling (917)-386-6260.

APPENDIX A

Glass Lewis Proxy Voting Guidelines Summary

Anti-Takeover Measures

- *Poison Pills (Shareholder Rights Plans)*. Typically Glass Lewis recommends that shareholders vote against these plans to protect their financial interests and ensure that they have an opportunity to consider any offer for their shares, especially those at a premium. In certain limited circumstances, Glass Lewis will support a limited poison pill to accomplish a particular objective, such as the closing of an important merger, or a pill that contains what Glass Lewis believes to be a reasonable ‘qualifying offer’ clause.

- *Right of Shareholders to Call a Special Meeting*. In order to prevent abuse and waste of corporate resources by a minority of shareholders, Glass Lewis believes this right should be exercisable by between 10% to 15% of the shareholders requesting such a meeting. However, when proposals are presented that would allow shareholders to call special meetings without a minimum threshold, Glass Lewis will support them because the benefit to shareholders outweighs the possible abuse of the right to call shareholder meetings.

- *Shareholder Action by Written Consent*. In order to prevent abuse and waste of corporate resources by a minority of shareholders, Glass Lewis believes that such rights should be limited to a minimum of 15% of the shareholders requesting action by written consent. However, when proposals are presented to allow shareholders the opportunity to act by written consent without specifying a minimum threshold, Glass Lewis will support them based on the belief that shareholders are better off with this right than without it, and because the benefit to shareholders outweighs the potential for abuse.

- *Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Ballot Proposals*. Glass Lewis typically recommends that shareholders vote against these proposals.

- *Cumulative Voting*. Glass Lewis reviews these proposals on a case-by-case basis, factoring in the independence of the board and the status of the company’s governance structure. However, Glass Lewis typically finds that these proposals are on ballots at companies where independence is lacking and where the appropriate checks and balances that favor shareholders are not in place. In those instances, Glass Lewis typically recommends in favor of cumulative voting.

- *Supermajority Vote Requirements*. Glass Lewis believes that supermajority vote requirements impede shareholder action on ballot items critical to shareholder interests and that a simple majority is appropriate to approve all matters presented to shareholders.

Election of Directors

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Independence*: Glass Lewis looks at each director nominee and examines the director’s relationships with the company, the company’s executives and other directors. Glass Lewis does this to find personal, familial, or financial relationships (not including director compensation) that may impact the director’s decisions. Glass Lewis believes that such relationships make it difficult for a director to put shareholders’ interests above the director’s or the related party’s interests. Glass Lewis also believes that a director who owns more than 20% of a company can exert disproportionate influence on the board and, in particular, the audit committee. In general, Glass Lewis believes a board will be most effective in protecting shareholders’ interests if it is at least two-thirds’ independent. In the event that more than one third of the members are affiliated or inside directors, Glass Lewis typically recommends withholding votes from some of the inside and/or affiliated directors in order to satisfy the two-thirds threshold. Glass Lewis believes that only independent directors should serve on a company’s audit, compensation, nominating and governance committees. Glass Lewis typically recommends that shareholders withhold their votes for any affiliated or inside director seeking appointment to an audit, compensation, nominating or governance committee, or who has served in that capacity in the past year.

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Performance*: Glass Lewis disfavors directors who have a record of not fulfilling their responsibilities to shareholders at any company where they have held a board or executive position. See full guidelines for criteria.

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Experience*: Glass Lewis typically recommends that shareholders withhold votes from directors who have served on boards or as executives of companies with records of poor performance, overcompensation, audit- or accounting-related issues and/or other indicators of mismanagement or actions against the interests of shareholders.

- *Voting Recommendation on the Basis of Other Considerations*: Glass Lewis recommends shareholders withhold votes from certain types of affiliated or inside directors under nearly all circumstances.

Appointment of Auditors

Glass Lewis generally supports management's choice of auditor except when Glass Lewis believes the auditor's independent or audit integrity has been compromised. Where a board has not allowed shareholders to review and ratify an auditor, Glass Lewis typically recommends withholding votes from the audit committee chairman. When there have been material restatements of annual financial statements or material weakness in internal controls, Glass Lewis usually recommends withholding votes from the entire committee. Glass Lewis typically supports audit-related proposals regarding mandatory auditor rotation when the proposal uses a reasonable period of time (usually not less than 5-7 years).

Changes to Capital Structure

When analyzing a request for additional shares, Glass Lewis typically reviews four common reasons why a company might need additional capital stock beyond what is currently available:

- **Stock Split** — Glass Lewis typically considers three metrics when evaluating whether Glass Lewis thinks a stock split is likely or necessary: the historical stock pre-split price, if any; the current price relative to the company's most common trading price over the past 52 weeks; and some absolute limits on stock price that in Glass Lewis' view either always make a stock split appropriate if desired by management or would almost never be a reasonable price at which to split a stock.

- **Shareholder Defenses** — Additional authorized shares could be used to bolster takeover defenses such as a "poison pill." Proxy filings often discuss the usefulness of additional shares in defending against or discouraging a hostile takeover as a reason for a requested increase. Glass Lewis is typically against such defenses and will oppose actions intended to bolster such defenses.

- **Financing for Acquisitions** — Glass Lewis looks at whether the company has a history of using stock for acquisitions and attempts to determine what levels of stock have typically been required to accomplish such transactions. Likewise, Glass Lewis looks to see whether this is discussed as a reason for additional shares in the proxy.

- **Financing for Operations** — Glass Lewis reviews the company's cash position and its ability to secure financing through borrowing or other means. Glass Lewis looks at the company's history of capitalization and whether the company has had to use stock in the recent past as a means of raising capital.

Issuing additional shares can dilute existing holders in limited circumstances. Further, the availability of additional shares, where the board has discretion to implement a poison pill, can often serve as a deterrent to interested suitors. Accordingly, where Glass Lewis finds that the company has not detailed a plan for use of the proposed shares, or where the number of shares far exceeds those needed to accomplish a detailed plan, Glass Lewis typically recommends against the authorization of additional shares. While Glass Lewis thinks that having adequate shares to allow management to make quick decisions and effectively operate the business is critical, Glass Lewis prefers that, for significant transactions, management come to shareholders to justify their use of additional shares rather than providing a blank check in the form of a large pool of unallocated shares available for any purpose.

Equity Based Compensation Plans

Glass Lewis evaluates option- and other equity-based compensation plans using a detailed model and analyst review. Glass Lewis believes that equity compensation awards are useful, when not abused, for retaining employees and providing an incentive for them to act in a way that will improve company performance.

Glass Lewis' analysis is quantitative and focused on the plan's cost as compared with the business's operating metrics. Glass Lewis runs twenty different analyses, comparing the program with absolute limits Glass Lewis believes are key to equity value creation and with a carefully chosen peer group. In general, Glass Lewis' model seeks to determine whether the proposed plan is either absolutely excessive or is more than one standard deviation away from the average plan for the peer group on a range of criteria, including dilution to shareholders and the projected annual cost relative to the company's financial performance. Each of the twenty analyses (and their constituent parts) is weighted and the plan is scored in accordance with that weight.

Option Exchanges. Glass Lewis views option repricing plans and option exchange programs with great skepticism and firmly opposes them. Shareholders have substantial risk in owning stock and, as a general matter, Glass Lewis believes that the employees, officers and directors who receive stock options should be similarly situated to align their interests with shareholder interests.

Performance Based Options. Glass Lewis believes in performance-based equity compensation plans for senior executives. Glass Lewis feels that executives should be compensated with equity when their performance and the company's performance warrants such rewards. While Glass Lewis does not believe that equity-based compensation plans for all employees should be based on overall company performance, Glass Lewis does support such limitations for equity grants to senior executives (although some equity-based compensation of senior executives without performance criteria is acceptable, such as in the case of moderate incentive grants made in an initial offer of employment or in emerging industries). Glass Lewis generally recommends that shareholders vote in favor of performance-based option requirements.

Linking Pay with Performance. Glass Lewis strongly believes executive compensation should be linked directly with the performance of the business the executive is charged with managing. Glass Lewis has a proprietary pay-for-performance model that evaluates compensation of the top five executives at every company in the Russell 3000. Glass Lewis' model benchmarks these executives' pay against their performance using three peer groups for each company: an industry peer group, a smaller sector peer group and a geographic peer group. Using a forced curve and a school letter-grade system, Glass Lewis ranks companies according to their pay-for-performance. Glass Lewis uses this analysis to inform Glass Lewis' voting decisions on each of the compensation issues that arise on the ballot. Likewise, Glass Lewis uses this analysis in Glass Lewis' evaluation of the compensation committee's performance.

162(m) Plans. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code allows companies to deduct compensation in excess of \$1 million for the CEO and the next four most highly compensated executive officers upon shareholder approval of the excess compensation. Glass Lewis recognizes the value of executive incentive programs and the tax benefit of shareholder-approved incentive plans. Glass Lewis believes the best practice for companies is to provide reasonable disclosure to shareholders so that they can make sound judgments about the reasonableness of the proposed compensation plan. To allow for meaningful shareholder review, Glass Lewis prefers that these proposals include: specific performance goals, a maximum award pool and a maximum award amount per employee. Glass Lewis also believes it is important to analyze the estimated grants to see if they are reasonable and in line with the company's peers. Glass Lewis typically recommends against a 162(m) plan where: a company fails to provide at least a list of performance targets; a company fails to provide one of either a total pool or an individual maximum; or the proposed plan is excessive when compared with the plans of the company's peers.

However, where a company has a record of reasonable pay relative to business performance, Glass Lewis is not typically inclined to recommend against a plan even if the plan caps seem large relative to peers because they recognize the value in special pay arrangements for continued exceptional performance.

Director Compensation Plans. Glass Lewis believes that non-employee directors should receive compensation for the time and effort they spend serving on the board and its committees. In particular, Glass Lewis supports compensation plans that include option grants or other equity-based awards, which help to align the interests of outside directors with those of shareholders. Director fees should be competitive in order to retain and attract qualified individuals. However, excessive fees represent a financial cost to the company and threaten to compromise the objectivity and independence of non-employee directors. Therefore, a balance is required.

Limits on Executive Compensation. As a general rule, Glass Lewis believes shareholders should not be directly involved in setting executive compensation. Such matters should be left to the compensation committee. Glass Lewis views the election of compensation committee members as the appropriate mechanism for shareholders to express their disapproval or support of board policy on executive pay. Further, Glass Lewis believes that companies whose pay-for-performance is in line with its peers should be able to compensate their executives in a manner that drives growth and profit without destroying ethical values, giving consideration to their peers' comparable size and performance. However, Glass Lewis favors performance-based compensation as an effective means of motivating executives to act in the best interests of shareholders. Performance-based compensation may be limited if CEO pay is capped at a low level rather than flexibly tied to company performance.

Limits on Executive Stock Options. Glass Lewis typically recommends that Glass Lewis' clients oppose caps on executive stock options.

Linking Pay to Social Criteria. Glass Lewis believes that ethical behavior is an important part of executive performance and should be taken into account when evaluating performance and determining compensation. Glass Lewis also believes, however, that the compensation committee is in the best position to set policy on management compensation. Shareholders can hold the compensation committee accountable for pay awarded.

Full Disclosure of Executive Compensation. Glass Lewis believes that complete, timely and transparent disclosure of executive pay is critical to allowing shareholders to evaluate the extent to which the pay is keeping pace with company performance. However, Glass Lewis is concerned when a proposal goes too far in the level of detail that it requests for executives other than the most high-ranking leaders of the company. While Glass Lewis is in favor of full disclosure for senior executives and Glass Lewis views pay disclosure at the aggregate level (e.g., the number of employees being paid over a certain amount or in certain categories) as potentially very useful, Glass Lewis does not believe that shareholders need or will benefit from detailed reports about individual management employees other than the most senior executives.

Social and Corporate Responsibility¹

Glass Lewis believes that disclosure regarding how a company uses its funds is an important component of corporate accountability to shareholders. Some campaign contributions are heavily regulated by federal, state and local laws. Most jurisdictions have detailed disclosure laws so that information on some contributions is publicly available. Other than where a company does not adequately disclose information about its contributions to shareholders or where a company has a history of abuse in the donation process, Glass Lewis believes that the mechanism for disclosure and the standards for giving are best left to the board. However, Glass Lewis will consider supporting shareholder proposals seeking greater disclosures of political giving in cases where additional company disclosure is nonexistent or limited and there is some evidence or credible allegation that the company is mismanaging corporate funds through political donations or has a record of doing so.

¹ Glass Lewis has generally discontinued providing guidance with respect to particular social and corporate responsibility issues. DCM has elected to continue to adhere to Glass Lewis' previously issued guidelines on these issues, but may discontinue following the guidelines in the future.

In general, Glass Lewis believes that labor and human resource policies are typically best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. It is Glass Lewis' opinion that management is in the best position to determine appropriate practices in the context of its business. Glass Lewis will hold directors accountable for company decisions related to labor and employment problems. However, in situations where there is clear evidence of practices resulting in significant economic exposure to the company, Glass Lewis will support shareholders proposals that seek to address labor policies.

Non-Discrimination Policies. Glass Lewis believes that human resource policies are best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. Management is in the best position to determine which policies will promote the interests of the firm across its various businesses.

Military and US Government Business Policies. Glass Lewis believes that disclosure to shareholders of information on key company endeavors is important. However, Glass Lewis generally does not support resolutions that call for shareholder approval of policy statements for or against government programs that are subject to thorough review by the Federal Government and elected officials at the national level.

Foreign Government Business Policies. Glass Lewis believes that business policies regarding foreign operations are best left to management and the board, absent a showing of egregious or illegal conduct that might threaten shareholder value. Glass Lewis believes that shareholders should hold board members accountable for these issues when they face re-election.

Environmental Policies. Glass Lewis believes that when management and the board have displayed disregard for environmental risks, have engaged in egregious or illegal conduct, or have failed to adequately respond to current or imminent environmental risks that threaten shareholder value, shareholders should hold directors accountable when they face reelection. Glass Lewis believes that part of the board's role is to ensure that management conducts a complete risk analysis of company operations, including those that have environmental implications, and that directors should monitor management's performance in mitigating the environmental risks attendant with relevant operations in order to eliminate or minimize the risks to the company and shareholders. Glass Lewis may recommend that votes be withheld from responsible members of the governance committee when a substantial environmental risk has been ignored or inadequately addressed, and may in some cases recommend that votes be withheld from all directors who were on the board when the substantial risk arose, was ignored or was not mitigated.