

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dated January 31, 2026

Intrepid Capital Fund
Institutional Class (Ticker: ICMVX)
Investor Class (Ticker: ICMBX)

Intrepid Income Fund
Institutional Class (Ticker: ICMUX)
Investor Class (Not Available for Sale)

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This Statement of Additional Information (this “SAI”) is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated January 31, 2026 of Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust (the “Trust”). This SAI is incorporated by reference into the Trust’s Prospectus. A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge by contacting U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, at the address or telephone number listed below or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com.

The following audited financial statements of the Funds are incorporated by reference from the Funds’ Form N-CSR covering the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 (File No. 811-21625) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on December 5, 2025.

Schedule of Investments
Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Statement of Operations
Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Financial Highlights
Notes to Financial Statements

Copies of the Funds annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, and other information such as Funds’ financial statements, may be obtained, without charge, upon request by contacting U.S. Bank Global Fund Services at the address or telephone number listed below or by visiting the Funds’ website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com.

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this SAI and the Prospectus each dated January 31, 2026 and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust.

This SAI does not constitute an offer to sell securities.

FUND HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION

The Trust, a Delaware statutory trust organized on August 27, 2004, is an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Trust currently has two portfolios: the Intrepid Capital Fund and the Intrepid Income Fund (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). Effective November 22, 2024, the Intrepid Small Cap Fund reorganized into the Intrepid Capital Fund. Effective January 22, 2021, the Intrepid Disciplined Value Fund (formerly known as the Intrepid All Cap Fund) reorganized into the Intrepid Small Cap Fund (formerly known as the Intrepid Endurance Fund). Effective September 27, 2019, the Intrepid International Fund was liquidated. Effective January 25, 2019, the Intrepid Select Fund reorganized into the Intrepid Disciplined Value Fund. Prior to June 26, 2015, and after June 6, 2022, the Intrepid Endurance Fund was known as the Intrepid Small Cap Fund. The shares in any portfolio may be offered in separate classes. The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has established two classes of shares with respect to each of the Funds – Institutional Class and Investor Class (the Investor Class of the Intrepid Income Fund are not currently available for sale). This SAI provides information about all of the Funds.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Funds have adopted the following investment restrictions which are matters of fundamental policy. Each Fund’s investment restrictions cannot be changed without approval of the holders of the lesser of (i) 67% of such Fund’s shares present or represented at a shareholder’s meeting at which the holders of more than 50% of such shares are present or represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of such Fund.

1. Each Fund may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities), if, as a result, as to 75% of the Fund’s total assets, more than five percent of its total assets would be invested in the securities of one issuer or the Fund would hold more than ten percent of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.
2. Each Fund may sell securities short and write put and call options to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.
3. The Funds may not purchase securities on margin (except for such short term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions), except that each Fund may (i) borrow money to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, as provided in Investment Restriction No. 4; (ii) purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts; (iii) make initial and variation margin payments in connection with purchases or sales of futures contracts or options on futures contracts; and (iv) write or invest in put or call options.
4. Each Fund may borrow money or issue senior securities to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.
5. Each Fund may pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber any of its assets to secure its borrowings.
6. The Funds may not act as an underwriter or distributor of securities other than of its shares, except to the extent that a Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), in the disposition of restricted securities.
7. The Funds may not make loans, including loans of securities, except each Fund may acquire debt securities from the issuer or others which are publicly distributed or are of a type normally acquired by institutional investors and each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. For purposes of clarification this investment restriction does not limit the Funds’ ability to participate in loan assignments and loan participations.
8. The Funds may not invest 25% or more of its total assets (as of the time of purchase) in securities of non-governmental issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry.
9. The Funds may not make investments for the purpose of exercising control or acquiring management of any company.
10. The Funds may not invest in real estate or real estate mortgage loans or make any investments in real estate limited partnerships.
11. The Funds may not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, except that each Fund may enter into futures contracts, options on futures contracts and other similar instruments.

The Funds have adopted certain other investment restrictions which are not fundamental policies and which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. These additional restrictions are as follows:

1. The Funds will not acquire or retain any security issued by a company, an officer or trustee of which is an officer or trustee of the Trust or an officer, trustee or other affiliated person of the Funds' investment adviser.
2. The Funds will not invest more than 15% of the value of its net assets in illiquid securities.
3. The Funds will not purchase the securities of other investment companies, except: (a) as part of a plan of merger, consolidation or reorganization approved by the shareholders of a Fund; (b) securities of registered open-end investment companies; or (c) securities of registered closed-end investment companies on the open market where no commission results, other than the usual and customary broker's commission. No purchases described in (b) and (c) will be made if as a result of such purchases (i) a Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of any class of securities, including voting securities, of any registered investment company; (ii) more than 5% of a Fund's net assets would be invested in shares of any one registered investment company; and (iii) more than 10% of a Fund's net assets would be invested in shares of registered investment companies.

The aforementioned percentage restrictions on investment or utilization of assets refer to the percentage at the time an investment is made, except for those percentage restrictions relating to investments in illiquid securities and bank borrowings. If these restrictions are adhered to at the time an investment is made, and such percentage subsequently changes as a result of changing market values or some similar event, no violation of a Fund's fundamental restrictions will be deemed to have occurred. Any changes in a Fund's investment restrictions made by the Board will be communicated to shareholders prior to their implementation.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The Funds' Prospectus describes their principal investment strategies and risks. This section expands upon that discussion and also describes non-principal investment strategies and risks.

Equity Securities

Each Fund may invest in equity securities, such as common stocks, which represent shares of ownership of a corporation. Preferred stocks are equity securities that often pay dividends at a specific rate and have a preference over common stocks in dividend payments and the liquidation of assets. Some preferred stocks may be convertible into common stock.

Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. The market price of equity securities owned by a Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

The global pandemic caused by COVID-19 resulted in unprecedented volatility and a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, and supply chain disruptions affecting the United States and many other countries. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers experienced particularly large losses as a result of these disruptions. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

Illiquid Securities

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities for which there is no readily available market ("illiquid securities"). The 15% limitation includes certain securities whose disposition would be subject to legal restrictions ("restricted securities"). However, certain restricted securities that may be resold pursuant to Regulation S or Rule 144A under the Securities Act may be considered liquid. Regulation S permits the sale abroad of securities that are not registered for sale in the United States. Rule 144A permits certain qualified institutional buyers to trade in privately placed securities not registered under the Securities Act. Institutional markets for restricted securities have developed as a result of Rule 144A, providing both ascertainable market values for Rule 144A securities and the ability to liquidate these securities to satisfy redemption requests. However, an insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in

purchasing Rule 144A securities held by a Fund could adversely affect their marketability, causing the Fund to sell securities at unfavorable prices.

The Board has delegated to Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”) the day-to-day determination of the liquidity of a security, although it has retained oversight and ultimate responsibility for such determinations. Although no definite quality criteria are used, the Board has directed the Adviser to consider such factors as: (i) the nature of the market for a security (including the institutional private resale markets); (ii) the terms of these securities or other instruments allowing for the disposition to a third party or the issuer thereof (e.g. certain repurchase obligations and demand instruments); (iii) the availability of market quotations; and (iv) other permissible factors.

Restricted securities may be sold in privately negotiated or other exempt transactions or in a public offering with respect to which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. When registration is required, a Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable time may elapse between the decision to sell and the sale date. If, during such period, adverse market conditions were to develop, a Fund might obtain a less favorable price than the price that prevailed when it decided to sell. Illiquid restricted securities will be priced at fair value as determined by the Adviser (in consultation with third party valuation services), as the “valuation designee” under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act.

Borrowing

Each Fund may borrow money for investment purposes, although none has any present intention of doing so. Borrowing for investment purposes is known as leveraging. Leveraging investments, by purchasing securities with borrowed money, is a speculative technique that increases investment risk, but also increases investment opportunity. When a Fund leverages its investments, the net asset value (“NAV”) per share will increase more when the Fund’s portfolio assets increase in value and decrease more when the portfolio assets decrease in value because substantially all of its assets fluctuate in value and the interest obligations on the borrowings are generally fixed. Interest costs on borrowings may partially offset or exceed the returns on the borrowed funds. Under adverse conditions, a Fund might have to sell portfolio securities to meet interest or principal payments at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales. As required by the 1940 Act, each Fund must maintain continuous asset coverage (total assets, including assets acquired with borrowed funds, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of all amounts borrowed. If, at any time, the value of a Fund’s assets should fail to meet this 300% coverage test, the Fund will reduce the amount of the Fund’s borrowings to the extent necessary to meet this 300% coverage within three business days. Maintenance of this percentage limitation may result in the sale of portfolio securities at a time when investment considerations would not favor such sales.

Certain trading practices and investments, such as reverse repurchase agreements, may be considered to be borrowings or involve leverage and thus are subject to the 1940 Act restrictions. In accordance with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, when a Fund engages in reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions, the Fund may either (i) maintain asset coverage of at least 300% with respect to such transactions and any other borrowings in the aggregate, or (ii) treat such transactions as “derivatives transactions” and comply with Rule 18f-4 with respect to such transactions.

In addition to borrowing for investment purposes, each Fund is authorized to borrow money from banks as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes. For example, a Fund may borrow money to facilitate management of the Fund’s portfolio by enabling the Fund to meet redemption requests when the liquidation of portfolio investments would be inconvenient or disadvantageous. To the extent such borrowings do not exceed 5% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the time of borrowing and are promptly repaid, they will not be subject to the foregoing 300% asset coverage requirement.

Warrants and Convertible Securities

Each Fund may purchase rights and warrants to purchase equity securities. Rights and warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specific price valid for a specific period of time. Investments in rights and warrants are speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the corporation issuing them. They do not represent ownership of securities, rather the right to buy them. Rights and warrants differ from call options in that rights and warrants are issued by the issuer of the security that may be purchased on their exercise, whereas call options may be written or issued by anyone. The prices of rights (if traded independently) and warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights and warrants involve the risk that a Fund could lose the purchase value of the warrant if the warrant is not exercised prior to its expiration. They also involve the risk that the effective price paid for the warrant added to the subscription price of the related security may be greater than the value of the subscribed security’s market price.

Each Fund may also invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities are debt securities or preferred stocks of corporations that are convertible into or exchangeable for common stocks. The Adviser will select only those convertible securities for which it believes (i) the underlying common stock is a suitable investment for a Fund; and (ii) a greater potential for total return exists by purchasing the convertible security because of its higher yield and/or favorable market valuation. (For the Intrepid Income Fund, the Adviser will consider only the potential for total return.) Most of a Fund's investment in convertible debt securities will be rated less than investment grade. Debt securities rated less than investment grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." For additional information regarding convertible securities, please see "High Yield Securities" below.

High Yield Securities

Each Fund may invest in corporate debt securities, including bonds and debentures (which are long-term) and notes (which may be short or long-term), preferred securities and convertible securities may be rated investment grade by Standard & Poor's® ("S&P®") or Moody's Investors Service®, Inc. ("Moody's"). Securities rated BBB by S&P® or Baa by Moody's, although investment grade, exhibit speculative characteristics and are more sensitive than higher rated securities to changes in economic conditions.

Each Fund may also invest in securities that are rated below investment grade, commonly referred to as junk bonds or high yield securities. Investments in high yield securities, while providing greater income and opportunity for gain than investments in higher-rated securities, entail relatively greater risk of loss of income or principal. Market prices of high yield, lower-grade obligations may fluctuate more than market prices of higher-rated securities. Lower grade, fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated obligations which, assuming no change in their fundamental quality, react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

The Intrepid Capital Fund and the Intrepid Income Fund normally will not purchase high yield securities that are rated lower than "CCC" by S&P® or "Caa" by Moody's, and will not continue to hold high yield securities downgraded lower than "C" by S&P® or Moody's. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Intrepid Income Fund may purchase or hold high yield securities in default if it believes the default will be cured and the Intrepid Capital Fund may purchase or hold high yield securities in default if it believes the default will be cured or in situations where the Intrepid Capital Fund believes it is more appropriate to evaluate the security as if it were an equity investment.

The high yield market at times is subject to substantial volatility. An economic downturn or negative corporate developments may have a more significant effect on high yield securities and their markets than higher-rated investments, as well as on the ability of securities' issuers to repay principal and interest. Issuers of high yield securities may be of low creditworthiness and the high yield securities may be subordinated to the claims of senior lenders. During periods of economic downturn or rising interest rates the issuers of high yield securities may have greater potential for insolvency and a higher incidence of high yield bond defaults may be experienced.

During an economic downturn or substantial period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress which would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals, and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a high yield security owned by a Fund defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes can be expected to result in increased volatility of the market prices of high yield securities and a Fund's NAV. Yields on high yield securities will fluctuate over time. Furthermore, in the case of high yield securities structured as zero-coupon or pay-in-kind securities, their market prices are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes and therefore tend to be more volatile than the market prices of securities which pay interest periodically and in cash.

Certain securities held by a Fund, including high yield securities, may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for the investor. Conversely, a high yield security's value may decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of a Fund's net assets.

In response to adverse publicity or investor perceptions, the secondary market for high yield securities may at times become less liquid making it more difficult for a Fund to accurately value or dispose of high yield securities. To the extent a Fund owns or may acquire illiquid or restricted high yield securities, these securities may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities and costs, and liquidity difficulties, and judgment will play a greater role in valuing such securities because there is less reliable and objective data available.

Special tax considerations are associated with investing in high yield bonds structured as zero-coupon or pay-in-kind securities. A Fund will report the interest on these securities as income even though it receives no cash interest until

the security's maturity or payment date. Further, each Fund must distribute substantially all of its income to its shareholders to qualify for pass-through treatment under the tax law. Accordingly, a Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to borrow to satisfy distribution requirements.

Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings to reflect subsequent events, the Adviser monitors the issuers of high yield securities in the portfolio to determine if the issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments, and to attempt to assure the securities' liquidity so a Fund can meet redemption requests. To the extent that a Fund invests in high yield securities, the achievement of its investment objective may be more dependent on the Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case for higher quality bonds. A Fund may retain a portfolio security whose rating has been changed.

Distressed Securities

The Funds may invest in distressed securities. Distressed investment strategies involve investing in the securities and loans of companies that are in weak financial condition, are experiencing poor operating results, need substantial capital investment, perhaps have a negative net worth, are experiencing special competitive or products obsolescence problems, or are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. These investments which involve loans, loan participations, bonds, notes, non-performing and sub-performing mortgage loans typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. The securities of highly leveraged companies or companies that have fallen into distress are often mispriced. In an attempt to capture such mispricing, a Fund may take partially offsetting positions in the securities of the distressed issuer. For example, a Fund may take partially offsetting positions in the securities of the distressed issuer. This would involve the Fund purchasing a company's senior debt securities, while selling short its subordinated debt and/or equity if the Adviser determines that the junior securities are significantly overvalued relative to the senior securities.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

The Funds may invest in inflation-indexed bonds, which are fixed-income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the inflation accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have varying maturities and pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. 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 U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Funds also may invest in other inflation-related bonds that 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 amount. The value of inflation-indexed bonds 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-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. While these 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-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), 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-indexed bonds 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 any 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 United States.

Zero-Coupon Securities

The Funds may invest in zero-coupon bonds as part of its investment strategy, without limitation. Zero-coupon securities make no periodic interest payments but are sold at a deep discount to their face value. The buyer recognizes a rate of return determined by the gradual appreciation of the security, which is redeemed at face value on a specified maturity date. The discount varies depending on the time remaining until maturity, as well as market interest rates, the liquidity of the security, and the issuer's perceived credit quality. If the issuer defaults, the holder may not receive any return on his or her investment. Because zero-coupon securities bear no interest and compound semiannually at the rate fixed at the time of issuance, their value generally is more volatile than the value of other debt securities. Since zero-coupon bondholders do not receive interest payments, when interest rates rise, zero-coupon securities fall more dramatically in value than bonds that pay interest on a current basis. When interest rates fall, zero-coupon securities rise more rapidly in value because they reflect a fixed rate of return. An investment in zero-coupon and delayed interest securities may cause a Fund to recognize income before receiving cash, and therefore the Fund may be required to make distributions to shareholders before the Fund receives any cash payments on its investment. A Fund may have to accordingly dispose of its portfolio investments under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate sufficient cash to satisfy the distribution requirements for maintaining its status as a RIC under the Code.

Bank Loans

The Funds' investments in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans and assignments of such loans may create substantial risk. In making investments in such loans, which banks or other financial intermediaries make to borrowers, a Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. If a Fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Fund's share price could be adversely affected. A Fund may invest in loan participations that are rated by a NRSRO or are unrated, and may invest in loan participations of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies with respect to which there is a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. In addition, certain bank loans in which a Fund may invest may have extended settlement periods or may be illiquid and, therefore, difficult to value and/or sell at a price that is beneficial to the Fund. When a Fund invests in a loan through a purchase of an assignment, the Fund generally assumes all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement and will generally become a "lender" for purposes of the particular loan agreement, however, the rights and obligations acquired by the Fund may be different, and more limited, than those held by the assigning lender. If a secured loan is foreclosed, a Fund may become part owner of any collateral securing the loan and may bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of such collateral. In addition, the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan may not be possible or satisfy the borrower's obligations under the loan agreement. A Fund could also be subject to liability as a co-lender. If a Fund purchases a participation interest in a loan, it generally will not have a direct right to enforce compliance with the loan terms by the borrower and must do so through the lender selling the participation. A Fund may also not benefit directly from the collateral, if any, supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation interest. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender selling the participation.

Variable-, Adjustable- and Floating-Rate Securities

The Funds may invest in variable-rate, adjustable-rate and floating-rate securities. Variable-rate securities provide for automatic establishment of a new interest rate at fixed intervals (e.g., daily, monthly, semi-annually, etc.). Adjustments of interest rates of mortgages underlying adjustable rate mortgage-related securities ("ARMs") usually are determined in accordance with a predetermined interest rate index and may be subject to certain limits. Floating-rate securities generally provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever some specified interest rate index changes. The interest rate on variable-, adjustable-, or floating-rate securities is ordinarily determined by reference to or is a percentage of a bank's prime rate, the 90-day U.S. Treasury bill rate, the rate of return on commercial paper or bank certificates of deposit, an index of short-term interest rates or some other objective measure. Variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate securities frequently include a demand feature entitling the holder to sell the securities to the issuer at par. In many cases, the demand feature can be exercised at any time on seven days' notice; in other cases, the demand feature is exercisable at any time on 30 days' notice or on similar notice at intervals of not more than one year. Some securities that do not have variable or floating interest rates may be accompanied by puts producing similar results and price characteristics. Variable-rate demand notes include master demand notes that are obligations that permit a Fund to invest fluctuating amounts, which may change daily without penalty, pursuant to direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. The interest rates on these notes fluctuate from time to time. The issuer of such obligations normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal amount of the obligations plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice to the holders of such obligations. The interest rate on a floating-rate demand obligation is based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and is adjusted automatically each time such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable-rate demand obligation is adjusted automatically at specified intervals. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks.

Because these obligations are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, it is not contemplated that such instruments will generally be traded. There generally is not an established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value. Accordingly, where the obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, the Fund's right to redeem is dependent on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand. In addition, each variable-, adjustable- and floating-rate obligation must meet the credit quality requirements applicable to all of a Fund's investments at the time of purchase. When determining whether such an obligation meets a Fund's credit quality requirements, the Fund may look to the credit quality of the financial guarantor providing a letter of credit or other credit support arrangement.

LIBOR Transition

The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") was used in the past as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, interest rate swaps and other derivatives.

The United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has ceased publishing all LIBOR settings. In April 2023, the FCA directed that certain USD LIBOR settings would continue to be published under a synthetic methodology, a practice that ceased on September 30, 2024. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of Alternative Reference Rates Committee, has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates.

Notwithstanding the foregoing actions, there still remains uncertainty regarding successor reference rate methodologies and there is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability.

The transition process away from LIBOR could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms previously relied on LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based instruments.

Money Market Instruments

Each Fund may invest in cash and money market securities in order to take a temporary defensive position or have assets available to pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities. The money market securities in which the Funds invest include U.S. Treasury Bills, commercial paper, commercial paper master notes and repurchase agreements.

Each Fund may invest in commercial paper or commercial paper master notes rated, at the time of purchase, A-1 or A-2 by S&P® or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's. Commercial paper master notes are demand instruments without a fixed maturity bearing interest at rates that are fixed to known lending rates and automatically adjusted when such lending rates change.

Repurchase Agreements

Under a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases a debt security and simultaneously agrees to sell the security back to the seller at a mutually agreed-upon future price and date, normally one day or a few days later. The resale price is greater than the purchase price, reflecting an agreed-upon market interest rate during the Fund's holding period. While the maturities of the underlying securities in repurchase transactions may be more than one year, the term of each repurchase agreement will always be less than one year. The Funds will enter into repurchase agreements only with member banks of the Federal Reserve System or primary dealers of U.S. government securities. The Adviser will monitor the creditworthiness of each of the firms that is a party to a repurchase agreement with a Fund. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by the seller, a Fund will liquidate those securities (whose market value, including accrued interest, must be at least equal to 100% of the dollar amount invested by the Fund in each repurchase agreement) held under the applicable repurchase agreement, which securities constitute collateral for the seller's obligation to pay. However, liquidation could involve costs or delays and, to the extent proceeds from the sale of these securities were less than the agreed-upon repurchase price a Fund would suffer a loss. A Fund also may experience difficulties and incur certain costs in exercising its rights to the collateral and may lose the interest the Fund expected to receive under the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods of time, such as one week or less, but may be longer. It is the current

policy of the Funds to treat repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days as illiquid for the purposes of its investments policies.

Depository Receipts

Each Fund may invest in, or obtain exposure to, the securities of foreign issuers in the form of Depository Receipts or other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers or other foreign securities. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”) are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”) are receipts issued in Europe that evidence a similar ownership arrangement. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, in bearer form, are designed for use in European securities markets.

A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without the participation by or consent of the issuer of the deposited securities, although a letter of non-objection from the issuer is often requested. Holders of unsponsored Depository Receipts generally bear all the costs of such facility, which can include deposit and withdrawal fees, currency conversion fees and other service fees. The depository of an unsponsored facility may be under no duty to distribute shareholder communications from the issuer or to pass through voting rights. Issuers of unsponsored Depository Receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the U.S. and, therefore, there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depository Receipts. Sponsored facilities enter into an agreement with the issuer that sets out rights and duties of the issuer, the depository and the Depository Receipt holder. This agreement also allocates fees among the parties. Most sponsored agreements also provide that the depository will distribute shareholder notices, voting instruments and other communications. Each Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored Depository Receipts.

Foreign Securities

Each Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign companies. The Adviser considers foreign companies to be companies domiciled or headquartered outside of the U.S., or whose primary business activities or principal trading markets are located outside of the U.S. Each Fund will limit its investments in such securities to 25% of its net assets.

Investments in foreign securities may offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in U.S. dollar-denominated or quoted securities of domestic issuers. Such benefits may include the opportunity to invest in foreign issuers that appear, in the opinion of the Adviser, to offer the potential for better long term growth of capital and income than investments in U.S. securities, the opportunity to invest in foreign countries with economic policies or business cycles different from those of the United States and the opportunity to reduce fluctuations in portfolio value by taking advantage of foreign securities markets that do not necessarily move in a manner parallel to U.S. markets. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers also involves, however, certain special risks set forth below, which are not typically associated with investing in U.S. dollar-denominated securities or quoted securities of U.S. issuers.

The value of a Fund’s foreign investments may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates and the Fund may incur costs in converting securities denominated in foreign currencies to U.S. dollars. In many countries, there is less publicly available information about issuers than is available in the reports and ratings published about companies in the United States. Additionally, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Dividends and interest on foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, which would reduce the Fund’s income without providing a tax credit for the Fund’s shareholders. Although each Fund intends to invest in securities of foreign issuers domiciled in nations which the Adviser considers as having stable and friendly governments, there is the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, currency blockage or political or social instability which would affect investments in those nations.

The Russian military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the resulting actions taken by the United States and European Union in levying broad economic sanctions against Russia could continue to have adverse effects on the price and liquidity of investments, which could adversely affect the financial markets, and therefore, a Fund’s performance. Similarly, the recent conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, and the threat of future hostilities in the broader Middle East region, may have similar adverse effects on market volatility and global economic growth which could adversely affect a Fund’s performance.

Registered Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in shares of registered investment companies, including other investment companies that invest in high quality, short-term debt securities (*i.e.*, money market instruments). If a Fund purchases more than 1% of any class of security of a registered open-end investment company, such investment will be considered an illiquid investment.

Any investment in a registered investment company involves investment risk. Additionally, an investor could invest directly in the registered investment companies in which the Funds invest. By investing indirectly through a Fund, an investor bears not only his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund (including operating costs and investment advisory fees) but also indirect similar expenses of the registered investment companies in which the Fund invests. An investor may also indirectly bear expenses paid by registered investment companies in which a Fund invests related to the distribution of such registered investment company's shares.

Under certain circumstances an open-end investment company in which a Fund invests may determine to make payment of a redemption by the Fund (wholly or in part) by a distribution in kind of securities from its portfolio, instead of in cash. As a result, the Fund may hold such securities until the Adviser determines it appropriate to dispose of them. Such disposition will impose additional costs on the Fund.

Investment decisions by the investment advisers to the registered investment companies in which the Funds invest are made independently of the Funds and the Adviser. At any particular time, one registered investment company in which a Fund invests may be purchasing shares of an issuer whose shares are being sold by another registered investment company in which the Fund invests. As a result, the Fund indirectly would incur certain transactional costs without accomplishing any investment purpose.

Temporary Investments

Each Fund may, in response to adverse market, economic or other conditions, take temporary defensive positions. This means a Fund will invest some or all of its assets in money market instruments such as U.S. Treasury Bills, commercial paper or repurchase agreements (cash). A Fund may maintain a temporary defensive position for prolonged periods, until such time as it can find securities that meet its investment criteria. As a result, a Fund will not be able to achieve its investment objective of long-term capital appreciation or capital appreciation to the extent it invests in cash. When each Fund is not taking a temporary defensive position, it will still hold some cash and money market instruments so that it can pay expenses, satisfy redemption requests or take advantage of investment opportunities.

During the 2008 global financial downturn and the recent market volatility caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, many money market instruments that were thought to be highly liquid became illiquid and lost value. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken extraordinary actions with respect to the financial markets generally and money market instruments in particular. While these actions have stabilized the markets for these instruments, there can be no assurances that those actions will continue or continue to be effective. If the Fund's money market instruments become illiquid, the Fund may be unable to satisfy certain of its obligations or may only be able to do so by selling other securities at prices or times that may be disadvantageous to do so.

Each Fund may hold any portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents at any time or for an extended time. The Adviser will determine the amount of the Fund's assets to be held in cash or cash equivalents at its sole discretion, based on such factors as it may consider appropriate under the circumstances. The portion of a Fund's assets invested in cash and cash equivalents may at times exceed 25% of the Fund's net assets. To the extent a Fund holds assets in cash (or cash equivalents) and otherwise uninvested, the ability of the Fund to meet its objective may be limited.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Although the Funds value their assets daily in U.S. dollars, they are not required to convert their holdings of foreign currencies to U.S. dollars on a daily basis. A Fund's foreign currencies generally will be held as "foreign currency call accounts" at foreign branches of foreign or domestic banks. These accounts bear interest at negotiated rates and are payable upon relatively short demand periods. If a bank at which a Fund maintains such an account becomes insolvent, the Fund could suffer a loss of some or all of the amounts deposited. A Fund may convert foreign currency to U.S. dollars from time to time. Although foreign exchange dealers generally do not charge a stated commission or fee for conversion, the prices posted generally include a "spread," which is the difference between the prices at which the dealers are buying and selling foreign currencies. A Fund may hedge its foreign currency exposure under normal market conditions.

Certain transactions involving forward currency contracts may serve as long hedges (for example, if a Fund seeks to buy a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may purchase a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar price of the security) or as short hedges (if a Fund anticipates selling a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may sell a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the anticipated sales proceeds).

A Fund may seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency by using forward contracts on another foreign currency or a basket of currencies, the value of which the Adviser believes will have a positive correlation to the values of the currency being hedged. In addition, each Fund may use forward currency contracts to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. For example, if a Fund owns securities denominated in a foreign currency and the Adviser believes that currency will decline relative to another currency, the Fund might enter into a forward contract to sell an appropriate amount of the first foreign currency, with payment to be made in the second currency. Transactions that use two foreign currencies are sometimes referred to as “cross hedges.” Use of different foreign currency magnifies the risk that movements in the price of the instrument will not correlate or will correlate unfavorably with the foreign currency being hedged.

The cost to a Fund of engaging in forward currency contracts or currency futures contracts varies with factors such as the interest rate environments in the relevant countries, the currencies involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because forward currency contracts are usually entered into on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved. When a Fund enters into a forward currency contract, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying currency at the maturity of the contract. Failure by the counterparty to do so would result in the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

As is the case with futures contracts, holders and writers of forward currency contracts can enter into offsetting closing transactions, similar to closing transactions on futures, by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument held or written. Closing transactions are generally made for forward currency contracts by negotiating directly with the counterparty. Thus, there can be no assurance that a Fund will in fact be able to close out a forward currency contract at a favorable price. In addition, in the event of insolvency of the counterparty, a Fund might be unable to close out a forward currency contract.

Futures Contracts and Index Futures Contracts

A futures contract is a bilateral agreement where one party agrees to accept, and the other party agrees to make, delivery of cash or an underlying debt security, as called for in the contract, at a specified date and at an agreed upon price.

An index futures contract involves the delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount multiplied by the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and at the price designated by the futures contract. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made. Generally, these futures contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contracts.

A Treasury bond futures contract is based on the value of an equivalent 20-year, 6% Treasury bond. Generally, any Treasury bond with a remaining maturity or term to call of 15 years as of the first day of the month in which the contracts are scheduled to be exercised will qualify as a deliverable security pursuant to a Treasury bond futures contract. A Treasury note futures contract is based on the value of an equivalent 10-year, 6% Treasury note. Generally, any Treasury note with a remaining maturity or term to call of 6 1/2 years or 10 years, respectively, as of the first day of the month in which the contracts are scheduled to be exercised will qualify as a deliverable security pursuant to Treasury note futures contract.

Since a number of different Treasury notes will qualify as a deliverable security, the price that the buyer will actually pay for those securities will depend on which ones are actually delivered. Normally, the exercise price of the futures contract is adjusted by a conversion factor that takes into consideration the value of the deliverable security if it were yielding 6% as of the first day of the month in which the contract is scheduled to be exercised.

There are certain investment risks associated with futures transactions. These risks include: (1) dependence on the Adviser’s ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities and fluctuations in the general securities markets; (2) imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the securities (or indices) hedged or used for cover which may cause a given hedge not to achieve its objective; (3) the fact that the skills and techniques needed to trade these instruments are different from those needed to select the securities in which the Fund invests; and (4) lack of assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular instrument at any particular time, which, among other things, may hinder the Fund’s ability to limit exposures by closing its positions. The potential loss to the Fund from investing in certain types of futures transactions is unlimited.

A Fund could be unable to recover assets held at the futures clearing broker, even assets directly traceable to the Fund from the futures clearing broker in the event of a bankruptcy of the commodity broker. Although a Futures Commission Merchant (including the futures clearing broker) is required to segregate customer funds pursuant to the Commodities Exchange Act (CEA), in the unlikely event of the commodity broker's bankruptcy, there is no equivalent of the Securities Investors Protection Corporation insurance as is applicable in the case of securities broker dealers' bankruptcies. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Fund also is subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund's assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM's other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty.

In addition, the futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The Fund may be forced, therefore, to liquidate or close out a futures contract position at a disadvantageous price. The Fund may use various futures contracts that are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market in those contracts will develop or continue to exist. The Fund's activities in the futures markets may result in higher portfolio turnover rates and additional brokerage costs, which could reduce the Fund's returns.

The Funds will only invest in futures contracts after complying with the requirements of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Each of the Funds has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "Commodity Pool Operator" ("CPO") found in Rule 4.5 of the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"). Accordingly, the Adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO with respect to the Funds under the CEA. To rely on the exemption, a Fund's commodities transactions must be made solely for bona fide hedging purposes as defined by the CFTC. In addition, the Fund may invest in commodity interests for other than bona fide hedging purposes if it meets either the 5% trading de minimis test (the "5% Test") or a test based on the net notional value of the Fund's commodities transactions (the "Notional Test"). Under the 5% Test, the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish positions in commodity futures, commodity options or swaps may not exceed 5% of the Fund's liquidation value. Under the Notional Test, the aggregate net notional value of commodity futures, commodity options or swaps not used solely for bona fide hedging purposes may not exceed 100% of the Fund's NAV.

Regulation of Derivatives

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

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

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act permits a Fund to enter into when-issued or forward-settling securities (e.g., firm and standby commitments, including to-be-announced commitments, and dollar rolls) and non-standard settlement cycle securities notwithstanding the limitation on the issuance of senior securities in Section 18 of the 1940 Act, provided that the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and the transaction will settle within 35 days of its trade date (the "Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision"). If a when-issued, forward-settling or non-standard settlement cycle security does not satisfy the Delayed-Settlement Securities Provision, then it is treated as a Derivatives Transaction under Rule 18f-4.

Currently each Fund is relying on the Limited Derivatives User Exception (as defined below). If a Fund were unable to rely on this exception, the Fund would have to comply with all of the requirements of Rule 18f-4 with respect to its Derivatives Transactions. Rule 18f-4, among other things, requires a Fund to adopt and implement a comprehensive written derivatives risk management program ("DRMP") and comply with a relative or absolute limit on Fund leverage risk calculated based on value-at-risk ("VaR"). The DRMP would be administered by a "derivatives risk manager," who is appointed by the Funds' Board, including a majority of the independent Trustees, and periodically reviews the DRMP and

reports to the Funds' Board. As the Funds all rely on the Limited Derivatives User Exception, they are not required to maintain a DRMP or comply with the VaR limit.

As referenced above, Rule 18f-4 provides an exception from the DRMP, VaR limit and certain other requirements if a Fund's "derivatives exposure" is limited to 10% of its net assets (as calculated in accordance with Rule 18f-4) and the Fund adopts and implements written policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage its derivatives risks (the "Limited Derivatives User Exception"). The Funds meet the requirements for the Limited Derivatives User Exception.

Exchange-Traded Funds

Each share of an Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") represents an undivided ownership interest in the portfolio of securities held by that ETF. The ETFs in which the Funds invest are investment companies that offer investors a proportionate share in a portfolio of stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies or other securities. Like individual equity securities, ETFs are traded on a stock exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the day.

Traditional ETFs attempt to achieve the same investment return as that of a particular market index. To mirror the performance of a market index, an ETF invests either in all of the securities in a particular index in the same proportion that is represented in the index itself or in a representative sample of securities in a particular index in a proportion meant to track the performance of the entire index. Such ETFs generally do not buy or sell securities, except to the extent necessary to conform their portfolios to the corresponding index. Because such ETFs have operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, they typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly. Alternatively, some ETFs use active investment strategies instead of tracking broad market indices and, as a result, may incur greater operating expenses and transactions costs than traditional ETFs. Investments in ETFs are investments in other investment companies.

ETFs generally do not sell or redeem their shares for cash, and most investors do not purchase or redeem shares directly from an ETF at all. Instead, the ETF issues and redeems its shares in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called "creation units." Creation units are issued to anyone who deposits a specified portfolio of the ETF's underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends on the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit, and creation units are redeemed in kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's NAV) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Most ETF investors, however, purchase and sell ETF shares in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange, in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. ETF investors generally must pay a brokerage fee for each purchase or sale of ETF shares, including purchases made to reinvest dividends.

Because ETF shares are created from the securities of an underlying portfolio and can be redeemed into the securities of an underlying portfolio on any day, arbitrage traders may move to profit from any discrepancies between the market price of the ETF's shares in the secondary market and the NAV per share of the ETF's portfolio, which helps to close the price gap between the two. Of course, because of the forces of supply and demand and other market factors, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.

The Funds intend to be long-term investors in ETFs and do not intend to purchase and redeem creation units to take advantage of short-term arbitrage opportunities. However, a Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Adviser believes it is in a Fund's best interest to do so. A Fund's ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that ETFs will not be obligated to redeem shares held by a Fund in an amount exceeding one percent of its total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

The Funds will invest in ETF shares only if the ETF is registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act. If an ETF in which a Fund invests ceases to be a registered investment company, the Fund will dispose of the securities of the ETF. Furthermore, in connection with its investment in ETF shares, a Fund will incur various costs. A Fund may also realize capital gains or losses when ETF shares are sold, and the purchase and sale of the ETF shares may include a brokerage commission that may result in costs. In addition, the Funds are subject to other fees as an investor in ETFs. Generally, those fees include, but are not limited to, trustees' fees, operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees and marketing expenses, each of which will be reflected in the NAV of ETFs and therefore the shares representing a beneficial interest therein.

There is a risk that the underlying ETFs in which a Fund invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause any of the service providers to the ETFs, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because certain ETFs in which the Funds may invest are each granted licenses by agreement to use the indices as a basis for determining their compositions and/or otherwise to use certain trade names, the

ETFs may terminate if such license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its entire net asset value falls below a certain amount. Although the Adviser believes that, in the event of the termination of an underlying ETF, it will be able to invest instead in shares of an alternate ETF tracking the same market index or another market index with the same general market, there is no guarantee that shares of an alternate ETF would be available for investment at that time.

Cannabis and Hemp Industry Risks

The Funds may invest in exchange-traded equity securities of companies engaged in legal cannabis and hemp related businesses. The Funds consider a company to be engaged in the legal cannabis and hemp business if the company derives at least 50% of its revenue from the legal cannabis and hemp industries.

Cannabis-Related Risks

Cannabis remains illegal under United States federal law and a change in federal enforcement practices could significantly and negatively affect the value of cannabis holdings. Despite the development of a cannabis industry legal under state laws, state laws legalizing medicinal and adult cannabis use are in conflict with the federal Controlled Substances Act (the “CSA”). Cannabis is categorized as a Schedule-I controlled substance under the CSA, as enforced by the Drug Enforcement Agency (the “DEA”) and the United States Department of Justice (the “DOJ”). Under the CSA, it is illegal to grow, process, sell, possess and consume cannabis. A Schedule-I controlled substance is defined under the CSA as a substance that has no currently accepted medical use in the United States, a lack of safety for use under medical supervision and a high potential for abuse. The CSA further defines Schedule I controlled substances as “the most dangerous drugs of all the drug schedules with potentially severe psychological or physical dependence.” In addition, the revenue generated from these cannabis businesses would represent proceeds of a crime under federal law and, thus, a violation of United States anti-money laundering laws. However, over thirty nine states and the District of Columbia currently allow their citizens to use medical cannabis, and twenty five states and the District of Columbia have legalized cannabis for adult use. As a result, this has created an unpredictable business-environment for dispensaries and cultivators that legally operate under state-laws but in violation of federal law.

Notwithstanding cannabis being illegal under United States federal law, the Rohrabacher-Farr amendment (now called the Rohrabacher-Blumenauer amendment) was appended to the federal budget bill starting in December 2014, and has been re-adopted every year ever since. This amendment limits the ability of the DOJ to interfere in states with businesses and individuals who participate in and comply with state-regulated medical cannabis programs. The amendment has been interpreted to prohibit the DOJ from using federal funds for the prosecution of businesses and individuals that are operating in accordance with state medical cannabis laws. The Rohrabacher-Blumenauer amendment must be renewed annually unless federal legislation is adopted to formalize this restriction. Federal legislation has been proposed over the years to formalize the protection covered by this rider to the federal spending bill. Until that protection becomes law or if the amendment is not renewed in the future, the federal government’s enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial risk to cannabis securities. The Rohrabacher-Blumenauer amendment does not provide protection to those engaged in the adult use cannabis business.

Laws and regulations affecting the cannabis/marijuana industries are constantly changing, which could detrimentally affect cannabis holdings, and we cannot predict the impact that future laws and regulations may have on the Funds. Local, state and federal cannabis laws and regulations are constantly changing and they are subject to evolving interpretations, which could require companies in which the Funds may invest to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or to alter one or more of their service/product offerings. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt their business and result in a material adverse effect on the value of the cannabis holdings. We cannot predict the nature of any future United States local, state and federal laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can we determine what impact additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on cannabis holdings. Any change in law or interpretation could have a material adverse impact on the value of such holdings.

Companies involved in the cannabis industry also face intense competition, may have substantial burdens on company resources due to litigation, as well as complaints or enforcement actions, all of which could adversely impact the value of cannabis securities.

Recent federal action includes a December 18, 2025 Executive Order issued by President Donald J. Trump directing the Attorney General and other federal agencies to advance medical marijuana and cannabidiol research and to complete the administrative process to reschedule marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III under the CSA. Rescheduling to Schedule III would reflect an accepted medical use under federal law and could reduce certain regulatory and tax burdens applicable to cannabis-related businesses. However, the Executive Order does not itself change marijuana’s legal

status and any rescheduling remains subject to formal rulemaking, potential delay, modification, or legal challenge. There can be no assurance that rescheduling will be completed or that it will result in reduced legal, regulatory, or financial risks for cannabis securities.

Hemp-Related Risks

Botanically, hemp and marijuana come from the same species of plant, *Cannabis sativa*, but from different varieties or cultivars that have been bred for different uses. In fact, hemp and marijuana are genetically distinct forms of cannabis that differ by their use, chemical makeup, and differing cultivation practices. While marijuana generally refers to the psychotropic drug used in the medical and adult use cannabis businesses, growers cultivate hemp for use in production of many products, including foods and beverages, personal care products, nutritional supplements, fabrics, textiles, paper, construction materials, and other manufactured goods. There are about 500 natural components found within the *Cannabis sativa* plant, of which over 100 have been classified as “cannabinoids” (another word for chemicals unique to the plant). The two most well-known cannabinoids are delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (“THC”) and Cannabidiol (“CBD”). THC is the main psychoactive cannabinoid that gives users the “high” feeling, while CBD is the main non-psychoactive cannabinoid in cannabis and constitutes up to 40% of the plant’s extracts. CBD can derive from both marijuana and hemp. Although the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the “2018 Farm Bill”) federally legalized hemp and hemp derived products, issues remain with the growth and sale of hemp and hemp-based products.

As noted, the 2018 Farm Bill expressly removed hemp from the CSA definition of “marijuana.” It also carved-out an exception for the low levels of THC found in hemp. This means that hemp is no longer an illegal substance under United States federal law. Further, the production, sale, and distribution of hemp is no longer subject to the enforcement or regulatory oversight of the DEA. Instead, the 2018 Farm Bill delegates those responsibilities to the Secretary of Agriculture (the “Secretary”).

With regard to regulation, the 2018 Farm Bill offers primary regulatory authority over the growth/production of hemp to each individual state. Under the 2018 Farm Bill, this authority must be expressed in a “plan” under which the particular state monitors and regulates the growth/production of hemp. The 2018 Farm Bill expressly allows states to enact more stringent hemp laws without facing federal preemption. After a state adopts a plan, the Secretary must either approve or reject the state plan within 60 days after submission. However, state plans will not be approved until the Department of Agriculture promulgates regulations, which it has not done. Thus, hemp companies are in a state of flux regarding their compliance with federal and state law.

The regulatory uncertainty surrounding the industry may adversely affect the business and operations of a Fund’s portfolio companies, including without limitation, the costs to remain compliant with applicable laws and the impairment of its business or the ability to raise additional capital. In addition, a Fund is not able to predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications. This means it is possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to the business of the Fund’s portfolio companies, and which may have an adverse effect on such companies’ operations.

Cybersecurity Considerations

With the increased use of technologies such as mobile devices and Web-based or “cloud” applications, and the dependence on the Internet and computer systems to conduct business, the Funds are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events (arising from external or internal sources) that may cause a Fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, physical damage to a computer or network system or lose operational capacity. Cybersecurity attacks include, but are not limited to, infection by malicious software, such as malware or computer viruses or gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, networks or devices that are used to service a Fund’s operations (e.g., through “hacking,” “phishing” or malicious software coding) or other means for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on the Funds’ websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). In addition, authorized persons could inadvertently or intentionally release confidential or proprietary information stored on the Funds’ systems.

Cybersecurity incidents affecting the Adviser, other service providers to the Funds or their shareholders (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to both the Funds and their shareholders, interference with the Funds’ ability to calculate their net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business and the Funds to process transactions (including fulfillment of fund share purchases and redemptions), violations of applicable privacy and other laws (including the release of private

shareholder information) and attendant breach notification and credit monitoring costs, regulatory fines, penalties, litigation costs, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, forensic investigation and remediation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, counterparties with which the Funds engage in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and other service providers) and other parties.

Legal and Regulatory Risk

The Funds and the Adviser are subject to an extensive and complex set of laws and regulations. These laws and regulations have evolved rapidly in recent years and likely will continue to evolve. Changes and additions to laws and regulations can result in unintended or unexpected impacts, including impacts to the value of a Fund's investments, a Fund's investment strategy, and/or a Fund's ability to manage tax consequences. In addition, complying with new or changing laws or regulations generally can be expected to increase operational costs, which can have a negative impact on Fund performance.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

None of the Funds actively trade for short-term profits, but when the circumstances warrant, securities may be sold without regard to the length of time held. The annual portfolio turnover rate indicates changes in a Fund's portfolio and is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities (excluding securities having maturities at acquisition of one year or less) for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities (excluding securities having maturities at acquisition of one year or less) owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. High portfolio turnover in any year (100% or higher) will result in the payment by a Fund of above-average transaction costs and could result in the payment by shareholders of above-average amounts of taxes on realized investment gains. The portfolio turnover for each Fund for the following fiscal periods is set forth below.

Portfolio Turnover Rate for the Fiscal Years Ended September 30,		
Name of Fund	2025	2024
Intrepid Capital Fund	47%	33%
Intrepid Income Fund	86%	99%

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Fund Service Providers – Fund Administrator, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Custodian

The Funds have entered into arrangements with certain third-party service providers (fund administrator, independent registered public accounting firm and custodian) for services that require these groups to have access to each Fund's portfolio on a daily basis. For example, the Funds' administrator is responsible for maintaining the accounting records of each Fund, which includes maintaining a current portfolio of each Fund. The Funds also undergo an annual audit that requires the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm to review each Fund's portfolio. In addition to the Funds' administrator, the Funds' custodian also maintains an up-to-date list of each Fund's holdings. Each of these parties is contractually and/or ethically prohibited from sharing a Fund's portfolios unless specifically authorized by the Funds.

Rating and Ranking Organizations

The Funds may provide their portfolio holdings to the following rating and ranking organizations:

Morningstar[®], Inc.
 Lipper
 Standard & Poor's[®] Ratings Group
 Bloomberg[™], L.P.
 Thomson[™] Financial Research
 Value Line, Inc.
 Vickers Stock Research

The Funds' management has determined that these organizations provide investors with a valuable service and, therefore, are willing to provide them with portfolio information. The Funds may not pay these organizations or receive any compensation from them for providing this information.

The Funds may provide portfolio information to these organizations on either a monthly or quarterly basis but not prior to ten business days following the end of the period.

Other Disclosure

Each Fund publishes its top ten holdings at the end of each calendar quarter on its website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com. This information is updated approximately 15 to 30 business days following the end of each fiscal quarter. It is available to anyone that visits the website.

The disclosure referenced above is in addition to the portfolio disclosure in the annual, semiannual, December quarter, and June quarter shareholder reports and on Part F of Form N-PORT, which disclosures are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 60 days of the first and third fiscal quarter ends and on Form N-CSR for the Semi-Annual and Annual report period ends. Monthly portfolio disclosures are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form N-PORT, with quarter-end disclosures being made public 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter.

The Adviser may manage other accounts such as separate accounts, private accounts, unregistered products, and portfolios sponsored by companies other than the Adviser. These other accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to certain of the Funds and thus may have similar portfolio holdings. Such accounts may be subject to different portfolio holdings disclosure policies that permit public disclosure of portfolio holdings information in different forms and at different times than the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policies. Additionally, clients of such accounts have access to their portfolio holdings and are generally not subject to the Funds' portfolio holdings disclosure policies.

Oversight

The officers of the Trust are responsible for decisions authorizing the disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer addresses issues relating to the disclosure of portfolio holdings, including whether there are any conflicts between the shareholders of the Funds and those of the Adviser or any other affiliate of the Funds, in its annual report to the Board.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Board Leadership Structure

As a Delaware statutory trust, the business and affairs of the Trust are managed by its officers under the direction of its Board. The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust. This includes the general supervision and review of each Fund's investment policies and activities. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and those parties furnishing services to it, which include agreements with the Adviser, Administrator, Custodian and Transfer Agent. The Board appoints officers who conduct and administer each Fund's day-to-day operations. The Trust has an audit committee consisting solely of the two independent trustees. The audit committee plays a significant role in risk oversight as it meets annually with the auditors of the Funds and periodically with the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer. The Trust does not have a Chairman of the Board. As President of the Trust, Mr. Mark Travis is the presiding officer at all meetings of the Board. The Trust does not have a lead independent trustee. The Trust has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate in light of, among other factors, the asset size and nature of the Funds, the arrangements for the conduct of the Funds' operations, the number of trustees, and the Board's responsibilities.

Trustees' and Officers' Information

Certain important information regarding each of the trustees and officers of the Trust (including their principal occupations for at least the last five years) is set forth on the following pages.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Interested Trustee⁽¹⁾					
Mark F. Travis c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 64	Trustee, President and Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite Term; Since November 2004	President, Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. (1995-present); Chief Executive Officer, Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. (2003-present).	Two	None

⁽¹⁾ “Interested” trustees are trustees who are deemed to be “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust. Mr. Travis is an interested trustee because of his ownership in the Adviser and because he is an officer of the Trust.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Independent Trustees⁽¹⁾ and Advisor to Board⁽²⁾					
Peter R. Osterman, Jr. c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 77	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since November 2004	Retired, former Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, HosePower U.S.A. (an industrial tool distributor) (October 2010-March 2016), Chief Financial Officer, JAX Refrigeration, Inc. (a commercial refrigeration construction company) (April 2016- June 2017), Chief Financial Officer, Standard Precast, Inc. (an industrial concrete casting company) (June 2017-October 2017).	Two	None
Ed Vandergriff, CPA c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 76	Trustee	Indefinite Term; Since November 2004	President, Development Catalysts (a real estate finance and development company) (2000- present).	Two	None

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
John Louis Fouts c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 58	Trustee	Indefinite Term: Since November 2024	Owner and Portfolio Manager, Fouts Family Investments (a sole proprietorship) (January 2022 to Present); Partner, Water Street Capital (Private Investment Firm) (January 2002 to December 2021); CEO of e-dr.com (optometry and ophthalmology distribution company) (from 2000 to 2001); and Associate, Caxton Corporation (Private Investment Firm) (From 1998 to 2000).	Two	IES Holdings, Inc.
Robert Brian King c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 63	Advisor to Board	Indefinite Term: Since February 2024	CPG Partner, Valor Equity Partners (Private Investment Firm) (June 2021 to Present); CEO, RBK Advisory Services (Business Advisory Services) (June 2018 to Present)	Two	None

(1) "Independent" trustees and advisors to the board are persons who are not deemed to be "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust.

(2) From Time to time, the Board may appoint advisors to the Board ("Advisors), with the intention of having qualified individuals serve in an advisory capacity to garner experience in the mutual fund and asset management industry and be considered as potential Trustees in the future.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Officer					
Timothy A. Page c/o Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust 1400 Marsh Landing Pkwy. Suite 106 Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250 Age: 42	Treasurer and Secretary	Indefinite Term; Since April 2023	President Chief Financial Officer, Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. (April 2023- President), Vice President & Controller, Genesis Health, (July 2022- March 2023), Vice President & Controller, RS&H, Inc. (December 2016- June 2022)	N/A	N/A

Trustees' and Adviser Qualifications and Experience

The Board believes that each of the trustees has the qualifications, experience, attributes and skills appropriate to their continued service as trustees of the Trust in light of the Trust's business and structure. The trustees have substantial business and professional backgrounds that indicate they have the ability to critically review, evaluate and assess information provided to them. Certain of these business and professional experiences are set forth in detail in the table above. In addition, the trustees have substantial board experience and, in their service to the Trust, have gained substantial insight as to the operation of the Trust. The Board annually conducts a "self-assessment" wherein the effectiveness of the Board and the individual trustees is reviewed.

In addition to the information provided in the table above, below is certain additional information concerning each individual trustee. The information provided below, and in the table above, is not all-inclusive. Many of the trustees' qualifications to serve on the Board involve intangible elements, such as intelligence, integrity, work ethic, the ability to work together, the ability to communicate effectively, the ability to exercise judgment, the ability to ask incisive questions, and commitment to shareholder interests. In conducting its annual self-assessment, the Board has determined that the trustees have the appropriate attributes and experience to continue to serve effectively as trustees of the Trust.

Mark F. Travis has been a trustee and a portfolio manager of the Funds since the inception of the fund family. Mr. Travis has broad experience and skill as a portfolio manager, as well as familiarity with the investment strategies utilized by the Adviser.

Peter R. Osterman, Jr., has served as a trustee of the Trust since 2004. Besides his service as a trustee, Mr. Osterman has extensive experience as a chief financial officer, which has provided him with a thorough knowledge of financial products and financial statements.

Ed Vandergriff, CPA, has served as a trustee of the Trust since 2004. Besides his service as a trustee, Mr. Vandergriff's experience as an employer and president of a real estate finance and development company has honed his understanding of financial statements and the complex issues that confront businesses. Mr. Vandergriff's experience includes Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Haskel Company, a large design and construction firm.

John Louis Fouts has served as trustee of the Trust and an Advisor to the Board since 2024. Through his experience as an investment manager and the CEO of a distribution company, Mr. Fouts is experienced with financial, accounting, regulatory, and investment matters that allow him to provide valuable insights to the board.

Robert Brian King has served as an Advisor to the Board since 2024. Mr. King’s significant experience in the investment management industry, and service as a CEO of an advisory services business, make him a valuable resource as an Advisor to the Board.

Board Oversight of Risk

Through its direct oversight role, and indirectly through the Audit Committee, and officers of the Funds and service providers, the Board performs a risk oversight function for the Funds. To effectively perform its risk oversight function, the Board, among other things, performs the following activities: receives and reviews reports related to the performance and operations of the Funds; reviews and approves, as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Funds; approves the Funds’ principal investment policies; adopts policies and procedures designed to deter market timing; meets with representatives of various service providers, including the Adviser and the independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds, to review and discuss the activities of the Funds and to provide direction with respect thereto; and appoints a chief compliance officer of the Funds who oversees the implementation and testing of the Funds’ compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Funds and their service providers.

The Trust has an Audit Committee, which plays a significant role in the risk oversight of the Funds as it generally meets semi-annually with the independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds.

Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified nor can controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. It may not be practical or cost effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, the processes and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness, and some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the Funds, the Adviser or other service providers. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds’ goals. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Funds’ ability to manage risk is subject to substantial limitations.

Trustees Ownership of Funds as of December 31, 2025

The following table shows the amount of dollars in the Funds owned by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2025 using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, and Over \$100,000.

Dollar Range of Shares Owned:	Trustee:		Independent Trustees:	
	<u>Mark F. Travis</u>	<u>John Louis Fouts</u>	<u>Peter R. Osterman, Jr.</u>	<u>Ed Vandergriff, Jr.</u>
Intrepid Capital Fund	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000	None
Intrepid Income Fund	Over \$100,000	None	\$50,001-\$100,000	Over \$100,000
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust	Over \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

Dollar Range of Shares Owned:	Independent Advisor to Board:
	<u>Robert Brian King</u>
<u>Intrepid Capital Fund</u>	None
<u>Intrepid Income Fund</u>	None
<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Intrepid Capital Management Funds Trust</u>	None

Compensation

The Trust’s standard method of compensating non-interested Trustees and Advisor to the Board is to pay each such Trustee and Advisor to the Board a fee of \$6,000 for each meeting of the Board attended. The non-interested Trustees and Advisor to the Board also receive a fee of \$3,000 for each Audit Committee meeting attended. The Trust also reimburses such Trustees and Advisor to the Board for their reasonable travel expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board. The Trust does not provide pension or retirement benefits to its Trustees, Advisor to the Board and officers.

The aggregate compensation paid by the Trust to each Trustee and Advisor to the Board during the Trust’s fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 is set forth below:

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation from Trust ⁽¹⁾	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Trust’s Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Trust Paid to Trustees
Independent Trustees				
John J. Broaddus ⁽²⁾	\$8,845	\$0	\$0	\$8,845
Peter R. Osterman, Jr.	\$40,500	\$0	\$0	\$40,500
Ed Vandergriff, CPA	\$40,500	\$0	\$0	\$40,500
John Lewis Fouts	\$40,500	\$0	\$0	\$40,500
Interested Trustee				
Mark F. Travis	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Independent Advisor to Board				
Robert Brian King	\$40,500	\$0	\$0	\$40,500

⁽¹⁾ Trustee fees and expenses are allocated among the Funds in the Trust.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Broaddus ceased serving as a Trustee after close of business on November 12, 2024.

Committees

The Board has created an Audit Committee, whose members are Messrs. Osterman, Vandergriff, and Fouts. The primary functions of the Audit Committee are to select the independent registered public accounting firm to be retained to perform the annual audit of the Funds, to review the results of the audit, to review the Trust’s internal controls and to review certain other matters relating to the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm and financial records. See below for additional information on the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee. The Trust’s Board of Trustees has no other committees. The Audit Committee met two times during the Trust’s fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

In overseeing the independent registered public accounting firm (the “Auditor”), the Audit Committee: (1) reviews the Auditor’s independence from the Funds and management, and from the Adviser; (2) reviews periodically the level of fees approved for payment to the Auditor and the pre-approved non-audit services it has provided to the Funds to ensure their compatibility with the Auditor’s independence; (3) reviews the Auditor’s performance, qualifications and quality control procedures; (4) reviews the scope of and overall plans for the annual audit; (5) reviews the Auditor’s performance, qualifications and quality control procedures; (6) consults with management and the Auditors with respect to the Funds’ processes for risk assessment and risk management; (7) reviews with management the scope and effectiveness of the Funds’ disclosure controls and procedures, including for purposes of evaluating the accuracy and fair presentation of the company’s financial statements in connection with certifications made by the President and Treasurer; and (8) reviews significant legal developments and the Funds’ processes for monitoring compliance with law and compliance policies.

In determining each year whether to reappoint the Auditor as the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm, the Audit Committee takes into consideration a number of factors, including the following: (1) the length of time the Auditor has been engaged by the Funds as the independent registered public accounting firm; (2) the Auditor’s historical and recent performance on the audit; (3) an assessment of the professional qualifications and past performance of the lead audit partner and the Auditor; (4) the quality of the Audit Committee’s ongoing discussions with the Auditor; (5) an analysis of the Auditor’s known legal risks and significant proceedings; and (6) external data relating to audit quality and performance, including recent Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) reports on the Auditor and its peer firms. Based on the Audit Committee’s evaluation, the Audit Committee then determines whether it believes that the Auditor is independent and that it is in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders to retain the Auditor to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm.

Proxy Voting Policy

Each Fund votes proxies in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy. The Adviser votes proxies in a manner that it believes is consistent with the economic best interests of each Fund. In accordance with its duty of care, the Adviser monitors proxy proposals just as it monitors other corporate events affecting the companies in which the Funds invest.

Although the Adviser's policy is to vote proxies for clients unless otherwise directed in writing, there may be times in which the firm would not exercise voting authority on matters where the cost of voting would be high, such as with some foreign securities, and/or the benefit to the client would be low, such as when casting a vote would not reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the value of the client's investment.

With respect to routine matters, the Adviser will tend to vote with management, although it reserves the right to vote otherwise. Routine proposals are those that do not change the structure, bylaws or operations of the company.

The Adviser generally supports management with respect to social, environmental, or political proposals.

The Adviser generally votes against poison pills, green mail, super-majority voting provisions, golden parachute arrangements, staggered board arrangements and the creation of classes of stock with superior voting rights. The Adviser generally votes in favor of maintaining preemptive rights for shareholders and cumulative voting rights. Whether or not the Adviser votes in favor of or against a proposal to a merger, acquisition or spin-off depends on its evaluation of the impact of the transaction on the Fund. The Adviser generally votes in favor of transactions paying what it believes to be a fair price in cash or liquid securities and against transactions which it believes do not.

In circumstances that the Adviser would vote against management's recommendations, an explanation as to the reason for divergence from the recommendation would be documented and maintained by the Adviser.

There may be instances where the interests of the Adviser may conflict or appear to conflict with the interests of a Fund. In such situations the Adviser will, consistent with its duty of care and duty of loyalty, vote the securities in accordance with its pre-determined voting policy, but only after disclosing any such conflict to the Trust's Board of Trustees prior to voting and affording the Board the opportunity to direct the Adviser in the voting of such securities.

Information on how the Funds voted proxies relating to its portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ending June 30 is available, without charge, at the Fund's website at www.intrepidcapitalfunds.com or the website of the SEC at <https://www.sec.gov>.

Code of Ethics

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Subject to certain conditions, the code of ethics permits personnel subject thereto to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. The code of ethics prohibits, among other things, persons subject thereto from purchasing or selling securities if they know at the time of such purchase or sale that the security is being considered for purchase or sale by the Fund or is being purchased or sold by the Funds.

MANAGEMENT OWNERSHIP, PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

Set forth below are the names, addresses, and percentage of ownership of each person who owns of record or is known to own beneficially 5% or more of the Investor Class shares or the Institutional Class shares of a Fund. These holders are referred to as principal shareholders. Also set forth below are the names, addresses, and percentage of ownership of each control person. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of a Fund's Investor Class and Institutional Class shares, on a combined basis, or who acknowledges the existence of control.

As of December 31, 2025, each of the following shareholders is considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Funds:

Intrepid Capital Fund – Investor Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept, 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	47.29%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	18.32%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE

Intrepid Capital Fund – Institutional Class

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	89.87%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE

Intrepid Income Fund – Institutional Class*

Name and Address	% Ownership	Type of Ownership	Parent Company	Jurisdiction
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Special Custody A/C FBO Customers Attn: Mutual Funds 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105-1901	36.04%	Record	The Charles Schwab Corporation	DE
National Financial Services, LLC For the Exclusive Benefit of our Customers Attn: Mutual Funds Dept, 4th Floor 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, NJ 07310-1995	24.77%	Record	Fidelity Global Brokerage Group, Inc.	DE
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza, Floor 14 Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	12.77%	Record	The Bank of New York Mellon	DE
LPL Financial LLC 9785 Towne Centre Dr San Diego, CA 92121-1968	8.74%	Record	LPL Holdings, Inc.	DE

* The Investor Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund are not currently available for sale.

As of December 31, 2025, the Trustees and Officers as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Intrepid Income Fund and Intrepid Capital Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Investment Adviser

The investment adviser to each Fund is Intrepid Capital Management, Inc., 1400 Marsh Landing Parkway, Suite 106, Jacksonville Beach, Florida, 32250. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intrepid Capital Corporation.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser (collectively, the “Advisory Agreements”), the Adviser furnishes continuous investment advisory services to the Funds. The Adviser supervises and manages the investment portfolio of each Fund and, subject to such policies as the Board of Trustees of the Trust may determine, directs the purchase or sale of investment securities in the day-to-day management of each Fund. Under the Advisory Agreements, the Adviser, at its own expense and without separate reimbursement from the Funds, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel for managing the Funds and maintaining their organization; bears all sales and promotional expenses of the Funds, other than distribution expenses paid by the Funds pursuant to the Funds’ Service and Distribution Plan, and expenses incurred in complying with the laws regulating the issue or sale of securities; and pays salaries and fees of all officers and trustees of the Trust (except the fees paid to trustees who are not officers of the Trust). For the foregoing, (i) the Intrepid Capital Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee based on the Fund’s average daily net assets at the annual rate of 1.00% on the first \$500 million of the Fund’s average daily net assets and 0.80% of the Fund’s average daily net assets in excess of \$500 million; and (ii) the Intrepid Income Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Funds pay all of their expenses not assumed by the Adviser, including, but not limited to, the costs of preparing and printing the registration statements required under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act and any amendments thereto, the expenses of registering their shares with the SEC and in various states, the printing and distribution cost of prospectuses mailed to existing shareholders, the cost of trustee and officer liability insurance, reports to shareholders, reports to government authorities and proxy statements, interest charges, brokerage commissions and expenses incurred in connection with portfolio transactions. The Trust also pays the fees of trustees who are not officers of the Trust, auditing and accounting services, fees and expenses of any custodian having custody of assets of the Funds, expenses of calculating NAVs and repurchasing and redeeming shares, and charges and expenses of dividend disbursing agents, registrars and share transfer agents, including the cost of keeping all necessary shareholder records and accounts and handling any problems relating thereto.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Adviser has undertaken to reimburse each Fund to the extent that its aggregate annual operating expenses, including the investment advisory fee, but excluding interest, dividends on short positions, taxes, brokerage commissions and other costs incurred in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, and extraordinary items, exceed that percentage of the average net assets of the Fund for such year, as determined by valuations made as of the close of each business day of the year, which is the most restrictive percentage provided by the state laws of the various states in which the shares of the Fund are qualified for sale or, if the states in which the shares of the Fund are qualified for sale impose no such restrictions, 3.00% (currently no state imposes such restrictions).

In addition, for the Intrepid Capital Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that the net annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses and Rule 12b-1 fees) do not exceed a stated maximum percentage (“cap”) for the period ending January 31, 2027. For the Intrepid Income Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce its fees and/or reimburse the Fund to the extent necessary to ensure that the net annual operating expenses (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed the cap for the period ending January 31, 2027.

Under these agreements, the Adviser may recapture waived fees and expenses it pays for a three-year period under specified conditions (in no event may a Fund’s expenses exceed the expense limitation). As of the date of this SAI, the expense cap for each Fund is as follows:

Fund	Expense Cap
Intrepid Capital Fund	
Investor Class	1.15%
Institutional Class	1.15%
Intrepid Income Fund	
Investor Class*	1.15%
Institutional Class	1.00%

* Not currently available for sale.

Each Fund monitors its expense ratio on a monthly basis. If the accrued amount of the expenses of a Fund exceeds the expense limitation, the Fund creates an account receivable from the Adviser for the amount of such excess. In such a situation, the monthly payment of the Adviser’s fee will be reduced by the amount of such excess (and if the amount of such excess in any month is greater than the monthly payment of the Adviser’s fee, the Adviser will pay the Fund the amount of such difference), subject to adjustment month by month during the balance of the Fund’s fiscal year if accrued expenses thereafter fall below this limit.

The Advisory Agreements will remain in effect as long as their continuance is specifically approved at least annually (i) by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding shares of the applicable Fund; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Advisory Agreements or interested persons of the Adviser, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Advisory Agreement provides that it may be terminated at any time without the payment of any penalty by the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by vote of the majority of the applicable Fund’s shareholders on a 60-day written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser on the same notice to the Trust, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

Each Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable to the Trust or its shareholders for anything other than willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations or duties. Each Advisory Agreement also provides that the Adviser and its officers, trustees and employees may engage in other businesses, devote time and attention to any other business whether of a similar or dissimilar nature, and render services to others.

The table below shows the amount of advisory fees paid by each of the Funds and the amount of fees waived and/or reimbursed by the Adviser for the fiscal years shown.

	Advisory Fees Incurred	Waived Fees and/or Expenses Reimbursed by Adviser	Recouped Fees and Expenses to Advisor	Net Advisory Fees Paid to the Adviser
Intrepid Capital Fund				
Year Ended September 30, 2025	\$843,187	\$270,258	\$0	\$572,929
Year Ended September 30, 2024	\$449,782	\$256,955	\$0	\$192,827
Year Ended September 30, 2023	\$439,582	\$310,874	\$0	\$128,708
Intrepid Income Fund				
Year Ended September 30, 2025	\$6,901,319	\$37,331	\$54,400	\$6,918,388
Year Ended September 30, 2024	\$3,868,180	\$148,093	\$0	\$3,720,087
Year Ended September 30, 2023	\$2,355,090	\$429,910	\$0	\$1,925,180

Waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses subject to potential recovery by the Adviser by year of expiration are as follows:

	Year of Expiration		
	2026	2027	2028
Intrepid Capital Fund	\$310,874	\$256,955	\$270,258
Intrepid Income Fund	\$429,910	\$148,093	\$37,331

Administrator

The administrator to the Trust is U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the “Administrator” or “Fund Services”), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. Pursuant to a Fund Administration Servicing Agreement (the “Administration Agreement”) entered into between the Trust and the Administrator relating to the Funds, the Administrator maintains the books, accounts and other documents required by the Act, responds to shareholder inquiries, prepares each Fund’s financial statements and tax returns, prepares certain reports and filings with the SEC and with state Blue Sky authorities, furnishes statistical and research data, clerical, accounting and bookkeeping services and stationery and office supplies, keeps up and maintains each Fund’s financial and accounting records and generally assists in all aspects of each Fund’s operations. The Administrator, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Funds, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel for performing the services required to be performed by it under the Administration Agreement. For providing the foregoing services, the Administrator receives an asset-based fee, subject to certain conditions. The Administration Agreement will remain in effect until terminated by either party. The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board of Trustees of the Trust upon the giving of a 90-day written notice to the Administrator, or by the Administrator upon the giving of a 90 day written notice to the Trust.

Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall exercise reasonable care and is not liable for any error or judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of the Administration Agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement.

The table below shows the amount of fees paid by each Fund to the Administrator for the fiscal years shown.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2025	2024	2023
Intrepid Capital Fund	\$100,280	\$80,718	\$76,764
Intrepid Income Fund	\$722,280	\$434,377	\$284,536

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A., (the “Custodian”) 1555 North RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, an affiliate of Fund Services and the Distributor, serves as custodian of the assets of the Fund pursuant to a Custody Agreement. Under the Custody Agreement, the Custodian has agreed to (i) maintain a separate account in the name of

each Fund; (ii) make receipts and disbursements of money on behalf of each Fund; (iii) collect and receive all income and other payments and distributions on account of each Fund's portfolio investments; (iv) respond to correspondence from shareholders, security brokers and others relating to its duties and; (v) make periodic reports to each Fund concerning the Fund's operations.

U.S. Bank, N.A. is the designated Foreign Custody Manager (as the term is defined in Rule 17f-5 under the 1940 Act) of the Funds' securities and cash held outside the United States. The Trustees have delegated to U.S. Bank certain responsibilities for such assets, as permitted by Rule 17f-5. U.S. Bank and the foreign subcustodians selected by it hold the Funds' assets in safekeeping and collect and remit the income thereon, subject to the instructions of the Funds.

Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent and Fund Accountant

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, also serves as transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds under a Transfer Agent Agreement. As transfer and dividend disbursing agent, the Transfer Agent has agreed to (i) issue and redeem shares of the Funds; (ii) make dividend and other distributions to shareholders of the Funds; (iii) respond to correspondence by Fund shareholders and others relating to its duties; (iv) maintain shareholder accounts; and (v) make periodic reports to the Funds.

In addition, the Trust has entered into a Fund Accounting Servicing Agreement with Fund Services pursuant to which Fund Services has agreed to maintain the financial accounts and records of the Funds and provide other accounting services to the Funds.

Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), a subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC, acts as distributor for the Funds under a Distribution Agreement. Its principal business address is 111 E. Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202. The Distributor sells each Fund's shares on a best efforts basis. Shares of the Funds are offered continuously.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the Distributor received \$16,454.55 as compensation from the Trust for distribution services for the Trust.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The sole investment adviser to the Funds is Intrepid Capital Management, Inc. The portfolio managers for the Funds have responsibility for the day-to-day management of accounts other than the Funds. Information regarding these other accounts is set forth below. The number of accounts and assets is shown as of September 30, 2025.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Total Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Total Assets for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based		
	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Mark Travis	0 \$0	2 \$15,100,000	0 \$0	0 \$0	2 \$15,100,000	0 \$0
Matt Parker	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0
Hunter Hayes	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0
Joe Van Cavage	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0	0 \$0	1 \$1,600,000	0 \$0

The portfolio managers are responsible for managing other accounts. The Adviser typically assigns accounts with similar investment strategies to the portfolio managers to mitigate the potentially conflicting strategies of accounts. Other than potential conflicts between investment strategies, the side-by-side management of both the Funds and other accounts

may raise potential conflicts of interest due to the interest held by the Adviser or one of its affiliates in an account, the fact that one account has a performance-based investment advisory fee and certain trading practices used by the portfolio managers (for example, cross trades between a Fund and another account and allocation of aggregated trades among the Funds and other accounts). The Adviser has developed policies and procedures reasonably designed to mitigate these conflicts. In particular, the Adviser has adopted policies limiting the ability of portfolio managers to effect cross trades and policies to ensure the fair allocation of securities purchased on an aggregated basis.

The portfolio managers are compensated in various forms. The following table outlines the forms of compensation paid to each portfolio manager as of September 30, 2025.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Form of Compensation	Source of Compensation	Method Used to Determine Compensation (Including Any Differences in Method)
Mark Travis	Salary Bonus 401(k) Plan	Intrepid Capital Management, Inc.	Mr. Travis' salary is determined on an annual basis and it is a fixed amount throughout the year. It is not based on the performance of the Funds or on the value of the assets held in the Funds' portfolios. Mr. Travis receives a bonus based on his performance, the profitability of the Adviser, and assets under management of the Adviser. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the Adviser's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis.
Hunter Hayes	Salary Bonus 401(k) Plan	Intrepid Capital Management, Inc.	Mr. Hayes' salary is determined on an annual basis and it is a fixed amount throughout the year. It is not based on the performance of the Funds or on the value of the assets held in the Funds' portfolios. Mr. Hayes receives a bonus based on his performance, the profitability of the Adviser, and assets under management of the Adviser. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the Adviser's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis.
Matt Parker	Salary Bonus 401(k) Plan	Intrepid Capital Management, Inc.	Matt Parker's salary is determined on an annual basis and it is a fixed amount throughout the year. It is not based on the performance of the Funds or on the value of the assets held in the Funds' portfolios. Mr. Parker receives a bonus based on his performance, the profitability of the Adviser, and assets under management of the Adviser. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the Adviser's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Form of Compensation	Source of Compensation	Method Used to Determine Compensation (Including Any Differences in Method)
Joe Van Cavage	Salary	Intrepid Capital Management, Inc.	Mr. Van Cavage's salary is determined on an annual basis and it is a fixed amount throughout the year. It is not based on the performance of the Funds or on the value of the assets held in the Funds' portfolios.
	Bonus		Mr. Van Cavage receives a bonus based on his performance, the profitability of the Adviser, and assets under management of the Adviser.
	401(k) Plan		Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the Adviser's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of Fund shares beneficially owned by each portfolio manager as of September 30, 2025, stated using the following ranges: None, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000 or over \$1,000,000.

Fund/Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares Owned
Intrepid Capital Fund	
Mark Travis	Over \$1,000,000
Hunter Hayes	None
Matt Parker	\$100,001-\$500,000
Joe Van Cavage	\$100,001-\$500,000
Intrepid Income Fund	
Mark Travis	\$100,001-\$500,000
Hunter Hayes	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Matt Parker	\$100,001-\$500,000
Joe Van Cavage	\$500,001-\$1,000,000

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of each Fund will normally be determined as of the close of regular trading (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. If the NYSE is not open, then the Funds do not determine their NAV, and investors may not purchase or redeem shares of the Funds. The NYSE is open for trading Monday through Friday except New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Additionally, when any of the aforementioned holidays falls on a Saturday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the preceding Friday and when any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the NYSE will not be open for trading on the succeeding Monday, unless unusual business conditions exist, such as the ending of a monthly or the yearly accounting period. The NYSE also may be closed on national days of mourning or due to natural disaster or other extraordinary events or emergencies. If the NYSE closes early on a valuation day, the Funds shall determine their NAV as of that time. The staff of the SEC considers the NYSE to be closed on any day when it is not open for trading the entire day. On days when the NYSE is not open for trading the entire day, a Fund may, but is not obligated to, determine its NAV.

The per share NAV of a Fund is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's net assets (*i.e.*, its assets less its liabilities) by the total number of its shares outstanding at that time. Due to the fact that different expenses are charged to the Institutional Class and Investor Class of the Funds, the NAV of the two classes of a Fund may vary. In determining the NAV of each Fund's shares, securities that are listed on national securities exchanges (other than NASDAQ® as defined

below) are valued at the last sales price on the securities exchange on which such securities are primarily traded. Securities that are traded on the NASDAQ® Global Select Market, NASDAQ® Global Market or the NASDAQ® Capital MarketSM (collectively “NASDAQ® traded securities”) are valued at the NASDAQ® Official Closing Price (“NOCP”).

The Board of Trustees has appointed the Adviser as the Funds’ valuation designee under Rule 2a-5 of the 1940 Act, to perform all fair valuations of the Funds’ portfolio investments, subject to the Board’s oversight. As the valuation designee, the Adviser has established procedures for its fair valuation of the Funds’ portfolio investments. For example, if there are no sales on a given day for securities traded on an exchange, the security will be priced at the mean between the current ask and bid prices; provided, however, that in the event the spread between the bid and offer is so large that in the judgment of the Adviser using the mean would overstate the value of a security, the Adviser shall determine the fair value of such security. If there is not a NOCP for a security traded on NASDAQ® or a sale price available for an over-the-counter security, the security will be priced at the mean between the current ask and bid prices; provided however, that in the event the spread between the bid and offer is so large that in the judgement of the Adviser using the mean would overstate the value of a security, the Adviser shall determine the fair value of such security.

Investment in mutual funds, including money market funds, are generally priced at the ending net asset value (NAV). Debt securities, such as corporate bonds, convertible bonds, senior loans, preferred securities and U.S. government agency issues for which market quotations are not readily available may be valued based on information supplied by independent pricing services using matrix pricing formulas and/or independent broker bid quotations. Debt securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued on an amortized cost basis to the extent it is equivalent to fair value, which involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating rates on the fair value of the instrument. Amortized cost will not be used if it does not approximate fair value, due to credit or other impairments of the issuer.

Forward currency contracts derive their value from the underlying currency prices. These are valued by a pricing service using pricing models. The models use inputs that are observed from active markets, such as exchange rates.

Futures contracts are valued at the last sale price at the close of trading on the relevant exchange or board of trade. If there was no sale on the applicable exchange or board of trade on such day, they are valued at the average of the quoted bid and asked prices as of the close of such exchange or board of trade.

Market quotations may not be available, for example, if trading in particular securities was halted during the day and not resumed prior to the close of trading on the NYSE. Other types of securities that the Funds may hold for which fair value pricing might be required include, but are not limited to: (a) illiquid securities; (b) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (c) securities whose trading has been halted or suspended or primary market is closed; and (d) securities whose value has been impacted by a significant event that occurred before the close of the NYSE but after the close of the securities’ primary markets.

Any securities or other assets for which there are no readily available market quotations and other assets will be valued at their fair value as determined by the Adviser, as the valuation designee. The fair value of a security is the amount which a Fund might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale. The fair value of a security may differ from the last quoted price and a Fund may not be able to sell a security at the fair value. In determining fair value, the Adviser considers all relevant qualitative and quantitative information available including news regarding significant market or security specific events. For securities that do not trade during NYSE hours, fair value determinations are based on analyses of market movements after the close of those securities’ primary markets, and may include reviews of developments in foreign markets, the performance of U.S. securities markets, and the performance of instruments trading in U.S. markets that represent foreign securities and baskets of foreign securities. The Adviser utilizes a service provided by an independent third party to assist in fair valuation of certain securities.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES

The Trust has adopted a Service and Distribution Plan (the “Plan”). The Plan was adopted in anticipation that the Investor Class shares of the Funds, will benefit from the Plan through increased sale of shares, thereby reducing the expense ratio of each Fund’s Investor Class of shares and providing the Adviser greater flexibility in management. The Plan authorizes payments by each Fund’s Investor Class in connection with the distribution of its shares at an annual rate, as determined from time to time by the Board of Trustees, of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of each Fund’s Investor Class of shares. Amounts paid under the Plan by the Investor Class may be spent by a Fund on any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Investor Class shares of the Fund, including, but not limited to, advertising, compensation for sales and marketing activities of financial institutions and others such as dealers and distributors, shareholder account servicing, the printing and mailing of prospectuses to other than current shareholders and the printing and mailing of sales literature. To the extent any activity is one that a Fund may finance without a plan

pursuant to Rule 12b-1, the Fund may also make payments to finance such activity outside of the Plan and not subject to its limitations.

The Plan may be terminated by a Fund at any time by a vote of the trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any agreement related thereto (the “Rule 12b-1 Trustees”) or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Mr. Osterman, Mr. Vandergriff, and Mr. Fouts are currently the Rule 12b-1 Trustees. Any change in the Plan that would materially increase the distribution expenses of a Fund provided for in the Plan requires the approval of the Board of Trustees, including the Rule 12b-1 Trustees, and a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares.

While the Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust will be committed to the discretion of the trustees of the Trust who are not interested persons of the Trust. The Board of Trustees of the Trust must review the amount and purposes of expenditures pursuant to the Plan quarterly as reported to it by the Distributor or officers of the Trust. The Plan will continue in effect for as long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board of Trustees, including the Rule 12b-1 Trustees.

The tables below show the amount of 12b-1 fees paid by the Investor Class shares of each Fund for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

12b-1 fees paid	
Fund	Year Ended September 30, 2025
Intrepid Capital Fund – Investor Class	\$71,888
Intrepid Income Fund – Investor Class ⁽¹⁾	\$—

⁽¹⁾ Investor Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund are currently not available for sale.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the following amounts were paid pursuant to the Distribution Plan:

	Intrepid Capital Fund – Investor Class	Intrepid Income Fund – Investor Class⁽¹⁾
Advertising and Marketing	\$0	\$0
Printing and Postage	\$0	\$0
Payment to distributor	\$8,924	\$0
Payment to dealers	\$41,216	\$0
Compensation to sales personnel	\$0	\$0
Other Marketing Expenses	\$0	\$0

⁽¹⁾ Investor Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund are currently not available for sale.

The Adviser and/or its subsidiaries or affiliates (“Adviser Entities”) may pay certain broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (“Intermediaries”) for certain activities related to the Funds (“Payments”). Any Payments made by Adviser Entities will be made from their own assets and not from the assets of the Funds. Although a portion of Adviser Entities’ revenue comes directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the Funds, Payments do not increase the price paid by investors for the purchase of shares of, or the cost of owning, a Fund. Adviser Entities may make Payments for Intermediaries to participate in activities that are designed to make registered representatives, other professionals and individual investors more knowledgeable about the Funds or for other activities, such as participation in marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems. Adviser Entities may also make Payments to Intermediaries for certain printing, publishing and mailing costs associated with the Fund. In addition, Adviser Entities may make Payments to Intermediaries that make shares of the Funds available to their clients or for otherwise promoting the Funds. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing payments.

Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to an investor's salesperson or other investment professional may also be significant for the investor's salesperson or other investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it will recommend or make available to its clients or what services to provide for various products based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive. Payments create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients and these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend the Funds over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to an investor's salesperson or other investment professional if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

Adviser Entities may determine to make Payments based on any number of metrics. For example, Adviser Entities may make Payments at year-end or other intervals in a fixed amount, an amount based upon an Intermediary's services at defined levels or an amount based on the Intermediary's net sales of one or more of the Funds in a year or other period, any of which arrangements may include an agreed-upon minimum or maximum payment, or any combination of the foregoing. The Adviser anticipates that the Payments paid by Adviser Entities in connection with the Funds will be immaterial to Adviser Entities in the aggregate for the current fiscal year.

AUTOMATIC INVESTMENT PLAN AND TELEPHONE PURCHASES

The Funds offer an automatic investment option pursuant to which money will be moved from a shareholder's bank account to the shareholder's Fund account on the schedule (e.g., monthly or quarterly) the shareholder selects. The minimum initial amount of investment in each Fund is \$2,500 for Investor Class shares and \$250,000 for Institutional Class shares (\$2,500 for Institutional Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund). Subsequent investments in the Investor Class or Institutional Class shares of a Fund may be made with a minimum investment of \$100.

The Funds offer a telephone purchase option pursuant to which money will be moved from a shareholder's bank account to the shareholder's Fund account upon request. Only bank accounts held at domestic financial institutions that are Automated Clearing House members can be used for telephone transactions. Shares will be purchased at the NAV calculated on the day of your purchase order if your purchase order is received prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The minimum amount that can be transferred by telephone is \$100.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

The Funds have established an Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program (the "Program") as required by the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 ("USA PATRIOT Act"). To ensure compliance with this law, the Program provides for the development of internal practices, procedures and controls, designation of anti-money laundering compliance officers, an ongoing training program and an independent audit function to determine the effectiveness of the Program.

Procedures to implement the Program include, but are not limited to, determining that the Fund's Distributor and transfer agent have established proper anti-money laundering procedures, reporting suspicious and/or fraudulent activity and a complete and thorough review of all new opening account applications. The Funds will not transact business with any person or legal entity whose identity and beneficial owners cannot be adequately verified under the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Funds expect to use a variety of resources to honor requests to redeem shares of the Funds, including available cash; short-term investments; interest, dividend income and other monies earned on portfolio investments; the proceeds from the sale or maturity of portfolio holdings; and various other techniques. As of the date of this SAI, the Funds also have available to them an uncommitted line of credit that they may draw on to manage their liquidity needs.

If the Board shall determine that it is in the best interest of the shareholders of a Fund, and subject to such Fund's compliance with applicable regulations, each Fund has reserved the right to pay the redemption prices of shares redeemed, either totally or partially, by a distribution in-kind of securities (instead of cash) from the Fund's portfolio. The securities so distributed would be valued at the same amount as that assigned to them in calculating the NAV for the shares redeemed. If a holder of Fund shares receives a distribution in-kind, the holder of Fund shares would incur brokerage charge when subsequently converting the securities to cash. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, redemptions in-kind are taxed in the same manner as redemptions made in cash. In addition, sales of in-kind securities may generate taxable gains.

The Funds have made an election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act requiring that all redemptions be effected in cash to each redeeming shareholder, during any period of 90 days, up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of the Fund.

A shareholder's right to redeem shares of the Funds will be suspended and the right to payment postponed for more than seven days for any period during which the NYSE is closed because of financial conditions or any other extraordinary reason and may be suspended for any period during which (i) trading on the NYSE is restricted pursuant to rules and regulations of the SEC; (ii) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (iii) such emergency, as defined by rules and regulations of the SEC, exists as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for a Fund to dispose of its securities or fairly to determine the value of its net assets.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN

An investor who owns Investor Class shares of a Fund worth at least \$10,000 (at least \$350,000 in the case of the Institutional Class shares of a Fund) at the current NAV may, by completing an application which may be obtained from the Trust or the Transfer Agent, create a Systematic Withdrawal Plan ("SWP") from which a fixed sum will be paid to the investor at regular intervals. To establish a SWP for the Intrepid Income Fund, your account must have a balance of at least \$10,000. To establish the SWP, the investor deposits Fund shares with the Trust and appoints the Trust as agent to effect redemptions of shares held in the account for the purpose of making monthly, quarterly or annual withdrawal payments of a fixed amount to the investor out of the account. Fund shares deposited by the investor in the account need not be endorsed or accompanied by a stock power if registered in the same name as the account; otherwise, a properly executed endorsement or stock power, obtained from any bank, broker-dealer or the Trust is required. The investor's signature may be required to be guaranteed by a bank, a member firm of a national stock exchange or other eligible guarantor.

The minimum amount of a withdrawal payment is \$100. These payments will be made from the proceeds of periodic redemptions of shares in the account at NAV. Redemptions will be made in accordance with the schedule (*e.g.*, monthly, quarterly or yearly, but in no event more frequently than monthly) selected by the investor. If a scheduled redemption is a weekend or a holiday, such redemption will be made on the next business day. Because a SWP may reduce, and eventually deplete, your account over time, investors may want to consider reinvesting all income dividends and capital gains distributions payable by each Fund. The investor may purchase or transfer additional Fund shares in his or her account at any time.

Withdrawal payments cannot be considered as yield or income on the investor's investment, since portions of each payment will normally consist of a return of capital. Depending on the size or the frequency of the disbursements requested, and the fluctuation in the value of a Fund's portfolio, redemptions for the purpose of making such disbursements may reduce or even exhaust the investor's account.

The investor may vary the amount or frequency of withdrawal payments, temporarily discontinue them, or change the designated payee or payee's address, by notifying the Fund in writing five days prior to the effective date.

INACTIVE ACCOUNTS

It is the responsibility of a shareholder to ensure that the shareholder maintains a correct address for the shareholder's account(s), as a shareholder's account(s) may be transferred to the shareholder's state of residence if no activity occurs within the shareholder's account during the "inactivity period" specified in the applicable state's abandoned property laws. Specifically, an incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Funds. Upon receiving returned mail, the Funds will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If the Funds are unable to locate the shareholder, then they will determine whether the shareholder's account has legally been abandoned. The Funds are legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Interest or income is not earned on redemption or distribution checks sent to you during the time the check remained uncashed. Investors with a state of residence in Texas have the ability to designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. Please contact the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts for further information.

ALLOCATION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Although the Funds have differing investment objectives, there will be times when certain securities will be eligible for purchase by multiple Funds or will be contained in the portfolios of multiple Funds. Although securities of a particular company may be eligible for purchase by the Funds, the Adviser may determine at any particular time to

purchase a security for one Fund, but not another, based on each Fund's investment objective and in a manner that is consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of each Fund.

There may also be times when a given investment opportunity is appropriate for some, or all, of the Adviser's other client accounts. It is the policy and practice of the Adviser not to favor or disfavor consistently or consciously any client or class of clients in the allocation of investment opportunities, so that to the extent practical, such opportunities will be allocated among clients, including the Funds, over a period of time on a fair and equitable basis.

If the Adviser determines that a particular investment is appropriate for more than one client account, the Adviser may aggregate securities transactions for those client accounts ("block trades"). To ensure that no client account is disadvantaged as a result of such aggregation, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures to ensure that the Adviser does not aggregate securities transactions for client accounts unless it believes that aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for client accounts and is consistent with the applicable agreements of the client accounts for which the Adviser aggregates securities transactions. No client account is favored over any other client account in block trades, and each client account that participates in block trades participates at the average share price for all transactions in the security for which that aggregated order is placed on the day that such aggregated order is placed. Subject to minimum ticket charges, transaction costs are shared in proportion to Client Accounts' participation.

It is the Adviser's general policy not to purchase a security in one Fund while simultaneously selling it in another Fund. However, there may be circumstances outside of the Adviser's control that require the purchase of a security in one portfolio and a sale in the other. For example, when one Fund experiences substantial cash inflows while another Fund experiences substantial cash outflows, the Adviser may be required to buy securities to maintain a fully invested position in one Fund, while selling securities in another Fund to meet shareholder redemptions. In such circumstances, a Fund may acquire assets from another Fund that are otherwise qualified investments for the acquiring Fund, so long as no Fund bears any markup or spread, and no commission, fee or other remuneration is paid in connection with the acquisition, and the acquisition complies with Section 17(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 17a-7 thereunder. If the purchase and sale are not affected pursuant to Rule 17a-7, then the purchase and/or sale of a security common to both portfolios may result in a higher price being paid by a Fund in the case of a purchase than would otherwise have been paid, or a lower price being received by a Fund in the case of a sale than would otherwise have been received, as a result of a Fund's transactions affecting the market for such security. In any event, the Funds management believes that under normal circumstances such events will have a minimal impact on a Fund's per share NAV and its subsequent long-term investment return.

ALLOCATION OF PORTFOLIO BROKERAGE

General

Each Fund's securities trading and brokerage policies and procedures are reviewed by and subject to the supervision of the Trust's Board of Trustees. Decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds are made by the Adviser subject to review by the Trust's Board of Trustees. In placing purchase and sale orders for portfolio securities for the Funds, it is the policy of the Adviser to seek the best execution of orders at the most favorable price in light of the overall quality of brokerage and research services provided, as described in this and the following paragraphs. Many of these transactions involve payment of a brokerage commission by the Funds. In some cases, transactions are with firms who act as principals of their own accounts. In selecting brokers to effect portfolio transactions, the determination of what is expected to result in best execution at the most favorable price involves a number of largely judgmental considerations. Among these are the Adviser's evaluation of the broker's efficiency in executing and clearing transactions, block trading capability (including the broker's willingness to position securities) and the broker's reputation, financial strength and stability. The most favorable price to a Fund means the best net price (namely, the price after giving effect to commissions, if any). Over-the-counter securities may be purchased and sold directly with principal market makers who retain the difference in their cost in the security and its selling price (*i.e.*, "markups" when a market maker sells a security and "markdowns" when the market maker purchases a security). In some instances, the Adviser feels that better prices are available from non-principal market makers who are paid commissions directly.

In allocating brokerage business for the Funds, the Adviser also takes into consideration the research, analytical, statistical and other information and services provided by the broker, such as general economic reports and information, reports or analyses of particular companies or industry groups, market timing and technical information, and the availability of the brokerage firm's analysts for consultation. While the Adviser believes these services have substantial value, they are considered supplemental to the Adviser's own efforts in the performance of its duties under the Advisory Agreements. Other clients of the Adviser may indirectly benefit from the availability of these services to the Adviser, and the Funds may indirectly benefit from services available to the Adviser as a result of transactions for other clients. The Advisory Agreements provide that the Adviser may cause the Funds to pay a broker that provides brokerage and research services to the Adviser a commission for effecting a securities transaction in excess of the amount another broker would

have charged for effecting the transaction, if the Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker viewed in terms of either the particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Funds and the other accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion.

Brokerage Commissions

An aggregate brokerage commission paid by each Fund for the following fiscal years is shown in the table below.

Fund	2025	2024	2023
Intrepid Capital Fund	\$65,828	\$12,798	\$28,051
Intrepid Income Fund	\$369,128	\$260,613	\$68,160

Aggregate brokerage commissions paid by each Fund to brokers who provided brokerage and research services for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 are shown in the table below.

Fund	Commissions Paid to Brokers Who Supplied Research Services	Total Dollar Amount Involved in Such Transactions
Intrepid Capital Fund	\$89,123	\$44,776,864
Intrepid Income Fund	\$360,326	\$421,954,996

CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

IN VIEW OF THE COMPLEXITIES OF U.S. FEDERAL AND OTHER INCOME TAX LAWS APPLICABLE TO REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES, A PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT WITH AND RELY SOLELY UPON ITS TAX ADVISORS TO UNDERSTAND FULLY THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THAT INVESTOR OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT BASED ON THAT INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES. THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDER.

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in each Prospectus entitled "DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES." Each Prospectus generally describes the U.S. federal income tax treatment of distributions by the Funds. This section of the SAI provides additional information concerning U.S. federal income taxes. It is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable Treasury Regulations, judicial authority, and administrative rulings and practice, all as of the date of this SAI and all of which are subject to change, including changes with retroactive effect. Except as specifically set forth below, the following discussion does not address any state, local or foreign tax matters, or any U.S. estate or gift tax consequences.

A shareholder's tax treatment may vary depending upon the shareholder's particular situation. This discussion applies only to shareholders holding Fund shares as capital assets within the meaning of the Code. A shareholder may also be subject to special rules not discussed below if they are a certain kind of shareholder, including, but not limited to: an insurance company; a tax-exempt organization; a financial institution or broker-dealer; a private foundation; a person who is neither a citizen nor resident of the United States or entity that is not organized under the laws of the United States or political subdivision thereof; a shareholder whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollars; a shareholder subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax; a shareholder who holds Fund shares as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion transaction; a shareholder who does not hold Fund shares as a capital asset; or an entity taxable as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and investors in such an entity.

The Fund has not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") as to the U.S. federal income tax matters described below. The IRS could adopt positions contrary to those discussed below and such positions could be sustained. In addition, the following discussion and the discussions in each Prospectus applicable to each shareholder address only some of the U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting investments in the Funds. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors and financial planners regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in a Fund, the application of state, local or foreign laws, and the effect of any possible changes in applicable tax laws on their investment in the Funds.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

It is intended that each Fund will qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the Code. Each Fund will be treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, the provisions of the Code applicable to RICs generally will apply separately to each Fund, even though each Fund is a series of the Trust. Furthermore, each Fund will separately determine its income, gains, losses and expenses for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In order to qualify as a RIC under the Code, each Fund must, among other things, derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year generally from (i) dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, and other income attributable to its business of investing in such stock, securities or foreign currencies (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership, as defined in the Code. Future U.S. Treasury regulations may (possibly retroactively) exclude from qualifying income foreign currency gains that are not directly related to a Fund’s principal business of investing in stock, securities or options and futures with respect to stock or securities. In general, for purposes of this 90% gross income requirement, income derived from a partnership, except a qualified publicly traded partnership, will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by the RIC.

Each Fund must also diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year: (i) at least 50% of the fair market value of its gross assets consists of (A) cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities and securities of other RICs, and (B) securities of any one issuer (other than those described in clause (A)) to the extent such securities do not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and do not exceed 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets consists of the securities of any one issuer (other than those described in clause (i)(A)), the securities of two or more issuers the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. In addition, for purposes of meeting the diversification requirement of clause (i)(B), the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” includes the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. The qualifying income and diversification requirements applicable to a Fund may limit the extent to which it can engage in transactions in options, futures contracts, forward contracts and swap agreements.

If a Fund fails to satisfy any of the qualifying income or diversification requirements in any taxable year, such Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirement. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If the applicable relief provisions are not available or cannot be met, such Fund will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation, described below.

In addition, with respect to each taxable year, each Fund generally must distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income, which generally includes its ordinary income and the excess of any net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income earned for the taxable year. If a Fund meets all of the RIC qualification requirements, it generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any of the investment company taxable income and net capital gain (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) it distributes to its shareholders. For this purpose, a Fund generally must make the distributions in the same year that it realizes the income and gain, although in certain circumstances, a Fund may make the distributions in the following taxable year. Shareholders generally are taxed on any distributions from a Fund in the year they are actually distributed. However, if a Fund declares a distribution to shareholders of record in October, November or December of one year and pays the distribution by January 31 of the following year, the Fund and its shareholders will be treated as if the Fund paid the distribution on December 31 of the first year. Each Fund intends to distribute its net income and gain in a timely manner to maintain its status as a RIC and eliminate fund-level U.S. federal income taxation of such income and gain. However, no assurance can be given that a Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxation.

Moreover, a Fund may retain for investment all or a portion of their net capital gain. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it will be subject to a tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but may report the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a written statement furnished to its shareholders, who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gain included in the shareholder’s gross income and the

tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. A Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance that it will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

If, for any taxable year, a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC, and is not eligible for relief as described above, it will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation without any deduction for its distributions to shareholders, and all distributions from the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits (including any distributions of its net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gain) to its shareholders will be taxable as dividend income. To re-qualify to be taxed as a RIC in a subsequent year, the Fund may be required to distribute to its shareholders its earnings and profits attributable to non-RIC years reduced by an interest charge on 50% of such earnings and profits payable by the Fund to the IRS. In addition, if a Fund initially qualifies as a RIC but subsequently fails to qualify as a RIC for a period greater than two taxable years, the Fund generally would be required to recognize and pay tax on any net unrealized gain (the excess of aggregate gain, including items of income, over aggregate loss that would have been realized if the Fund had been liquidated) or, alternatively, to be subject to tax on such unrealized gain recognized for a period of ten years, in order to re-qualify as a RIC in a subsequent year.

Equalization Accounting

Each Fund may use the so-called "equalization method" of accounting to allocate a portion of its "earnings and profits," which generally equals a Fund's undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain, with certain adjustments, to redemption proceeds. This method permits a Fund to achieve more balanced distributions for both continuing and redeeming shareholders. Although using this method generally will not affect a Fund's total returns, it may reduce the amount that the Fund would otherwise distribute to continuing shareholders by reducing the effect of redemptions of Fund shares on Fund distributions to shareholders. However, the IRS may not have expressly sanctioned the particular equalization methods that may be used by a Fund, and thus a Fund's use of these methods may be subject to IRS scrutiny.

Capital Loss Carry-Forwards

In general, a Fund may carry forward indefinitely a net capital loss to offset its capital gain. The excess of a Fund's net short-term capital loss over its net long-term capital gain is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year and the excess of a Fund's net long-term capital loss over its net short-term capital gain is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. If future capital gain is offset by carried-forward capital losses, such future capital gain is not subject to fund-level U.S. federal income tax, regardless of whether it is distributed to shareholders. Accordingly, the Funds do not expect to distribute any such offsetting capital gain. The Funds cannot carry back or carry forward any net operating losses.

At September 30, 2025, the Intrepid Capital Fund had short-term tax basis capital losses of \$16,151,707, short-term limited tax basis capital losses of \$312,041, and long-term limited tax basis capital losses of \$8,124, which may be carried forward to offset future capital gains. To the extent that the Intrepid Capital Fund may realize future net capital gains, those gains may be offset by any of its unused capital loss carryforwards. These losses do not expire.

At September 30, 2025, the Intrepid Income Fund had short-term tax basis capital losses of \$14,203,392 and long-term tax basis capital losses of \$13,303,044, which may be carried forward to offset future capital gains. To the extent that the Intrepid Income Fund may realize future net capital gains, those gains will be offset by any of its unused capital loss carry-forwards. These losses do not expire.

If a Fund engages in a reorganization, either as an acquiring fund or acquired fund, its capital loss carry-forwards (if any), its unrealized losses (if any), and any such losses of other funds participating in the reorganization may be subject to severe limitations that could make such losses, in particular losses realized in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, substantially unusable. The Funds have engaged in reorganizations in the past and/or may engage in reorganizations in the future.

Excise Tax

If a Fund fails to distribute by December 31 of each calendar year at least the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for that year (excluding capital gains and losses), 98.2% of its capital gain net income (adjusted for certain net ordinary losses) for the 12-month period ending on October 31 of that year, and any of its ordinary income and capital gain net income from previous years that was not distributed during such years, the Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax on the undistributed amounts (other than to the extent of its tax-exempt interest income, if any). For these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to corporate level U.S. federal income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. Each Fund generally intends to actually, or be

deemed to, distribute substantially all of its ordinary income and capital gain net income, if any, by the end of each calendar year and thus expects not to be subject to the excise tax. However, no assurance can be given that a Fund will not be subject to the excise tax. Moreover, each Fund reserves the right to pay an excise tax rather than make an additional distribution when circumstances warrant (for example, the amount of excise tax to be paid by a Fund is determined to be de minimis).

Taxation of Investments

In general, realized gains or losses on the sale of securities held by a Fund will be treated as capital gains or losses, and long-term capital gains or losses if the Fund has held the disposed securities for more than one year at the time of disposition.

If a Fund purchases a debt obligation with original issue discount (“OID”) (generally, a debt obligation with a purchase price at original issuance less than its principal amount, such as a zero-coupon bond), which generally includes “payment-in-kind” or “PIK” bonds, the Fund generally is required to annually include in its taxable income a portion of the OID as ordinary income, even though the Fund may not receive cash payments attributable to the OID until a later date, potentially until maturity or disposition of the obligation. A portion of the OID includible in income with respect to certain high-yield corporate discount obligations may be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Similarly, if a Fund purchases a debt obligation with market discount (generally a debt obligation with a purchase price after original issuance less than its principal amount (reduced by any OID)), the Fund generally is required to annually include in its taxable income a portion of the market discount as ordinary income, even though the Fund may not receive cash payments attributable to the market discount until a later date, potentially until maturity or disposition of the obligation. A Fund generally will be required to make distributions to shareholders representing the OID or market discount income on debt obligations that is currently includible in income, even though the cash representing such income may not have been received by a Fund. Cash to pay such distributions may be obtained from sales proceeds of securities held by the Fund which a Fund otherwise might have continued to hold; obtaining such cash might be disadvantageous for the Fund.

If a Fund invests in debt obligations that are in the lowest rating categories or are unrated, including debt obligations of issuers not currently paying interest or who are in default, special tax issues may exist for the Fund. U.S. federal income tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID, or market discount, when and to what extent deductions may be taken for bad debts or worthless securities, and how payments received on obligations in default should be allocated between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by a Fund when, as, and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

If an option granted by a Fund is sold, lapses or is otherwise terminated through a closing transaction, such as a repurchase by the Fund of the option from its holder, the Fund will realize a short-term capital gain or loss, depending on whether the premium income is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund in the closing transaction. Some capital losses realized by a Fund in the sale, exchange, exercise, or other disposition of an option may be deferred if they result from a position that is part of a “straddle,” discussed below. If securities are sold by a Fund pursuant to the exercise of a covered call option granted by it, the Fund generally will add the premium received to the sale price of the securities delivered in determining the amount of gain or loss on the sale. If securities are purchased by a Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option granted by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased.

Some regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency contracts, and non-equity, listed options used by a Fund will be deemed “Section 1256 contracts.” A Fund will be required to “mark-to-market” any such contracts held at the end of the taxable year by treating them as if they had been sold on the last day of that year at market value. Sixty percent of any net gain or loss realized on all dispositions of Section 1256 contracts, including deemed dispositions under the “mark-to-market” rule, generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and the remaining 40% will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss, although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary income or loss (as described below). These provisions may require a Fund to recognize income or gains without a concurrent receipt of cash. Transactions that qualify as designated hedges are exempt from the mark-to-market rule and the “60%/40%” rule and may require the Fund to defer the recognition of losses on certain futures contracts, foreign currency contracts and non-equity options.

Foreign currency gains and losses realized by a Fund in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currency-denominated debt obligations, certain options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and similar instruments relating to foreign currency, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Section 988 of the Code, which generally causes such gains and losses to be treated as ordinary income or loss and may affect the amount and timing of recognition of the Fund’s income. Under future U.S. Treasury regulations, any such

transactions that are not directly related to a Fund's investments in stock or securities (or its options contracts or futures contracts with respect to stock or securities) may have to be limited in order to enable the Fund to satisfy the 90% income test described above. If the net foreign currency loss exceeds a Fund's net investment company taxable income (computed without regard to such loss) for a taxable year, the resulting ordinary loss for such year will not be deductible by the Fund or its shareholders in future years.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as financial forward, futures, and options contracts, may be considered, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to constitute "straddles." "Straddles" are defined to include "offsetting positions" in actively traded personal property. The tax treatment of "straddles" is governed by Section 1092 of the Code which, in certain circumstances, overrides or modifies the provisions of Section 1256 of the Code, described above. If a Fund is treated as entering into a "straddle" and at least one (but not all) of the Fund's positions in derivative contracts comprising a part of such straddle is governed by Section 1256 of the Code, then such straddle could be characterized as a "mixed straddle." A Fund may make one or more elections with respect to "mixed straddles." Depending upon which election is made, if any, the results with respect to a Fund may differ. Generally, to the extent the straddle rules apply to positions established by a Fund, losses realized by the Fund may be deferred to the extent of unrealized gain in any offsetting positions. Moreover, as a result of the straddle rules, short-term capital loss on straddle positions may be recharacterized as long-term capital loss, and long-term capital gain may be characterized as short-term capital gain. In addition, the existence of a straddle may affect the holding period of the offsetting positions. As a result, the straddle rules could cause distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income (defined below) to fail to satisfy the applicable holding period requirements (described below) and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income. Furthermore, the Fund may be required to capitalize, rather than deduct currently, any interest expense and carrying charges applicable to a position that is part of a straddle, including any interest expense on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry any positions that are part of a straddle. Because the application of the straddle rules may affect the character and timing of gains and losses from affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gain, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to the situation where a Fund had not engaged in such transactions.

If a Fund enters into a "constructive sale" of any appreciated financial position in stock, a partnership interest, or certain debt instruments, the Fund will be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to that position. A constructive sale of an appreciated financial position occurs when a Fund enters into certain offsetting transactions with respect to the same or substantially identical property, including: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; (iii) a futures or forward contract; or (iv) other transactions identified in future U.S. Treasury regulations. The character of the gain from constructive sales will depend upon a Fund's holding period in the appreciated financial position. Losses realized from a sale of a position that was previously the subject of a constructive sale will be recognized when the position is subsequently disposed of. The character of such losses will depend upon a Fund's holding period in the position and the application of various loss deferral provisions in the Code. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain closed transactions, including if such a transaction is closed on or before the 30th day after the close of the Fund's taxable year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

The amount of long-term capital gain a Fund may recognize from certain derivative transactions with respect to interests in certain pass-through entities is limited under the Code's constructive ownership rules. The amount of long-term capital gain is limited to the amount of such gain a Fund would have had if the Fund directly invested in the pass-through entity during the term of the derivative contract. Any gain in excess of this amount is treated as ordinary income. An interest charge is imposed on the amount of gain that is treated as ordinary income.

In addition, a Fund's transactions in securities and certain types of derivatives (*e.g.*, options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and swap agreements) may be subject to other special tax rules, such as the wash sale rules or the short sale rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, cause adjustments to the holding periods of the Fund's securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains, and/or convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders.

Rules governing the U.S. federal income tax aspects of derivatives, including swap agreements, are in a developing stage and are not entirely clear in certain respects. Accordingly, while each Fund intends to account for such transactions in a manner it deems to be appropriate, the IRS might not accept such treatment. If it did not, the status of a Fund as a RIC might be jeopardized. Certain requirements that must be met under the Code in order for a Fund to qualify as a RIC may limit the extent to which a Fund will be able to engage in derivatives transactions.

A Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the

Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income and will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction. Taxable ordinary dividends received and distributed by the Fund on its REIT holdings may be eligible to be reported by the Fund, and treated by individual shareholders, as "qualified REIT dividends" that are eligible for a 20% deduction on its U.S. federal income tax returns. Individuals must satisfy holding period and other requirements in order to be eligible for this deduction. Without further legislation, the deduction would sunset after 2025. Shareholders should consult their own tax professionals concerning their eligibility for this deduction.

A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") or in other interests that may be treated as taxable mortgage pools ("TMPs") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Under IRS guidance, a Fund must allocate "excess inclusion income" received directly or indirectly from REMIC residual interests or TMPs to its shareholders in proportion to dividends paid to such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders had invested in the REMIC residual interests or TMPs directly.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) constitutes unrelated business taxable income to Keogh, 401(k) and qualified pension plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and certain other tax exempt entities, thereby potentially requiring such an entity, which otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a foreign shareholder, does not qualify for any reduction, by treaty or otherwise, in the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (as defined in the Code) is a record holder of a share in a Fund, then the Fund will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the highest federal corporate income tax rate. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, a Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable disqualified organization, and thus reduce such shareholder's distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder's interest in the Fund. A Fund may or may not make such an election.

"Passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs") are generally defined as foreign corporations with respect to which at least 75% of their gross income for their taxable year is income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties, or capital gains) or at least 50% of their assets on average produce, or are held for the production of, such passive income. If a Fund acquires any equity interest in a PFIC, the Fund could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and interest charges on "excess distributions" received from the PFIC or on gain from the sale of such equity interest in the PFIC, even if all income or gain actually received by the Fund is timely distributed to its shareholders. Excess distributions will be characterized as ordinary income even though, absent the application of PFIC rules, some excess distributions may have been classified as capital gain.

A Fund will not be permitted to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for taxes and interest charges incurred with respect to PFICs. Elections may be available that would ameliorate these adverse tax consequences, but such elections could require a Fund to recognize taxable income or gain without the concurrent receipt of cash. Investments in PFICs could also result in the treatment of associated capital gains as ordinary income. The Funds may attempt to limit and/or manage their holdings in PFICs to minimize their tax liability or maximize their returns from these investments but there can be no assurance that they will be able to do so. Moreover, because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC in advance of acquiring shares in the corporation, a Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances. Dividends paid by a Fund attributable to income and gains derived from PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

If a Fund owns 10% or more of either the voting power or value of the stock of a "controlled foreign corporation" (a "CFC"), such corporation will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to the Fund. In general, a Fund may be required to recognize dividends from a CFC before actually receiving any dividends. There may also be a tax imposed on a U.S. shareholder's aggregate net CFC income that is treated as global intangible low-taxed income. As a result of the foregoing, a Fund may be required to recognize income sooner than it otherwise would.

In addition to the investments described above, prospective shareholders should be aware that other investments made by a Fund may involve complex tax rules that may result in income or gain recognition by a Fund without corresponding current cash receipts. Although a Fund seeks to avoid significant non-cash income, such non-cash income could be recognized by a Fund, in which case a Fund may distribute cash derived from other sources in order to meet the minimum distribution requirements described above. In this regard, a Fund could be required at times to liquidate investments prematurely in order to satisfy their minimum distribution requirements.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, under recently enacted tax legislation, accrual method taxpayers required to recognize gross income under the “all events tests” no later than when such income is recognized as revenue in an applicable financial statement (*e.g.*, an audited financial statement which is used for reporting to partners). This new rule may require the Fund to recognize income earlier than as described above.

Taxation of Distributions

Distributions paid out of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined at the end of the year), whether paid in cash or reinvested in the Fund, generally are deemed to be taxable distributions and must be reported by each shareholder who is required to file a U.S. federal income tax return. Dividends and other distributions on a Fund’s shares are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund’s realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder’s investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares acquired at a time when the Fund’s net asset value reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a Fund’s earnings and profits, described above, are determined at the end of the Fund’s taxable year and are allocated pro rata to distributions paid over the entire year. Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will first be treated as a return of capital up to the amount of a shareholder’s tax basis in the shareholder’s Fund shares and then as capital gain. A Fund may make distributions in excess of its earnings and profits, from time to time.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income, and distributions of gains from the sale of investments that a Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions properly reported in writing by a Fund as capital gain dividends will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain (to the extent such distributions do not exceed the Fund’s net capital gain for the taxable year), regardless of how long a shareholder has held Fund shares, and do not qualify as dividends for purposes of the dividends-received deduction or as qualified dividend income. Each Fund will report capital gain dividends, if any, in a written statement furnished to its shareholders after the close of the Fund’s taxable year.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may result in foreign exchange gain or loss on transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations, and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts. Such gains or losses are generally characterized as ordinary income or loss for tax purposes. A Fund must make certain distributions in order to qualify as a RIC, and the timing of and character of transactions such as foreign currency-related gains and losses may result in the fund paying a distribution treated as a return of capital. Such distribution is nontaxable to the extent of the recipient’s basis in its shares.

Some states will not tax distributions made to individual shareholders that are attributable to interest a Fund earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government if the Fund meets the state’s minimum investment or reporting requirements, if any. Investments in GNMA or FNMA securities, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities generally do not qualify for state-tax-free treatment. This exemption may not apply to corporate shareholders.

Sales and Exchanges of Fund Shares

If a shareholder sells, pursuant to a cash or in-kind redemption, or exchanges the shareholder’s Fund shares, subject to the discussion below, the shareholder generally will recognize a taxable capital gain or loss on the difference between the amount received for the shares (or deemed received in the case of an exchange) and the shareholder’s tax basis in the shares. This gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder has held such Fund shares for more than one year at the time of the sale or exchange, and short-term otherwise.

If a shareholder sells or exchanges Fund shares within 90 days of having acquired such shares and if, before January 31 of the calendar year following the calendar year of the sale or exchange, as a result of having initially acquired those shares, the shareholder subsequently pays a reduced sales charge on a new purchase of shares of the Fund or a different RIC, the sales charge previously incurred in acquiring the Fund’s shares generally shall not be taken into account (to the extent the previous sales charges do not exceed the reduction in sales charges on the new purchase) for the purpose of determining the amount of gain or loss on the disposition, but generally will be treated as having been incurred in the new purchase. Also, if a shareholder recognizes a loss on a disposition of Fund shares, the loss will be disallowed under the “wash sale” rules to the extent the shareholder purchases substantially identical shares within the 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition. Any disallowed loss generally will be reflected in an adjustment to the tax basis of the purchased shares.

If a shareholder receives a capital gain dividend with respect to any Fund share and such Fund share is held for six months or less, then (unless otherwise disallowed) any loss on the sale or exchange of that Fund share will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend. If such loss is incurred from the redemption of shares pursuant to a periodic redemption plan then U.S. Treasury regulations may permit an exception to this six-month rule. No such regulations have been issued as of the date of this SAI.

Corporate Shareholders

Subject to limitation and other rules, a corporate shareholder of a Fund may be eligible for the FATCA deduction on Fund distributions attributable to dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations, which, if received directly by the corporate shareholder, would qualify for such a deduction. For eligible corporate shareholders, the dividends-received deduction may be subject to certain reductions, and a distribution by a Fund attributable to dividends of a domestic corporation will be eligible for the deduction only if certain holding period and other requirements are met. These requirements are complex; therefore, corporate shareholders of the Funds are urged to consult their own tax advisors and financial planners.

Foreign Taxes

Amounts realized by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to file an annual election with the IRS pursuant to which the Fund may pass through to its shareholders on a pro rata basis certain foreign income and similar taxes paid by the Fund, and such taxes may be claimed, subject to certain limitations, either as a tax credit or deduction by the shareholders. However, even if a Fund qualifies for the election for any year, it may not make the election for such year. If a Fund does not so elect, then shareholders will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid or withheld. If a Fund does elect to "pass through" its foreign taxes paid in a taxable year, the Fund will furnish a written statement to its shareholders reporting such shareholders proportionate share of the Funds' foreign taxes paid.

Even if a Fund qualifies for the election, foreign income and similar taxes will only pass through to the Fund's shareholders if the Fund and its shareholders meet certain holding period requirements.

If a Fund makes the election, the Fund will not be permitted to claim a credit or deduction for foreign taxes paid in that year, and the Fund's dividends-paid deduction will be increased by the amount of foreign taxes paid that year. Fund shareholders that have satisfied the holding period requirements and certain other requirements shall include their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund in their gross income and treat that amount as paid by them for the purpose of the foreign tax credit or deduction. If the shareholder claims a credit for foreign taxes paid, the credit will be limited to the extent it exceeds the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax attributable to foreign source taxable income. If the credit is attributable, wholly or in part, to qualified dividend income (as defined below), special rules will be used to limit the credit in a manner that reflects any resulting dividend rate differential.

The Intrepid Capital Fund, and Intrepid Income Fund may not make the foregoing election.

In general, an individual with \$300 or less of creditable foreign taxes may elect to be exempt from the foreign source taxable income and qualified dividend income limitations if the individual has no foreign source income other than qualified passive income. This \$300 threshold is increased to \$600 for joint filers. A deduction for foreign taxes paid may only be claimed by shareholders that itemize their deductions.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Rates

Noncorporate Fund shareholders (*i.e.*, individuals, trusts and estates) are taxed at a maximum rate of 37% on ordinary income and 20% on net capital gain.

In general, "qualified dividend income" realized by noncorporate Fund shareholders is taxable at the same rate as net capital gain. Generally, qualified dividend income is dividend income attributable to certain U.S. and foreign corporations, as long as certain holding period requirements are met. In general, if less than 95% of a Fund's income is attributable to qualified dividend income, then only the portion of the Fund's distributions that are attributable to qualified dividend income and reported in writing as such in a timely manner will be so treated in the hands of individual shareholders. Payments received by a Fund from securities lending, repurchase, and other derivative transactions ordinarily will not qualify. The rules attributable to the qualification of Fund distributions as qualified dividend income are

complex, including the holding period requirements. Individual Fund shareholders therefore are urged to consult their own tax advisors and financial planners.

The corporate U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to ordinary income and net capital gain currently is 21%. Actual marginal tax rates may be higher for some shareholders, for example, through reductions in deductions. Distributions from a Fund may qualify for the “dividends-received deduction” applicable to corporate shareholders with respect to certain dividends. Naturally, the amount of tax payable by any taxpayer will be affected by a combination of tax laws covering, for example, deductions, credits, deferrals, exemptions, sources of income and other matters.

In addition, noncorporate Fund shareholders generally will be subject to an additional 3.8% tax on its “net investment income,” which ordinarily includes taxable distributions received from the corresponding Fund and taxable gain on the disposition of Fund shares if the shareholder meets a taxable income test.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, or “FATCA,” U.S. federal income tax withholding at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends and proceeds of redemptions in respect of Fund shares received by Fund shareholders who own their shares through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied. The Funds will not pay any additional amounts in respect to any amounts withheld.

Backup Withholding

A Fund is generally required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain exemptions (such as for certain corporate or foreign shareholders), at a rate set under Section 3406 of the Code for U.S. residents of all distributions and redemption proceeds (including proceeds from exchanges and redemptions in-kind) paid or credited to a Fund shareholder if (i) the shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with a correct “taxpayer identification number” (“TIN”), (ii) the shareholder fails to certify under penalties of perjury that the TIN provided is correct, (iii) the shareholder fails to make certain other certifications, or (iv) the IRS notifies the Fund that the shareholder’s TIN is incorrect or that the shareholder is otherwise subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax imposed on the shareholder. The shareholder may apply amounts withheld as a credit against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability and may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS. If a shareholder fails to furnish a valid TIN upon request, the shareholder can also be subject to IRS penalties. A shareholder may generally avoid backup withholding by furnishing a properly completed IRS Form W-9. State backup withholding may also be required to be withheld by the Funds under certain circumstances.

Foreign Shareholders

For purposes of this discussion, “foreign shareholders” include: (i) nonresident alien individuals, (ii) foreign trusts (*i.e.*, a trust other than a trust with respect to which a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over administration of that trust and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control substantial decisions of that trust), (iii) foreign estates (*i.e.*, the income of which is not subject to U.S. tax regardless of source), and (iv) foreign corporations.

Generally, distributions made to foreign shareholders will be subject to non-refundable U.S. federal income tax withholding at a 30% rate (or such lower rate provided under an applicable income tax treaty) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gain, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a foreign person directly, would not be subject to such withholding.

Under legislation that has been available from time to time, a Fund could report in writing to its shareholders certain distributions made to foreign shareholders that would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding where the distribution is attributable to specific sources (such as “portfolio interest” and short-term capital gain), certain requirements are met and the Fund makes appropriate designations to pay such “exempt” distributions. Even if a Fund realizes income from such sources, no assurance can be made the Fund would meet such requirements or make such designations. Where Fund shares are held through an intermediary, even if a Fund makes the appropriate designation, the intermediary may withhold U.S. federal income tax.

Capital gains dividends and gains recognized by a foreign shareholder on the redemption of Fund shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax withholding, provided that certain requirements are satisfied.

Under FATCA, a withholding tax of 30% will be imposed on dividends on, and the gross proceeds of a disposition of, Fund shares paid to certain foreign shareholders unless various information reporting requirements are satisfied. Such withholding tax will generally apply to non-U.S. financial institutions, which are generally defined for this purpose as non-U.S. entities that (i) accept deposits in the ordinary course of a banking or similar business, (ii) are engaged

in the business of holding financial assets for the account of others, or (iii) are engaged or hold themselves out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities, partnership interests, commodities, or any interest in such assets. Prospective foreign shareholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the implications of FATCA on their investment in a Fund.

Before investing in a Fund's shares, a prospective foreign shareholder should consult with its own tax advisors, including whether the shareholder's investment can qualify for benefits under an applicable income tax treaty.

Tax-Deferred Plans

Shares of the Funds may be available for a variety of tax-deferred retirement and other tax-advantaged plans and accounts. Prospective investors should contact their tax advisors and financial planners regarding the tax consequences to them of holding Fund shares through such plans and/or accounts.

A 1.4% excise tax is imposed on the net investment income of certain private colleges and universities. This tax would only apply to private institutions with endowment valued at \$500,000 per full-time student or more, subject to other limitations. Tax-exempt shareholders should contact their tax advisors and financial planners regarding the tax consequences to them of an investment in the Funds.

Any investment in residual interests of a collateralized mortgage obligation that has elected to be treated as a REMIC can create complex U.S. federal income tax consequences, especially if a Fund has state or local governments or other tax-exempt organizations as shareholders.

Special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts ("CRTs") (as defined in Section 664 of the Code) that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. CRTs are urged to consult their own tax advisors and financial planners concerning these special tax consequences.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

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

Cost Basis Reporting

In general, each Fund must report "cost basis" information to its shareholders and the IRS for redemptions of "covered shares." Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012 are generally treated as covered shares. By contrast, Fund shares purchased before January 1, 2012 or shares without complete cost basis information are generally treated as noncovered shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to obtain more information about how these cost basis rules apply to them and determine which cost basis method allowed by the IRS is best for them.

Recently Enacted Tax Legislation

Under recently enacted tax legislation, a Fund may be required to recognize income sooner than it otherwise would (as described above), which also may result in a change in its methods of tax accounting. The full effects of this tax legislation are not certain. Prospective shareholders should recognize that the present U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Funds and their shareholders may be modified by legislative, judicial or administrative actions at any time, which may be retroactive in effect. The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by Congress, the IRS and the Treasury Department, and statutory changes as well as promulgation of new regulations, revisions to existing statutes, and revised interpretations of established concepts occur frequently. You should consult your advisors concerning the status of legislative proposals that may pertain to holding Fund shares.

The foregoing summary should not be considered to describe fully the income and other tax consequences of an investment in a Fund. Fund investors are strongly urged to consult with their tax advisors, with specific reference to their own situations, with respect to the potential tax consequences of an investment in a Fund.

SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS AND ELECTION OF TRUSTEES

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required to hold regular annual shareholder meetings and, in the normal course, does not expect to hold such meetings. The Trust, however, must hold shareholder meetings for such purposes as, for example: (i) approving certain agreements as required by the 1940 Act; (ii) changing fundamental investment restrictions of a Fund; and (iii) filling vacancies on the Board of Trustees in the event that less than a majority of the Board of Trustees were elected by shareholders or if filling a vacancy would result in less than two-thirds of the trustees having been elected by shareholders. However, matters affecting only one particular class can only be voted on by shareholders of that class. In addition, the shareholders may remove any Trustee at any time, with or without cause, by vote of not less than a majority of the shares then outstanding. Trustees may appoint successor Trustees.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Shares of Beneficial Interest

The Trust will issue new shares of a Fund at its most current NAV. The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest. The Trust has registered an indefinite number of shares of each Fund under Rule 24f-2 of the 1940 Act. Each share has one vote and is freely transferable; shares represent equal proportionate interests in the assets of the applicable Fund only and have identical voting, dividend, redemption, liquidation and other rights. The shares, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, are deemed to be fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no preemptive, cumulative voting, subscription or conversion rights. Shares can be issued as full shares or as fractions of shares. A fraction of a share has the same kind of rights and privileges as a full share on a pro-rata basis.

Additional Series

The Trustees may from time to time establish additional series or classes of shares without the approval of shareholders. The assets of each series belong only to that series, and the liabilities of each series are borne solely by that series and no other.

Conversion of Share Classes

If you hold Institutional Class shares of the Intrepid Capital Fund and your account balance falls below \$250,000 (for any reason), the Fund reserves the right to give you 60 days' written notice to make additional investments so that your account balance is \$250,000 or more. If you do not, the Fund may convert your Institutional Class shares of the Intrepid Capital Fund into Investor Class shares, at which time your account will be subject to the policies and procedures for Investor Class shares. Any such conversion will occur at the relative NAV of the two share Classes, without the imposition of any fees or other charges. Where a retirement plan or other financial intermediary holds Institutional Class shares on behalf of its participants or clients, the above policy applies to any such participants or clients when they roll over their accounts with the retirement plan or financial intermediary into an individual retirement account and they are not otherwise eligible to purchase Institutional Class shares. If you hold Institutional Class shares of the Intrepid Income Fund and your account balance falls below \$500 (for any reason) the Fund reserves the right to give you 60 days' written notice to make additional investments so that your account balance is \$500 or more. If you do not, the Fund may close your account and mail the redemption proceeds to you.

Shareholders who hold Investor Class shares of a Fund that are eligible to own Institutional Class shares may convert their Investor Class shares into Institutional Class shares by providing notice to the Funds' transfer agent on the basis of the relative NAVs of the two classes without the imposition of any fee or other charge if the account is held directly with the Fund. If the account is held through a retirement plan or other financial intermediary, then the intermediary must have a specific agreement in place with the Distributor, and the intermediary may separately charge a fee to the shareholder.

Any such conversion will occur at the respective NAVs of the share classes next calculated after (a) a Fund's receipt of the investor's request in good order, or (b) a Fund's decision to convert an account from one class to another. As a result, a shareholder may receive fewer shares or more shares than originally owned at the time of conversion, depending on that day's NAV for each class, although the total dollar value will remain the same. Under current interpretations of applicable federal income tax law by the Internal Revenue Service, a conversion of shares of a Fund from one class to the class does not cause the shareholder or the Fund to recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Trust's Board of Trustees engaged Deloitte & Touche LLP, located at 111 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, to perform the annual audits of the Funds.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for the Funds are incorporated herein by reference to the Funds' [Form N-CSR](#) covering the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025. Financial statements audited by the Funds' Independent registered public accounting firm will be submitted to shareholders at least annually.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

S & P Global Ratings Issue Credit Rating Definitions

An S&P Global Ratings issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P Global Ratings' view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1

A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. 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-2

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

A-3

A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B

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

C

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

D

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

SPUR (S&P Underlying Rating)

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

Dual Ratings

Dual ratings may be assigned to debt issues that have a put option or demand feature. The first component of the rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second component of the rating addresses only the demand feature. The first component of the rating can relate to either a short-term or long-term transaction and accordingly use either short-term or long-term rating symbols. The second component of the rating relates to the put option and is assigned a short-term rating symbol (for example, 'AAA/A-1+' or 'A-1+/A-1'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, the U.S. municipal short-term note rating symbols are used for the first component of the rating (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

The analyses, including ratings, of S&P Global Ratings and its affiliates (together, S&P Global Ratings) are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or make any investment decisions. S&P Global Ratings assumes no obligation to update any information following publication. Users of ratings or other analyses should not rely on them in making any investment decision. S&P Global Ratings' opinions and analyses do not address the suitability of any security. S&P Global Ratings does not act as a fiduciary or an investment advisor except where registered as such. While S&P Global Ratings has obtained information from sources it believes to be reliable, it does not perform an audit and undertakes no duty of due diligence or independent verification of any information it receives. Ratings and other opinions may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn at any time.

Active Qualifiers

S&P Global Ratings uses the following qualifiers that limit the scope of a rating. The structure of the transaction can require the use of a qualifier such as a 'p' qualifier, which indicates the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only. A qualifier appears as a suffix and is part of the rating.

1. Federal deposit insurance limit: 'L' qualifier

Ratings qualified with 'L' apply only to amounts invested up to federal deposit insurance limits.

2. Principal: 'p' qualifier

This suffix is used for issues in which the credit factors, the terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of payment of principal are different from the credit factors, terms, or both that determine the likelihood of receipt of interest on the obligation. The 'p' suffix indicates that the rating addresses the principal portion of the obligation only and that the interest is not rated.

3. Preliminary ratings: 'prelim' qualifier

Preliminary ratings, with the 'prelim' suffix, may be assigned to obligors or obligations, including financial programs, in the circumstances described below. Assignment of a final rating is conditional on the receipt by S&P Global Ratings of appropriate documentation. S&P Global Ratings reserves the right not to issue a final rating. Moreover, if a final rating is issued, it may differ from the preliminary rating.

- a. Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations, most commonly structured and project finance issues, pending receipt of final documentation and legal opinions.
- b. Preliminary ratings may be assigned to obligations that will likely be issued upon the obligor's emergence from bankruptcy or similar reorganization, based on late-stage reorganization plans, documentation, and discussions with the obligor. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligors. These ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the reorganized or post-bankruptcy issuer as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s).

- c. Preliminary ratings may be assigned to entities that are being formed or that are in the process of being independently established when, in S&P Global Ratings' opinion, documentation is close to final. Preliminary ratings may also be assigned to the obligations of these entities.
- d. Preliminary ratings may be assigned when a previously unrated entity is undergoing a well-formulated restructuring, recapitalization, significant financing, or other transformative event, generally at the point that investor or lender commitments are invited. The preliminary rating may be assigned to the entity and to its proposed obligation(s). These preliminary ratings consider the anticipated general credit quality of the obligor, as well as attributes of the anticipated obligation(s), assuming successful completion of the transformative event. Should the transformative event not occur, S&P Global Ratings would likely withdraw these preliminary ratings.
- e. A preliminary recovery rating may be assigned to an obligation that has a preliminary issue credit rating.

4. Termination structures: 't' qualifier

This symbol indicates termination structures that are designed to honor their contracts to full maturity or, should certain events occur, to terminate and cash settle all their contracts before their final maturity date.

5. Counterparty instrument rating: 'cir' qualifier

This symbol indicates a counterparty instrument rating (CIR), which is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an issuer in a securitization structure with respect to a specific financial obligation to a counterparty (including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and liquidity facilities). The CIR is determined on an ultimate payment basis; these opinions do not take into account timeliness of payment.

Inactive Qualifiers

Inactive qualifiers are no longer applied or outstanding.

1. Contingent upon final documentation: '' inactive qualifier**

This symbol indicated that the rating was contingent upon S&P Global Ratings' receipt of an executed copy of the escrow agreement or closing documentation confirming investments and cash flows. Discontinued use in August 1998.

2. Termination of obligation to tender: 'c' inactive qualifier

This qualifier was used to provide additional information to investors that the bank may terminate its obligation to purchase tendered bonds if the long-term credit rating of the issuer was lowered to below an investment-grade level and/or the issuer's bonds were deemed taxable. Discontinued use in January 2001.

3. U.S. direct government securities: 'G' inactive qualifier

The letter 'G' followed the rating symbol when a fund's portfolio consisted primarily of direct U.S. government securities.

4. Public information ratings: 'pi' qualifier

This qualifier was used to indicate ratings that were based on an analysis of an issuer's published financial information, as well as additional information in the public domain. Such ratings did not, however, reflect in-depth meetings with an issuer's management and therefore could have been based on less comprehensive information than ratings without a 'pi' suffix. Discontinued use as of December 2014 and as of August 2015 for Lloyd's Syndicate Assessments.

5. Provisional ratings: 'pr' inactive qualifier

The letters 'pr' indicate that the rating was provisional. A provisional rating assumed the successful completion of a project financed by the debt being rated and indicates that payment of debt service requirements was largely or entirely dependent upon the successful, timely completion of the project. This rating, however, while addressing credit quality subsequent to completion of the project, made no comment on the likelihood of or the risk of default upon failure of such completion.

6. Quantitative analysis of public information: ‘q’ inactive qualifier

A ‘q’ subscript indicates that the rating is based solely on quantitative analysis of publicly available information. Discontinued use in April 2001.

7. Extraordinary risks: ‘r’ inactive qualifier

The ‘r’ modifier was assigned to securities containing extraordinary risks, particularly market risks, that are not covered in the credit rating. The absence of an ‘r’ modifier should not be taken as an indication that an obligation would not exhibit extraordinary noncredit-related risks. S&P Global Ratings discontinued the use of the ‘r’ modifier for most obligations in June 2000 and for the balance of obligations (mainly structured finance transactions) in November 2002.

Active Identifiers

1. Unsolicited: ‘unsolicited’ and ‘u’ identifier

The ‘u’ identifier and ‘unsolicited’ designation are assigned to credit ratings initiated by parties other than the issuer or its agents, including those initiated by S&P Global Ratings.

2. Structured finance: ‘sf’ identifier

The ‘sf’ identifier shall be assigned to ratings on "structured finance instruments" when required to comply with applicable law or regulatory requirement or when S&P Global Ratings believes it appropriate. The addition of the ‘sf’ identifier to a rating does not change that rating’s definition or our opinion about the issue’s creditworthiness. For detailed information on the instruments assigned the ‘sf’ identifier, please see "VII. APPENDIX: Types of Instruments Carrying The ‘sf’ Identifier”

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings

S&P Global Ratings’ issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Moody’s Credit Rating Definitions

Purpose

Since John Moody devised the first bond ratings more than a century ago, Moody’s rating systems have evolved in response to the increasing depth and breadth of the global capital markets. Much of the innovation in Moody’s rating system is a response to market needs for clarity around the components of credit risk or to demand for finer distinctions in rating classifications.

Rating Symbols

Gradations of creditworthiness are indicated by rating symbols, with each symbol representing a group in which the credit characteristics are broadly the same. There are nine symbols as shown below, from that used to designate least credit risk to that denoting greatest credit risk:

Aaa Aa A Baa Ba B Caa Ca C

Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa.

Absence of a Rating

Where no rating has been assigned or where a rating has been withdrawn, it may be for reasons unrelated to the creditworthiness of the issue.

Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application was not received or accepted.
2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities or entities that are not rated as a matter of policy.

3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.
4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's publications.

Withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Changes in Rating

The credit quality of most issuers and their obligations is not fixed and steady over a period of time, but tends to undergo change. For this reason changes in ratings occur so as to reflect variations in the intrinsic relative position of issuers and their obligations.

A change in rating may thus occur at any time in the case of an individual issue. Such rating change should serve notice that Moody's observes some alteration in creditworthiness, or that the previous rating did not fully reflect the quality of the bond as now seen. While because of their very nature, changes are to be expected more frequently among bonds of lower ratings than among bonds of higher ratings. Nevertheless, the user of bond ratings should keep close and constant check on all ratings — both high and low — to be able to note promptly any signs of change in status that may occur.

Limitations to Uses of Ratings*

Obligations carrying the same rating are not claimed to be of absolutely equal credit quality. In a broad sense, they are alike in position, but since there are a limited number of rating classes used in grading thousands of bonds, the symbols cannot reflect the same shadings of risk which actually exist.

As ratings are designed exclusively for the purpose of grading obligations according to their credit quality, they should not be used alone as a basis for investment operations. For example, they have no value in forecasting the direction of future trends of market price. Market price movements in bonds are influenced not only by the credit quality of individual issues but also by changes in money rates and general economic trends, as well as by the length of maturity, etc. During its life even the highest rated bond may have wide price movements, while its high rating status remains unchanged.

The matter of market price has no bearing whatsoever on the determination of ratings, which are not to be construed as recommendations with respect to "attractiveness". The attractiveness of a given bond may depend on its yield, its maturity date or other factors for which the investor may search, as well as on its credit quality, the only characteristic to which the rating refers.

Since ratings involve judgements about the future, on the one hand, and since they are used by investors as a means of protection, on the other, the effort is made when assigning ratings to look at "worst" possibilities in the "visible" future, rather than solely at the past record and the status of the present. Therefore, investors using the rating should not expect to find in them a reflection of statistical factors alone, since they are an appraisal of long-term risks, including the recognition of many non-statistical factors.

Though ratings may be used by the banking authorities to classify bonds in their bank examination procedure, Moody's ratings are not made with these bank regulations in mind. Moody's Investors Service's own judgement as to the desirability or non-desirability of a bond for bank investment purposes is not indicated by Moody's ratings.

Moody's ratings represent the opinion of Moody's Investors Service as to the relative creditworthiness of securities. As such, they should be used in conjunction with the descriptions and statistics appearing in Moody's publications. Reference should be made to these statements for information regarding the issuer. Moody's ratings are not commercial credit ratings. In no case is default or receivership to be imputed unless expressly stated.

**As set forth more fully on the copyright, credit ratings are, and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities. Each rating or other opinion must be weighed solely as one factor in any investment decision made by or on behalf of any user of the information, and each such user must accordingly make its own study and evaluation of each security and*

of each issuer and guarantor of, and each provider of credit support for, each security that it may consider purchasing, selling or holding.

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

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

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.

The following table indicates the long-term ratings consistent with different short-term ratings when such long-term ratings exist.

SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM RATINGS

LONG-TERM RATING	SHORT-TERM CP
Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3 A1 A2 A3	Prime-1 Prime-2 Prime-3
Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	
Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 B1, B2, B3 Caa1, Caa2, Caa3 Ca, C	

Fitch’s National Credit Ratings

National scale ratings are an opinion of creditworthiness relative to the universe of issuers and issues within a single country. They are most commonly used in emerging market countries with sub- or low investment grade sovereign ratings on the international scale.

As creditworthiness can be expressed across the full range of the scale, a national scale can enable greater rating differentiation within a market than the international scale, particularly in highly speculative grade countries

where ratings tend to cluster around the often low sovereign rating due to higher risks associated with a more volatile operating environment.

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(xxx)' National Rating category, to categories below 'CCC(xxx)', or to Short-Term National Ratings other than 'F1(xxx)'.

National scale ratings are assigned on the basis that the "best credits or issuers" in the country are rated 'AAA' on the national scale. National Ratings are then assessed using the full range of the national scale based on a comparative analysis of issuers rated under the same national scale to establish a relative ranking of credit worthiness.

At any given point in time, there is a certain relationship between National and International Ratings but there is not a precise translation between the scales. Fitch monitors the ratings relationship of issuers rated on both the international and national scales to ensure the consistency of rating relativities across scales. In other words, if issuer "X" is rated higher than issuer "Y" on one scale, issuer "X" cannot be rated lower than issuer "Y" on the other scale.

National Ratings for local issuers exclude the effects of sovereign and transfer risk and exclude the possibility that investors may be unable to repatriate any due interest and principal repayments. Comparisons between different national scales or between an individual national scale and the international rating scale are therefore inappropriate and potentially misleading.

In certain countries, regulators have established credit rating scales to be used within their domestic markets using specific nomenclature. In these countries, the agency's National Rating definitions may be substituted by the regulatory scales. For instance Fitch's National Short Term Ratings of 'F1+(xxx)', 'F1(xxx)', 'F2(xxx)' and 'F3(xxx)' may be substituted by the regulatory scales, e.g. 'A1+', 'A1', 'A2' and 'A3'. The below definitions thus serve as a template, but users should consult the individual scales for each country listed on Fitch's regional websites to determine if any additional or alternative category definitions apply.

Fitch maintains internal mapping tables that document the current relationship between the National and International Local Currency Ratings in each jurisdiction where we maintain a National Rating scale in order to serve as a tool for analysts. Where our National rating coverage exceeds a minimum threshold and there is external demand, these mappings will be published on this site. Presently, publicly available mappings can be accessed here. Fitch currently publishes the mapping tables for Brazil and South Africa.

Limitations of the National Rating Scale

Specific limitations relevant to National Rating scale include:

- National scale ratings are only available in selected countries.
- National scale ratings are only directly comparable with other national ratings in the same country. There is a certain correlation between national and global ratings but there is not a precise translation between the scales. The implied vulnerability to default of a given national scale rating will vary over time.
- The value of default studies for National Ratings is limited. Due to the relative nature of national scales, a given national scale rating is not intended to represent a fixed amount of default risk over time. As a result, a default study using only National Ratings may not give an accurate picture of the historical relationship between ratings and default risk. Users should exercise caution in making inferences relating to the relative vulnerability to default of national scale ratings using the historical default experience with International Ratings and mapping tables to link the National and International ratings. As with ratings on any scale, the future will not necessarily follow the past.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings

F1(xxx) Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency's National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the

lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a “+” is added to the assigned rating.

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

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

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

C(xxx) Indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

RD(xxx): Restricted default

Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D(xxx) Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO international country code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” 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(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’, or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx).’

LONG-TERM RATINGS

S & P Global Ratings Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S & P Global Ratings analysis of the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation and the promise we impute; and
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors’ rights.

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

Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

AAA

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

AA

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

A

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

BBB

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

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C

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

BB

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

B

An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC

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

CC

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

C

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

D

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

Plus (+) or minus (-)

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

See active and inactive qualifiers following S & P Global Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings beginning on pages A-2 and A-3.

Moody's Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Long-Term Obligation Ratings

Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. 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 Long-Term Rating Definitions:

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 considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa

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

Ba

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

B

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

Caa

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

Ca

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

C

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

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

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

Fitch's National Long-Term Credit Ratings

AAA(xxx) ‘AAA’ National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency 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(xxx) ‘AA’ National Ratings denote expectations of 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(xxx) ‘A’ National Ratings denote expectations of low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BBB(xxx) ‘BBB’ National Ratings denote a moderate default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

BB(xxx) ‘BB’ National Ratings denote an elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

B(xxx) ‘B’ National Ratings denote a significantly elevated default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

CCC(xxx) ‘CCC’ National Ratings denote very high default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

CC(xxx) ‘CC’ National Ratings denote default risk is among the highest relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country or monetary union.

C(xxx) 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:

- a. the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- b. the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation;
- c. the formal announcement by the issuer or their agent of a distressed debt exchange; and
- d. 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(xxx): Restricted default.

‘RD’ ratings indicated that an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased business. This would include:

- a. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- b. 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;
- c. 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
- d. execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D(xxx) ‘D’ National Ratings denote an issuer or instrument that is currently in default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO International Country Code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

“+” 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(xxx)’ Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below ‘CCC(xxx)’, or to Short-Term National Ratings other than ‘F1(xxx).’

MUNICIPAL NOTE RATINGS

S & P Global Ratings Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings Definitions

An S & P Global Ratings U.S. municipal note rating reflects S & P Global Ratings’ opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S & P Global Ratings analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

SP-1

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.

SP-2

Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3

Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

D

‘D’ is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions

See active and inactive qualifiers following S & P Global Ratings Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings beginning on page A-2.

Moody’s US Municipal Short-Term Debt And Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

We use the global short-term Prime rating scale for commercial paper issued by US 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 we use one of two other short-term rating scales, the Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) and Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scales discussed below.

We use the MIG scale for US municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, we use 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.

Standard Linkage Between the Long-Term and MIG Short-Term Rating Scale

The following table indicates the municipal long-term ratings consistent with different MIG short-term ratings.

LONG-TERM RATING	EQUIVALENT SHORT-TERM MIG SCALE RATING
Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3 A1 A2 A3	MIG 1
Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	MIG 2
Ba1, Ba2, Ba3 B1, B2, B3, Caa1, Caa2, Caa3 Ca, C	MIG 3
	SG

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 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. Please see our methodology that discusses demand obligations with conditional liquidity support.

We typically assign the VMIG short-term demand obligation rating 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.

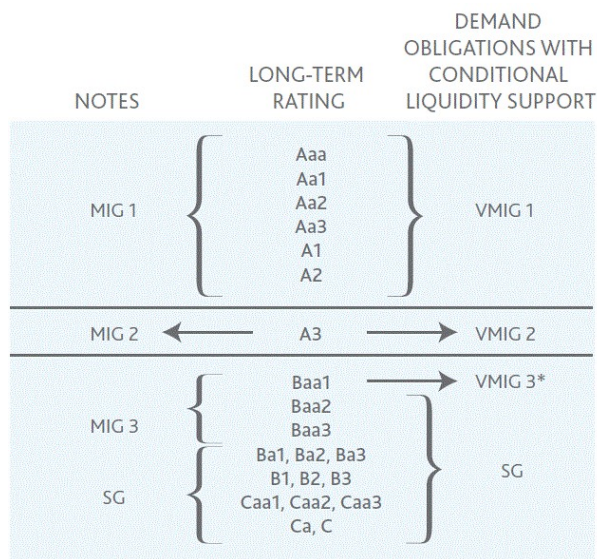
SG

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 investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

* For VRDBs supported with conditional liquidity support, short-term ratings transition down at higher long-term ratings to reflect the risk of termination of liquidity support as a result of a downgrade below investment grade.

VMIG ratings of VRDBs with unconditional liquidity support reflect the short-term debt rating (or counterparty assessment) of the liquidity support provider with VMIG 1 corresponding to P-1, VMIG 2 to P-2, VMIG 3 to P-3 and SG to not prime.

US MUNICIPAL SHORT-TERM VS. LONG-TERM RATINGS



*For SBPA-backed VRDBs, The rating transitions are higher to allow for distance to downgrade to below investment grade due to the presence of automatic termination events in the SBPAs.

Reviewed October 21, 2020