

Prospectus

March 28, 2025



Tortoise Essential Energy Fund (formerly Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund)

NYSE: TPZ

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FUND SUMMARY	1
ADDITIONAL FUND INFORMATION	10
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT	23
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	27
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES	28
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	33
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	34

FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objectives

Tortoise Essential Energy Fund (formerly Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund), a series of Tortoise Capital Series Trust (the “Fund”), seeks to provide a high level of current income to shareholders, with a secondary objective of capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

Shareholder Fees	None
(fees paid directly from your investment)	
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees.	0.85%
Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees.	—
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	—
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.85%

(1) Because the Fund is new, “Other Expenses” are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that Fund’s operating expenses remain the same.

Although your costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years
\$87	\$271

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly offered, portfolio turnover information is not available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a non-diversified series of Tortoise Capital Series Trust and is regulated as an “investment company” under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of an index. The Fund’s primary investment objective to provide a high level of current income to shareholders and secondary investment objective of capital appreciation are non-fundamental.

The Fund seeks to invest in equity and fixed income securities primarily in power and energy infrastructure companies that provide stable and defensive characteristics throughout economic cycles. Such companies provide consistent dividends and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets (including assets obtained through borrowings for investment purposes) in essential energy assets. Essential energy assets are issuers that derive more than 50% of their revenue from power or energy infrastructure operations. Power infrastructure companies use long-lived assets to provide electric power generation (including nuclear and renewable energy), transmission and distribution. Energy infrastructure companies are engaged in the production or delivery of energy-related goods or services and include (i) companies that use a network of pipeline assets to transport, store, gather and/or process crude oil, refined petroleum products (including biodiesel and ethanol), natural gas or natural gas liquids and other low carbon fuels, (ii) companies that store, transport, distribute or treat water, waste management, electric and heating systems and (iii) companies in the renewable and clean energy sectors such as those that produce or deliver solar, wind, hydro or geo-thermal related products or services.

We seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing in a wide range of securities that generate income, including both dividend-paying equity securities and fixed income securities. Up to 25% of these securities may be securities issued by master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). Securities that generate income in which we may invest include the following types of securities:

- *Power and Energy Infrastructure Equity Securities.* We may invest in a wide range of equity securities issued by power and energy infrastructure companies that are expected to pay dividends on a current basis. We expect that such equity investments will primarily include common stock and MLP common units. Our investment in MLP Securities is limited to 25% of total assets. The following is a more detailed description of each such security.
- *Power and Energy Infrastructure Fixed Income Securities.* We will invest a maximum of 50% of our assets in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments, which are expected to provide a high level of current income. Our investments in securities that generate income may have fixed or variable principal payments and various interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, floating rate, adjustable rate and payment in kind features. Our investments may have extended or no maturities. Securities that generate income also may be subject to call features and redemption provisions. We may invest in securities of any credit quality that generate income, including up to 25% of our total assets in fixed income securities rated non-investment grade (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”), that are considered speculative as to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Covered Call Options Strategy. We also seek to provide current income from gains earned through an option strategy. We currently intend to write (sell) call options on selected equity securities in our portfolio and to only write call options on securities we hold in our portfolio (“covered calls”). The notional amount of such calls is expected to be less than approximately 20% of the total value of our portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on our Adviser’s assessment of market conditions. Under current market conditions, we presently intend to write covered calls that are generally one to three month terms and generally range from 5% to 15% out of the money, although this may vary from time to time. We currently intend to focus our covered call strategy on other energy

infrastructure companies that our Adviser believes are integral links in the energy infrastructure value chain for pipeline companies, although we may write options on other securities in our portfolio in certain market environments.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). The Fund may invest in both equity and fixed-income securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in non-investment grade rated fixed income securities. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A, all of which may be illiquid securities. These investment restrictions described above apply at the time of purchase, and the Fund will not be required to reduce a position due solely to market value fluctuations.

Principal Risks

Risk is inherent in all investing, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

General Business Risk. We are subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any business, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objectives and that the value of an investment in our securities could decline substantially and cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

General Securities Risk. We invest in securities that may be subject to certain risks, including: (1) issuer risk, (2) credit risk, (3) interest rate risk, (4) reinvestment risk, (5) call or prepayment risk, (6) valuation risk, and (7) duration and maturity risk.

Capital Markets Risk. Global financial markets and economic conditions have been, and may continue to be, volatile due to a variety of factors, including significant write-offs in the financial services sector. Concerns about the general stability of financial markets and specifically the solvency of lending counterparties, may impact the cost of raising capital from the credit markets through increased interest rates, tighter lending standards, difficulties in refinancing debt on existing terms or at all and reduced, or in some cases ceasing to provide, funding to borrowers. In addition, lending counterparties under existing revolving credit facilities and other debt instruments may be unwilling or unable to meet their funding obligations. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, companies may not be able to meet obligations as they come due.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities of entities that operate in the power and energy infrastructure sectors can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations about changes in interest rates, investor sentiment towards such entities, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributions). Prices of equity securities of individual entities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company or partnership, including earnings power and coverage ratios. In addition, by writing covered call options, capital appreciation potential will be limited on a portion of our investment portfolio.

MLP Risk. An investment in MLP securities involves some risks that differ from the risks involved in an investment in the common stock of a corporation, including risks relating to the ownership structure of MLPs, the risk that MLPs might lose their partnership status for tax purposes and the risk that MLPs will not make distributions to holders (including us) at anticipated levels or with the

expected tax character. In addition, if an MLP in which the Fund invests amends its partnership tax return or an IRS audit results in a change to the tax return, shareholders may receive a corrected Form 1099 from the Fund, which could, in turn, require shareholders to amend their own federal, state or local tax returns and could result in shareholders having an additional tax liability.

Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. We may invest a portion of our assets in fixed income securities rated “investment grade” by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”) or judged by our investment adviser, Tortoise Capital Advisors, L.L.C. (the “Adviser”), to be of comparable credit quality. Although we do not intend to do so, we may invest up to 100% in such securities. Investment grade fixed income securities are rated Baa3 or higher by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), or BBB- or higher by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”). Despite being considered to be subject to fewer risks than non-investment grade fixed income securities, commonly referred to as “junk bonds,” investment grade fixed income securities are, in fact, subject to risks, including volatility, credit risk and risk of default, sensitivity to general economic or industry conditions, potential lack of resale opportunities (illiquidity), and additional expenses to seek recovery from issuers who default.

Non-investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. Non-investment grade securities are rated Ba1 or lower by Moody’s, BB+ or lower by S&P or BB or lower by Fitch or, if unrated, are determined by our Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Non-investment grade securities, also sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” generally pay a premium above the yields of U.S. government securities or fixed income securities of investment grade issuers because they are subject to greater risks than these securities. These risks, which reflect their speculative character, include the following: greater volatility; greater credit risk and risk of default; potentially greater sensitivity to general economic or industry conditions; potential lack of attractive resale opportunities (illiquidity); and additional expenses to seek recovery from issuers who default.

Concentration Risk. The Fund’s strategy of concentrating its assets in the group of industries comprising the power and energy infrastructure sectors means that the performance of the Fund will be closely tied to the performance of these particular market sectors. Therefore, a downturn in the power and energy infrastructure sectors would have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment company that does not concentrate in these sectors. Specific risks of investing in the power and energy infrastructure sectors include the following: (1) interest rate risk, (2) credit rating downgrade risk, (3) terrorism and natural disasters risk, (4) climate change regulation risk, (5) operating risk, (6) power infrastructure company risk, and (7) energy infrastructure company risk. The Fund’s concentrations in these investments may present more risk than if we were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy.

Power Infrastructure Company Risk. Companies operating in the power infrastructure sector also are subject to additional risks, including: (1) regulatory risk, (2) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission risk, (3) environmental risk and (4) competition risk. To the extent that any of these risks materialize for a company whose securities are in our portfolio, the value of these securities could decline and our net asset value and share price could be adversely affected.

Energy Infrastructure Company Risk. Companies operating in the energy infrastructure sector also are subject to additional risks, including: (1) pipeline company risk, (2) gathering and processing company risk, (3) propane company risk, (4) supply and demand risk, (5) price volatility risk, (6) competition risk, and (7) regulatory risk. To the extent that any of these risks materialize for a company whose securities are in our portfolio, the value of these securities could decline and our net asset value and share price would be adversely affected.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers may involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers, including different accounting, auditing and financial standards, less government supervision and regulation, additional tax withholding and taxes, difficulty enforcing rights in foreign countries, less publicly available information, difficulty effecting transactions, higher expenses, and exchange rate risk.

Restricted Securities Risk. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) are less liquid than freely tradable securities because of statutory and contractual restrictions on resale. This lack of liquidity creates special risks for us.

Rule 144A Securities Risk. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”), for the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A-eligible securities held by us, however, could affect adversely the marketability of certain Rule 144A securities, and we might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. In addition, if for any reason we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the fair value at which we previously recorded these investments.

Tax Risk. We intend to elect to be treated, and intend to qualify each year, as a “regulated investment company” (a “RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). If for any taxable year we fail to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of our taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to our shareholders) and our income available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced.

Valuation Risk. The fair value of certain of our investments may not be readily determinable. The fair value of these securities will be determined pursuant to methodologies established by our Board of Trustees. Our determination of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities had existed.

Liquidity Risk. Certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies that have larger market capitalizations. Investments in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may be difficult to dispose of when we believe it is desirable to do so, may restrict our ability to take advantage of other opportunities, and may be more difficult to value.

Non-Diversification Risk. We are registered as a non-diversified, open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, there are no regulatory limits under the 1940 Act on the number or size of securities that we hold, and we may invest more assets in fewer issuers compared to a diversified fund. However, in order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, we must meet certain diversification requirements.

Covered Call Risk. We cannot guarantee that our covered call option strategy will be effective. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities. For example, the significant differences between the securities and options markets could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets. The use of options also may require us to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment, or may cause us to hold a security we might otherwise sell.

Competition Risk. There are a number of alternatives to us as vehicles for investment in a portfolio of companies operating primarily in the power and energy infrastructure sectors, including publicly traded investment companies, structured notes, private funds, open-end funds and indexed products. These competitive conditions may adversely impact our ability to meet our investment objectives.

Performance Risk. We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, the 1940 Act and restrictions and provisions in credit facilities and fixed income securities may limit our ability to make distributions.

Legal and Regulatory Change Risk. The regulatory environment for open-end companies is evolving, and changes in the regulation of open-end companies may adversely affect the value of our investments or our ability to pursue our trading strategy. The effect of any future regulatory change on us could be substantial and adverse.

Management Risk. Our ability to achieve our investment objective is directly related to our Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in our common shares may vary with the effectiveness of the research and analysis conducted by our Adviser and their ability to identify and take advantage of attractive investment opportunities. If the investment strategies of our Adviser do not produce the expected results, the value of your investment could be diminished or even lost entirely, and we could underperform the market or other funds with similar investment objectives.

Cybersecurity Risk. Investment advisers, including the Adviser, must rely in part on digital and network technologies (collectively "cyber networks") to conduct their businesses. Such cyber networks might in some circumstances be at risk of cyberattacks that could potentially seek unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes such as misappropriating sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber incidents could potentially occur, and might in some circumstances result in unauthorized access to sensitive information about the Adviser or its clients.

Pandemic and Epidemic Risk. Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. These disruptions could prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact its ability to achieve its investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

ETF-Related Risk

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. However, participants are not obligated to make a market in the Fund's shares or submit purchase and redemption orders for Creation Units.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund intends to effect creations and redemptions for a combination of cash and in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. A sale of portfolio securities may result in capital gains or losses and may also result in higher brokerage costs.

Market Maker Risk. The Fund faces numerous market risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in Fund shares on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Share Price Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, bid-ask spreads, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares of the Fund may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to net asset value ("NAV"). Due to the bid-ask spread, or if the Fund's shares are otherwise trading at a premium or discount to NAV, investors may receive more or less than NAV when buying or selling their shares on an exchange.

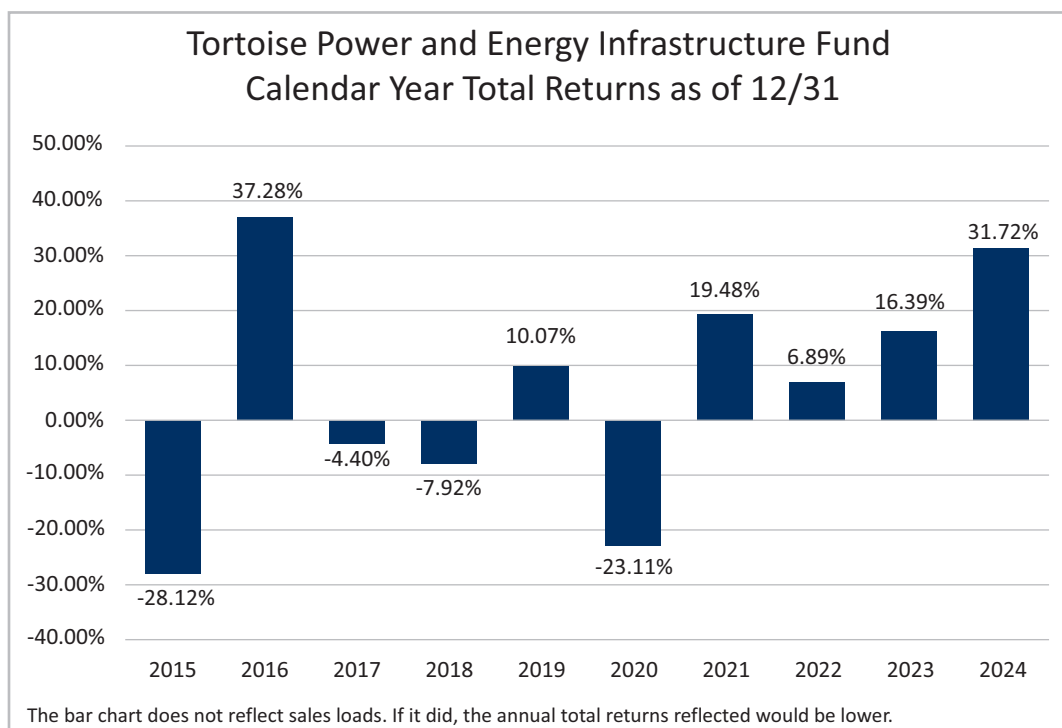
Performance History

On December 5, 2024, the stockholders of Tortoise Pipeline & Energy Fund, Inc., Tortoise Energy Independence Fund, Inc. and Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc., each a Maryland corporation that is registered as a closed-end management investment company (the "Target Funds"), approved an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Plan") by and between the Target Funds, and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, pursuant to which each Target Fund would be merged with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund (the "Mergers"). As a result of the Mergers, the Fund has assumed the performance history of Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("TPZ" or the "Predecessor Fund").

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Predecessor Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Predecessor Fund's annual total returns from year to year. Following the bar chart is the Predecessor Fund's highest and lowest quarterly returns during the periods shown in the bar chart. The table illustrates how the Predecessor Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year, 5-year and 10-year periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) will not necessarily continue in the future. In addition, because the Predecessor Fund and the Fund have certain differences, including investment policies and practices and that the Predecessor Fund was a closed-end fund that utilized leverage while the Fund is an exchange-traded fund that does not utilize leverage, the Predecessor Fund's past performance is not indicative of how the Fund will, or is expected to, perform in the future.

Updated information on the Fund's results can be obtained by visiting www.tortoiseadvisors.com or by calling toll-free at 844-874-6339.

TPZ Calendar Year Total Returns as of 12/31



During the periods shown in the chart above:

Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
38.38% June 30, 2020	-51.94% March 31, 2020

**Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods
Ended December 31, 2024**

	1 Year	5 Years	10 years
TPZ Performance			
Return Before Taxes (based on net asset value ("NAV"))	31.72%	8.53%	3.71%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	31.22%	7.49%	1.89%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	18.96%	6.17%	1.99%
Index Performance			
S&P 500 Energy Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	5.72%	12.12%	4.90%
S&P 500 Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.02%	14.53%	13.10%

After-tax returns in the above table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Adviser

Tortoise Capital Advisors, L.L.C. (the “Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers

The investment management of the Fund’s portfolio is the responsibility of the Adviser’s investment committee. The investment committee’s members are Brian A. Kessens, James R. Mick, Matthew G.P. Sallee, and Robert J. Thummel, Jr., all of whom share responsibility for such investment management and have each served as portfolio manager to the Fund since its inception in 2024.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue (or redeem) shares to certain institutional investors (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in blocks of shares known as “Creation Units.” ETF Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in-kind securities and/or cash constituting a substantial replication, or a representation, of the securities included in the relevant benchmark index. The Fund intends to effect redemptions for a combination of cash and in-kind securities. Individual shares may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through a broker-dealer. You can purchase and sell individual shares of the Fund throughout the trading day like any publicly traded security. The Fund’s shares are listed on the Exchange. The price of the Fund’s shares is based on market price, and because exchange-traded fund shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, the Fund’s shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Fund’s shares are not redeemable securities.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for shares of the Fund (ask) when buying or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at <https://tortoiseadvisors.com/>.

Tax Information

Distributions made by the Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Any withdrawals made from such tax-advantaged arrangement generally will be taxable to you as ordinary income.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s Web site for more information.

ADDITIONAL FUND INFORMATION

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective to provide a high level of current income to shareholders and secondary investment objective of capital appreciation are non-fundamental and may be changed without approval by the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Investment limitations identified as fundamental may not be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting securities (which for this purpose and under the 1940 Act, means the lesser of (1) 67% of the voting shares represented at a meeting at which more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares are represented or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares). There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Additional Information About the Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of the Fund's principal investment strategies in the Fund Summary sections titled "Principal Investment Strategies" above.

The Fund invests primarily in power and energy infrastructure companies. The Fund seeks to invest in equity and fixed income securities primarily in power and energy infrastructure companies that provide stable and defensive characteristics throughout economic cycles. Such companies provide consistent dividends and stable earnings regardless of the state of the overall stock market.

The Fund's investment approach emphasizes current income, low volatility, and minimization of downside risk by selecting stocks with lower price fluctuations over the long term in order to mitigate losses in down markets. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets (including assets obtained through borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of power and energy infrastructure companies. Power and energy infrastructure companies are those that derive more than 50% of their revenue from power or energy infrastructure operations. Power infrastructure companies use long-lived assets to provide electric power generation (including nuclear and renewable energy), transmission and distribution. Energy infrastructure companies are engaged in the production or delivery of energy-related goods or services and include (i) companies that use a network of pipeline assets to transport, store, gather and/or process crude oil, refined petroleum products (including biodiesel and ethanol), natural gas or natural gas liquids and other low carbon fuels, (ii) companies that store, transport, distribute or treat water, waste management, electric and heating systems and (iii) companies in the renewable and clean energy sectors such as those that produce or deliver solar, wind, hydro or geo-thermal related products or services. As a result of the Fund's 80% policy, the Fund will concentrate in securities of power and infrastructure companies, meaning that the performance of the Fund will be closely tied to the performance of these particular market sectors. The Fund's concentrations in these investments may present more risk than if we were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest a maximum of 50% of its total assets in fixed income securities. The remaining assets of the Fund will be invested primarily in dividend-paying equity securities, including common units of MLPs and common stocks.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). An issuer of a security will be considered to be a non-U.S. issuer if it is organized under the laws of, or maintains its principal place of business in, a country other

than the United States. Subject to the foregoing limitation, the Fund may invest in both equity and fixed-income securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in non-investment grade rated fixed income securities. The Fund will not invest more than 15% of its total assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A, all of which may be illiquid securities. The Fund will not engage in short sales. These investment restrictions described above apply at the time of purchase, and the Fund will not be required to reduce a position due solely to market value fluctuations.

The Fund's Board of Trustees may change its non-fundamental investment policies without shareholder approval and will provide notice to shareholders of material changes in such policies (including notice through shareholder reports). Any change in the policy of investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of the Fund's total assets in securities of power and energy infrastructure companies requires at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. Unless otherwise stated, the investment restrictions described above apply at the time of purchase, and the Fund will not be required to reduce a position due solely to market value fluctuations.

In addition, to comply with federal tax requirements for qualification as a RIC, the Fund's investments will be limited so that at the close of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of its total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited for purposes of such calculation, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of its total assets and not more than 10% outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs), the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same business or similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (which generally includes MLPs). These tax-related limitations may be changed by the Board of Trustees to the extent appropriate in light of changes to applicable tax requirements.

Although inconsistent with its investment objectives, under adverse market or economic conditions or pending investment of offering or leverage proceeds, the Fund may invest 100% of its total assets in cash, cash equivalents, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its instrumentalities or agencies, short-term money market instruments, short-term fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper or other liquid fixed income securities. The yield on these securities may be lower than the returns on the securities in which the Fund will otherwise invest or yields on lower-rated, fixed income securities. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities on a temporary basis or for defensive purposes, it may not achieve its investment objectives.

We seek to achieve our investment objectives by investing in a wide range of securities that generate income, including both dividend-paying equity securities and fixed income securities. Up to 25% of these securities may be securities issued by MLPs. Securities that generate income in which we may invest include the following types of securities:

Power and Energy Infrastructure Equity Securities. We may invest in a wide range of equity securities issued by power and energy infrastructure companies that are expected to pay dividends on a current basis.

We expect that such equity investments will primarily include common stock and MLP common units. Our investment in MLP securities is limited to 25% of total assets. However, such equity investments may also include limited partner interests, limited liability company interests, general partner interests, convertible securities, preferred equity, warrants and depository receipts of companies that are organized as corporations, limited partnerships, or limited liability companies.

Equity investments generally represent an equity ownership interest in an issuer. An adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of a particular equity investment we hold. Also, prices of equity investments are sensitive to general movements in the stock market and a drop in the stock market may depress the price of equity investments we own. Equity investment prices fluctuate for several reasons, including changes in investors' perceptions of the financial condition of an issuer or rising interest rates, which increases borrowing costs and the costs of capital.

The following is a more detailed description of each such security.

- Common Stock. Common stock represents an ownership interest in the profits and losses of a corporation, after payment of amounts owed to bondholders, other debt holders and holders of preferred stock. Holders of common stock generally have voting rights, but we do not expect to have voting control in any of the companies in which we invest. The common stock in which we invest will generally be traded on a national securities exchange.
- MLP Common Units. MLP common units represent a limited partner interest in a limited partnership that entitles the holder to an equity ownership share of the company's success through distributions and/or capital appreciation. In the event of liquidation, MLP common unitholders have first rights to the partnership's remaining assets after bondholders, other debt holders and preferred unitholders have been paid in full. MLPs are typically managed by a general partner, and holders of MLP common units generally do not have the right to vote upon the election of directors of the general partner. MLP common units trade on a national securities exchange or over the counter.

Power and Energy Infrastructure Fixed Income Securities. We will invest a maximum of 50% of our assets in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debentures, or other debt instruments, which are expected to provide a high level of current income. Our investments in securities that generate income may have fixed or variable principal payments and various interest rate and dividend payment and reset terms, including fixed rate, floating rate, adjustable rate and payment in kind features. Our investments may have extended or no maturities. Securities that generate income also may be subject to call features and redemption provisions. We may invest in securities of any credit quality that generate income, including up to 25% of our total assets in fixed income securities rated non-investment grade (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"), that are considered speculative as to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

These securities may be senior or junior positions in the capital structure of a borrower, may be secured (with specific collateral or have a claim on the assets and/or stock of the borrower that is senior to that held by subordinated debt holders and stockholders of the borrower) or unsecured, and may be used to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases or internal growth of the borrower. These loans may have fixed rates of interest or variable rates of interest that are reset either daily, monthly, quarterly or semi-annually by reference to a base lending rate, plus a premium. The base lending rate may be the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, the prime rate offered by one or more major U.S. banks or some other base rate varying over time. Certain of the bonds in which we may invest may have an extended or no maturity or may be zero coupon bonds. We may invest in fixed income securities that are not rated or securities that are non-investment grade. Certain of these securities may be securities issued by MLPs.

- Investment Grade Securities. We may invest in a wide variety of income-generating securities that are rated or determined by our Adviser to be investment grade quality and that are issued by corporations and other non-governmental entities and issuers. Investment grade quality securities are those that, at the time of investment, are either

rated by one of the NRSROs that rate such securities within the four highest letter grades (including BBB- or higher by S&P or Fitch or Baa3 or higher by Moody's), or if unrated are determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to the securities in which the Fund may otherwise invest.

Investment grade securities may include securities that, at the time of investment, are rated non-investment grade by S&P, Moody's or Fitch, so long as at least one NRSRO rates such securities within the four highest grades (such securities are commonly referred to as split-rated securities). Investment grade securities that generate income are subject to market and credit risk. Investment grade securities that generate income have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates and varying degrees of credit quality. The values of investment grade income-generating securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of an issuer.

- **Non-investment Grade Securities.** We may invest up to 25% of our total assets in fixed income securities rated non-investment grade securities by NRSROs or unrated of comparable quality. Non-investment grade securities are rated below Ba1 or lower by Moody's, BB+ or lower by S&P, BB or lower by Fitch, or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch represent their opinions as to the quality of the obligations which they undertake to rate. Ratings are relative and subjective and, although ratings may be useful in evaluating the safety of interest and principal payments, they do not evaluate the market value risk of such obligations. Although these ratings may be an initial criterion for selection of portfolio investments, the Adviser also will independently evaluate these securities and the ability of the issuers of such securities to pay interest and principal.

Securities rated non-investment grade are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" or "high-yield bonds." The credit quality of most non-investment grade securities reflects a greater-than-average possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer, or in general economic conditions, or both, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. The inability (or perceived inability) of issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal would likely make the values of non-investment grade securities held by us more volatile and could limit our ability to sell such securities at favorable prices. In the absence of a liquid trading market for non-investment grade securities, we may have difficulties determining the fair market value of such investments. To the extent we invest in unrated securities, our ability to achieve our investment objectives will be more dependent on our Adviser's credit analysis than would be the case when we invest in rated securities.

Because the risk of default is higher for non-investment grade securities than for investment grade securities, our Adviser's research and credit analysis is an especially important part of managing securities of this type. Our Adviser will attempt to identify those issuers of non-investment grade securities whose financial condition our Adviser believes is adequate to meet future obligations or has improved or is expected to improve in the future. Our Adviser's analysis will focus on relative values based on such factors as interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, earnings prospects, and the experience and managerial strength of the issuer.

Restricted Securities. We may invest up to 15% of our total assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, all of which may be illiquid securities. Restricted securities (including restricted securities that are eligible for resale under Rule 144A) are less liquid than freely tradable securities because of statutory and/or contractual restrictions

on resale. Such securities are not freely tradeable in the open market. This lack of liquidity creates special risks for us. However, we could sell such securities in private transactions with a limited number of purchasers or in public offerings under the 1933 Act if we have registration rights for the resale of such securities. Certain restricted securities generally become freely tradable upon the passage of time and satisfaction of other applicable conditions.

Restricted securities generally can be sold in private transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1933 Act, or in a registered public offering. To enable us to sell our holdings of a restricted security not registered under the 1933 Act, we may have to cause those securities to be registered. When we must arrange registration because we wish to sell the security, a considerable period may elapse between the time the decision is made to sell the security and the time the security is registered so that we can sell it. We would bear the risks of any downward price fluctuation during that period.

In recent years, a large institutional market has developed for certain securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, including private placements, repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities and corporate bonds and notes. These instruments are often restricted securities because the securities are either themselves exempt from registration or were sold in transactions not requiring registration, such as Rule 144A transactions. Institutional investors generally may not seek to sell these instruments to the general public, but instead will often depend on an institutional market in which such unregistered securities can be resold or on an issuer's ability to honor a demand for repayment. Therefore, the fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or certain institutions is not dispositive of the liquidity of such investments.

We may also invest in securities that may not be restricted but are thinly traded. Although securities of certain MLPs trade on the Exchange, the NASDAQ National Market or other securities exchanges or markets, such securities may have a lower trading volume less than those of larger companies due to their relatively smaller capitalizations. Such securities may be difficult to dispose of at a favorable price during times when we believe it is desirable to do so. Investment of capital in thinly traded securities may restrict our ability to take advantage of market opportunities. The risks associated with thinly traded securities may be particularly acute in situations in which our operations require cash and could result in us borrowing to meet our short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of thinly traded securities.

Rule 144A Securities. We may purchase Rule 144A securities, which are securities generally traded on a secondary market accessible to certain qualified institutional buyers. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. There is no limit to our investment in Rule 144A securities and Rule 144A securities will not be counted towards our 15% limitation on investing in restricted securities.

Institutional markets for securities that exist or may develop as a result of Rule 144A may provide both readily ascertainable fair values for those Rule 144A securities as well as the ability to liquidate investments in those securities. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A-eligible securities held by us, however, could affect adversely the marketability of certain Rule 144A securities, and we might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. To the extent that liquid Rule 144A securities that the Fund holds become illiquid, due to the lack of sufficient qualified institutional buyers or market or other conditions, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid assets would increase.

Non-U.S. Securities. We may invest up to 10% of our total assets in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers). These securities may be issued by companies organized and/or having securities traded on an exchange outside the U.S. or may be securities of U.S. companies that are denominated in the currency of a different country.

Temporary Investments and Defensive Investments. Pending investment of the proceeds of any offering or leverage proceeds, we expect to invest substantially all of the net offering proceeds in cash, cash equivalents, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its instrumentalities or agencies, short-term money market instruments, short-term fixed income securities, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations, commercial paper or other liquid fixed income securities. We may also invest in these instruments on a temporary basis to meet working capital needs, including, but not limited to, holding a reserve pending payment of distributions or facilitating the payment of expenses and settlement of trades.

In addition, and although inconsistent with our investment objectives, under adverse market or economic conditions, we may invest 100% of our total assets in these securities. The yield on these securities may be lower than the returns on the securities in which we will otherwise invest or yields on lower-rated, fixed-income securities. To the extent we invest in these securities on a temporary basis or for defensive purposes, we may not achieve our investment objectives.

Covered Call Options Strategy. We also seek to provide current income from gains earned through an option strategy. We currently intend to write (sell) call options on selected equity securities in our portfolio and to only write call options on securities we hold in our portfolio ("covered calls"). The notional amount of such calls is expected to be less than approximately 20% of the total value of our portfolio, although this percentage may vary depending on the cash flow requirements of the portfolio and on our Adviser's assessment of market conditions. Under current market conditions, we presently intend to write covered calls that are generally one to three month terms and generally range from 5% to 15% out of the money, although this may vary from time to time. We currently intend to focus our covered call strategy on other energy infrastructure companies that our Adviser believes are integral links in the energy infrastructure value chain for pipeline companies, although we may write options on other securities in our portfolio in certain market environments.

A call option on a security is a contract that gives the holder of such call option the right to buy the security underlying the call option from the writer of such call option at a specified price (exercise price) at any time during the term of the option. At the time the call option is sold, the writer of a call option receives a premium from the buyer of such call option.

If we write a call option on a security or basket of securities, we have the obligation upon exercise of such call option to deliver the underlying security or securities upon payment of the exercise price. As the writer of such call options, in effect, during the term of the option, in exchange for the premium received by us, we sell the potential appreciation above the exercise price in the value of securities covered by the options. Therefore, we forego part of the potential appreciation for part of our equity portfolio in exchange for the call premium received, but retain the risk of potential decline in those securities below the price which is equal to the excess of the exercise price of the call option over the premium per share received on the call option.

If we write a call option, we may terminate our obligation by effecting a closing purchase transaction. This is accomplished by purchasing a call option with the same terms as the option previously written. However, once we have been assigned an exercise notice, we will be unable to effect a closing purchase transaction. There can be no assurance that a closing purchase transaction can be effected when we so desire.

Other principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price and price volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date of the option. Gains and losses on investments in options depend, in part, on the ability of our Adviser to predict correctly the effect of these factors.

When we write a call option, an amount equal to the premium received by us will be recorded as a liability and will be subsequently adjusted to the current fair value of the option written. Premiums received from writing options that expire unexercised are treated by us as realized gains from investments on the expiration date. If we repurchase a written call option prior to its exercise, the difference between the premium received and the amount paid to repurchase the option is treated as a realized gain or realized loss. If a call option is exercised, the premium is added to the proceeds from the sale of the underlying security in determining whether we have realized a gain or loss.

Although our Adviser will attempt to take appropriate measures to minimize the risks relating to writing covered call options, there can be no assurance that we will succeed in any option-writing program we undertake.

Additional Principal Risk Information

The following section provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under “Principal Risks” in the Fund’s summary along with additional risk information.

General Business Risk. We are a series of a Maryland statutory trust registered as a non-diversified, open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. We are subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any business, including the risk that we will not achieve our investment objectives and that the value of an investment in our securities could decline substantially and cause you to lose some or all of your investment.

General Securities Risk. We invest in securities that may be subject to certain risks, including: (1) issuer risk, (2) credit risk, (3) interest rate risk, (4) reinvestment risk, (5) call or prepayment risk, (6) valuation risk, and (7) duration and maturity risk.

Capital Markets Risk. Global financial markets and economic conditions have been, and may continue to be, volatile due to a variety of factors, including significant write-offs in the financial services sector. Despite more stabilized economic activity, if the volatility continues, the cost of raising capital in the debt and equity capital markets, and the ability to raise capital, may be impacted. In particular, concerns about the general stability of financial markets and specifically the solvency of lending counterparties, may impact the cost of raising capital from the credit markets through increased interest rates, tighter lending standards, difficulties in refinancing debt on existing terms or at all and reduced, or in some cases ceasing to provide, funding to borrowers. In addition, lending counterparties under existing revolving credit facilities and other debt instruments may be unwilling or unable to meet their funding obligations. As a result of any of the foregoing, the companies in which we invest may be unable to obtain new debt or equity financing on acceptable terms. If funding is not available when needed, or is available only on unfavorable terms, the companies in which we invest may not be able to meet obligations as they come due. Moreover, without adequate funding, midstream energy entities may be unable to execute their growth strategies, complete future acquisitions, take advantage of other business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on their revenues and results of operations.

Equity Securities Risk. Equity securities of entities that operate in the power and energy infrastructure sectors can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations about changes in interest rates, investor sentiment towards

such entities, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributions). Prices of equity securities of individual entities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the company or partnership, including earnings power and coverage ratios. In addition, by writing covered call options, capital appreciation potential will be limited on a portion of our investment portfolio.

MLP Risk. An investment in MLP securities involves some risks that differ from the risks involved in an investment in the common stock of a corporation, including governance risk, tax risk, and cash flow risk. Governance risk involves the risks associated with the ownership structure of MLPs. MLPs are also subject to tax risk, which is the risk that MLPs might lose their partnership status for tax purposes. Cash flow risk is the risk that MLPs will not make distributions to holders (including us) at anticipated levels or that such distributions will not have the expected tax character. As a result, there could be a material reduction in our cash flow and there could be a material decrease in the value of our common shares. In addition, if an MLP in which the Fund invests amends its partnership tax return or an IRS audit results in a change to the tax return, shareholders may receive a corrected Form 1099 from the Fund, which could, in turn, require shareholders to amend their own federal, state or local tax returns and could result in shareholders having an additional tax liability.

Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. We may invest a portion of our assets in fixed income securities rated "investment grade" by NRSROs or judged by our Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Although we do not intend to do so, we may invest up to 100% in such securities. Investment grade fixed income securities are rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's, BBB- or higher by S&P, or BBB- or higher by Fitch. Investment grade fixed income securities generally pay yields above those of otherwise-comparable U.S. government securities because they are subject to greater risks than U.S. government securities, and yields that are below those of non-investment grade fixed income securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds," because they are considered to be subject to fewer risks than non-investment grade fixed income securities. Despite being considered to be subject to fewer risks than junk bonds, investment grade fixed income securities are, in fact, subject to risks, including volatility, credit risk and risk of default, sensitivity to general economic or industry conditions, potential lack of resale opportunities (illiquidity), and additional expenses to seek recovery from issuers who default. We will not invest more than 25% of our total assets in fixed income securities rated noninvestment grade by NRSROs or unrated securities of comparable quality.

Non-investment Grade Fixed Income Securities Risk. Non-investment grade securities are rated Ba1 or lower by Moody's, BB+ or lower by S&P or BB or lower by Fitch or, if unrated, are determined by our Adviser to be of comparable credit quality. Non-investment grade securities, also sometimes referred to as "junk bonds," generally pay a premium above the yields of U.S. government securities or fixed income securities of investment grade issuers because they are subject to greater risks than these securities. These risks, which reflect their speculative character, include the following: greater volatility; greater credit risk and risk of default; potentially greater sensitivity to general economic or industry conditions; potential lack of attractive resale opportunities (illiquidity); and additional expenses to seek recovery from issuers who default.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's strategy of concentrating its assets in the group of industries comprising the power and energy infrastructure sectors means that the performance of the Fund will be closely tied to the performance of these particular market sectors. Therefore, a downturn in the power and energy infrastructure sectors would have a larger impact on the Fund than on an investment company that does not concentrate in these sectors. Specific risks of investing in the power and energy infrastructure sectors include the following: (1) interest rate risk, (2) credit rating downgrade risk, (3) terrorism and natural disasters risk, (4) climate change regulation risk,

(5) operating risk, (6) power infrastructure company risk, and (7) energy infrastructure company risk. The Fund's concentrations in these investments may present more risk than if we were broadly diversified over numerous industries and sectors of the economy. At times, the performance of these investments may lag the performance of other industries or the market as a whole.

Power Infrastructure Company Risk. Companies operating in the power infrastructure sector also are subject to additional risks, including: (1) regulatory risk, (2) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission risk, (3) environmental risk and (4) competition risk. To the extent that any of these risks materialize for a company whose securities are in our portfolio, the value of these securities could decline and our net asset value and share price could be adversely affected.

Energy Infrastructure Company Risk. Companies operating in the energy infrastructure sector also are subject to additional risks, including: (1) pipeline company risk, (2) gathering and processing company risk, (3) propane company risk, (4) supply and demand risk, (5) price volatility risk, (6) competition risk, and (7) regulatory risk. To the extent that any of these risks materialize for a company whose securities are in our portfolio, the value of these securities could decline and our net asset value and share price would be adversely affected.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk. We may invest up to 10% of our total assets in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers (including Canadian issuers) and that otherwise meet our investment objectives. This may include investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers that involve risks not ordinarily associated with investments in securities and instruments of U.S. issuers, including different accounting, auditing and financial standards, less government supervision and regulation, additional tax withholding and taxes, difficulty enforcing rights in foreign countries, less publicly available information, difficulty effecting transactions, higher expenses, and exchange rate risk.

Restricted Securities Risk. We will not invest more than 15% of our total assets in restricted securities that are ineligible for resale under Rule 144A, all of which may be illiquid securities. Restricted securities (including Rule 144A securities) are less liquid than freely tradable securities because of statutory and contractual restrictions on resale. Such securities are, therefore, unlike freely tradable securities, which can be expected to be sold immediately if the market is adequate. This lack of liquidity creates special risks for us.

Rule 144A Securities Risk. We may purchase Rule 144A securities. Rule 144A provides an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for the resale of certain restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund. Securities saleable among qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A will not be counted towards the 15% limitation on restricted securities.

An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing Rule 144A-eligible securities held by us, however, could affect adversely the marketability of certain Rule 144A securities, and we might be unable to dispose of such securities promptly or at reasonable prices. To the extent that liquid Rule 144A securities that the Fund holds become illiquid, due to the lack of sufficient qualified institutional buyers or market or other conditions, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in illiquid assets would increase and the fair value of such investments may become not readily determinable. In addition, if for any reason we are required to liquidate all or a portion of our portfolio quickly, we may realize significantly less than the fair value at which we previously recorded these investments.

Tax Risk. We intend to elect to be treated, and intend to qualify each year, as a RIC under the Code. To maintain our qualification for federal income tax purposes as a RIC under the Code, we must meet certain source-of-income, asset diversification and annual distribution requirements, as discussed in detail under "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations" in the SAI. If for any taxable year we fail to qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded to RICs,

all of our taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to our shareholders) and our income available for distribution to shareholders will be reduced.

Valuation Risk. The fair value of certain of our investments may not be readily determinable. The fair value of these securities will be determined pursuant to methodologies established by our Board of Trustees. While the fair value of securities we acquire through direct placements generally will be based on a discount from quoted market prices, other factors may adversely affect our ability to determine the fair value of such a security. Our determination of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities had existed.

Liquidity Risk. Certain securities may trade less frequently than those of larger companies that have larger market capitalizations. Investments in securities that are less actively traded or over time experience decreased trading volume may be difficult to dispose of when we believe it is desirable to do so, may restrict our ability to take advantage of other opportunities, and may be more difficult to value.

Non-Diversification Risk. We are registered as a non-diversified, open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, there are no regulatory limits under the 1940 Act on the number or size of securities that we hold, and we may invest more assets in fewer issuers compared to a diversified fund. However, in order to qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes, we must meet certain diversification requirements.

Covered Call Risk. We cannot guarantee that our covered call option strategy will be effective. There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities. For example, the significant differences between the securities and options markets could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets. The use of options also may require us to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation we can realize on an investment, or may cause us to hold a security we might otherwise sell. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when we seek to close out an option position. Factors such as supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security in relation to the exercise price of the option, the dividend or distribution yield of the underlying security, the actual or perceived volatility of the underlying security and the time remaining until the expiration date, could impact or cause to vary over time the amount of income we are able to generate through our covered call option strategy. The number of covered call options we can write is limited by the number of shares of the corresponding common stock we hold. Furthermore, our covered call option transactions may be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. If we fail to maintain any required asset coverage ratios in connection with any use by us of leverage, we may be required to redeem or prepay some or all of our leverage instruments. Such redemption or prepayment would likely result in our seeking to terminate early all or a portion of any option transaction. Early termination of an option could result in a termination payment by or to us

Competition Risk. There are a number of alternatives to us as vehicles for investment in a portfolio of companies operating primarily in the power and energy infrastructure sectors, including publicly traded investment companies, structured notes, private funds, open-end funds and indexed products. In addition, tax law changes have increased the ability of RICs or other institutions to invest in MLPs. These competitive conditions may adversely impact our ability to meet our investment objectives, which in turn could adversely impact our ability to make interest or distribution payments on any securities we may issue.

Performance Risk. We may not be able to achieve operating results that will allow us to make distributions at a specific level or to increase the amount of these distributions from time to time. In addition, the 1940 Act and restrictions and provisions in credit facilities and fixed income securities may limit our ability to make distributions. For federal income tax purposes, we are required to distribute substantially all of our net investment income and net capital gain each year, so as to maintain our status as a RIC, reduce our federal income tax liability and to avoid a potential excise tax. If our ability to make distributions on our common shares is limited, such limitations could, under certain circumstances, impair our ability to maintain our qualification for taxation as a RIC, which would have adverse consequences for our shareholders.

Legal and Regulatory Change Risk. The regulatory environment for open-end companies is evolving, and changes in the regulation of open-end companies may adversely affect the value of our investments or our ability to pursue our trading strategy. In addition, the securities markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations. The SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The effect of any future regulatory change on us could be substantial and adverse.

Management Risk. Our ability to achieve our investment objective is directly related to our Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in our common shares may vary with the effectiveness of the research and analysis conducted by our Adviser and their ability to identify and take advantage of attractive investment opportunities. If the investment strategies of our Adviser do not produce the expected results, the value of your investment could be diminished or even lost entirely, and we could underperform the market or other funds with similar investment objectives.

Cybersecurity Risk. Investment advisers, including the Adviser, must rely in part on digital and network technologies (collectively "cyber networks") to conduct their businesses. Such cyber networks might in some circumstances be at risk of cyberattacks that could potentially seek unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes such as misappropriating sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks might potentially be carried out by persons using techniques that could range from efforts to electronically circumvent network security or overwhelm websites to intelligence gathering and social engineering functions aimed at obtaining information necessary to gain access. Nevertheless, cyber incidents could potentially occur, and might in some circumstances result in unauthorized access to sensitive information about the Adviser or its clients.

Pandemic and Epidemic Risk. Widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the United States. These disruptions could prevent the Fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact its ability to achieve its investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Fund.

ETF-Related Risk

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. A limited number of institutions act as authorized participants for the Fund. However, participants are not obligated to make a market in the Fund's shares or submit purchase and redemption orders for Creation Units. To the extent that these institutions exit the business, reduce their role or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders and no other authorized participant steps forward to create or redeem, the Fund's shares may trade at a premium or discount to the Fund's net asset value and possibly face delisting and the bid/ask spread on the Fund's shares may widen.

Cash Transactions Risk. The Fund intends to effect creations and redemptions for a combination of cash and in-kind securities. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in an ETF that effects its creations and redemptions only in-kind. ETFs are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid realized gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. A Fund that effects redemptions for cash may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Any recognized gain on these sales by the Fund will generally cause the Fund to recognize a gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities only in-kind. The Fund intends to distribute these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees. These brokerage fees, which will be higher than if the Fund sold and redeemed its shares entirely in-kind, will be passed on to those purchasing and redeeming Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of the Fund's shares than for ETFs that distribute portfolio securities in-kind.

Market Maker Risk. The Fund faces numerous market risks, including the potential lack of an active market for Fund shares due to a limited number of market makers. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of the Fund's portfolio securities and the Fund's market price. The Fund may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a dramatic change in the spread between the Fund's net asset value and the price at which the Fund's shares are trading on the exchange, which could result in a decrease in value of the Fund's shares. This reduced effectiveness could result in Fund shares trading at a discount to net asset value and in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for Fund shares.

Trading Issues Risk. Trading in Fund shares on the exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the exchange, make trading in shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Fund shares on the exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the exchange's "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. The Fund may have difficulty maintaining its listing on the exchange in the event the Fund's assets are small, the Fund does not have enough shareholders, or if the Fund is unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders.

Share Price Risk. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, bid-ask spreads, the existence of extreme market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for shares of the Fund may result in shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV. Due to the bid-ask spread, or if the Fund's shares are otherwise trading at a premium or discount to NAV, investors may receive more or less than NAV when buying or selling their shares on an exchange.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

The Fund's entire portfolio holdings are publicly disseminated each day the Fund is open for business through the Fund's website and may be made available through financial reporting and news services or any other medium, including publicly available internet web sites. Additional information regarding the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Adviser provides the Fund with investment research and advice and furnishes it with an investment program consistent with its investment objectives and policies, subject to the supervision of its Board of Trustees. The Adviser determines which portfolio securities will be purchased or sold, arranges for the placing of orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, selects brokers or dealers to place those orders, maintains books and records with respect to the Fund's securities transactions and reports to its Board of Trustees on its investments and performance.

The Adviser is located at 5901 College Boulevard, Suite 400, Overland Park, Kansas 66211. The Adviser specializes in energy investing across the energy value chain, including infrastructure and MLPs. The Adviser was formed in October 2002 to provide portfolio management services to institutional and high-net-worth investors seeking professional management of their MLP investments. As of February 28, 2025, the Adviser had approximately \$9.7 billion of client assets under management. The Adviser's Investment Committee is comprised of four individuals.

The Adviser is indirectly controlled by Lovell Minnick Partners LLC ("Lovell Minnick") and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Tortoise Parent Holdco LLC ("Tortoise"). Tortoise holds multiple wholly-owned essential asset and income-oriented SEC-registered investment advisers. An entity formed by Lovell Minnick owned by certain private funds sponsored by Lovell Minnick and a group of institutional co-investors owns a controlling interest in Tortoise. Certain employees in the Tortoise complex, including all of the Adviser's Managing Directors, also own interests in Tortoise.

Portfolio Managers

The investment management of the Fund's portfolio is the responsibility of the Adviser's investment committee. The investment committee's members are Brian A. Kessens, James R. Mick, Matthew G.P. Sallee, and Robert J. Thummel, Jr., all of whom share responsibility for such investment management. It is the policy of the investment committee that any one member can require the Adviser to sell a portfolio company and any one member can veto the committee's decision to invest in a portfolio company.

Brian A. Kessens. Mr. Kessens joined the Adviser in 2008. He has been a senior portfolio manager of the Adviser since February 2019, a Managing Director of the Adviser since January 2015, and a member of the Investment Committee of our Adviser since June 30, 2015. He was a portfolio manager of the Adviser from July 2013 to January 2019. He was a senior investment analyst of the Adviser from June 2012 to July 2013, and an investment analyst from 2008 to June 2012. Previously, from 2004 to 2008, he was a vice president in Citigroup's global energy investment banking practice. Prior to Citigroup, he served from 1997 to 2002 as a field artillery officer in the United States Army. Mr. Kessens earned a Master of Business Administration from Columbia Business School in New York and a Bachelor of Science in economics from the United States Military Academy at West Point. He earned his CFA designation in 2006.

James R. Mick. Mr. Mick joined the Adviser in 2006. He has been a senior portfolio manager of the Adviser since February 2019, a Managing Director of the Adviser since January 2014, and a member of the Investment Committee of our Adviser since June 30, 2015. He was a portfolio manager of the Adviser from July 2013 to January 2019. He was a senior investment analyst of the Adviser from June 2012 to July 2013, an investment analyst from 2011 to June 2012,

and a research analyst from 2006 to 2011. Previously, he was a senior finance specialist at General Electric Insurance Solutions (now Swiss Re) from 2003 to 2006 and a senior auditor at Ernst & Young from 2000 to 2003. Mr. Mick earned Bachelor of Science degrees in business administration and accounting and a Master of Accounting and Information Systems degree from the University of Kansas. He earned his CFA designation in 2010.

Matthew G.P. Sallee. Mr. Sallee joined the Adviser in 2005. He has been a senior portfolio manager of the Adviser since February 2019, a Managing Director of the Adviser since January 2014, and a member of the Investment Committee of our Adviser since June 30, 2015. He was a portfolio manager of the Adviser from July 2013 to January 2019. He was a senior investment analyst of the Adviser from June 2012 to July 2013, an investment analyst from 2009 to June 2012, and a research analyst from 2005 to 2009. Previously, he served for five years (from 2000 to 2005) as a senior financial analyst with Aquila, Inc., where he was responsible for analysis of capital allocation at the firm's communications infrastructure subsidiary, Everest Connections. Mr. Sallee graduated magna cum laude from the University of Missouri with a degree in business administration. He earned his CFA designation in 2009.

Robert J. Thummel, Jr. Mr. Thummel joined the Adviser in 2004. He has been a senior portfolio manager of the Adviser since February 2019, a Managing Director of the Adviser since January 2014, and a member of the Investment Committee of our Adviser since June 30, 2015. He was a portfolio manager of the Adviser from July 2013 to January 2019. He was a senior investment analyst of the Adviser from June 2012 to July 2013, and an investment analyst from 2004 to June 2012. Mr. Thummel was previously the president of Tortoise North American Energy Corporation from 2008 until the fund was merged into the Tortoise Energy Infrastructure Corporation in June 2014. Previously, he was director of finance at KLT Inc., a subsidiary of Great Plains Energy, from 1998 to 2004 and a senior auditor at Ernst & Young from 1995 to 1998. Mr. Thummel earned a Bachelor of Science in accounting from Kansas State University and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Kansas.

Additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund are available in the SAI.

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are expected to be listed on the Exchange, subject to notice of issuance. When you buy or sell shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price. The Fund's shares will trade on the Exchange at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the Fund's shares. A "Business Day" with respect to the Fund is any day on which the Exchange is open for business. The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

NAV per share for the Fund is computed by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of its total assets less total liabilities) by the total number of shares of the Fund outstanding. Expenses and fees, including management and distribution fees, if any, are accrued daily and taken into account for purposes of determining NAV. NAV is determined each Business Day, normally as of the close of regular trading of the Exchange (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., eastern time).

You may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Investors buying or selling shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if the Fund’s shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Fund’s shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

The Fund’s portfolio securities generally are valued at market price. Securities are valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available. The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Trust Board”) has adopted procedures to be followed when the Fund must utilize fair value pricing, including when reliable market quotations are not readily available, when the Fund’s pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Adviser, does not represent the security’s fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Adviser, events have rendered the market value unreliable (see, for example, the discussion of fair value pricing of foreign securities in the paragraph below). The Trust Board reviews, no less frequently than annually, the adequacy of the Fund’s policies and procedures and the effectiveness of their implementation. Valuing securities at fair value may result in a different price being used in the calculation of the Fund’s NAV from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust Board. There can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it sells the security.

In certain circumstances, the Fund may employ fair value pricing to ensure greater accuracy in determining daily NAV. Fair value pricing may be applied to foreign securities held by the Fund upon the occurrence of an event after the close of trading on non-U.S. markets but before the close of trading on the Exchange when the Fund’s NAV is determined. If the event may result in a material adjustment to the price of the Fund’s foreign securities once non-U.S. markets open on the following Business Day (such as, for example, a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market), the Fund may value such foreign securities at fair value, taking into account the effect of such event, in order to calculate the Fund’s NAV.

Other types of portfolio securities that the Fund may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are illiquid or traded infrequently, including “restricted” securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Adviser, the market price is stale; and (3) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended.

Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security will materially differ from the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Fund Shares. The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time as described in the SAI. When considering that no restriction or policy was necessary, the Trust Board evaluated the risks posed by arbitrage and market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Trust Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, shares are issued and redeemed only in large quantities of shares known as Creation Units available only from the Fund directly to a few institutional investors ("Authorized Participants"), and that most trading in the Fund occurs on the exchange at prevailing market prices and does not involve the Fund directly. Given this structure, the Trust Board determined that it is unlikely that trading due to arbitrage opportunities or market timing by shareholders would result in negative impact to the Fund or its shareholders. In addition, frequent trading of shares by Authorized Participants and arbitrageurs is critical to helping the market price remain at or close to NAV.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Distribution and Service Plan of the Fund

The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act pursuant to which payments of up to 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets may be made for the sale and distribution of its shares or for providing or arranging for others to provide shareholder services and for the maintenance of shareholder accounts. The Fund currently does not charge 12b-1 fees and such fees may only be imposed after approval by the Trust Board. If payments are made in the future, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Adviser, out of its own resources and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may pay intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares and related services, including participation in activities that are designed to make intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products. Payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing and related sales support, educational training or support, or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. Payments may also be made to intermediaries for making shares of the Fund available to their customers generally and in investment programs. The Adviser may also reimburse expenses or make payments from its own resources to intermediaries in consideration of services or other activities the Adviser believes may facilitate investment in the Fund.

The possibility of receiving, or the receipt of, the payments described above may provide intermediaries or their salespersons with an incentive to favor sales of shares of the Fund, and other funds whose affiliates make similar compensation available, over other investments that do not make such payments. Investors may wish to take such payment arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendations relating to the Fund and other ETFs.

Fund Service Providers

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

U.S. Bank, National Association acts as the custodian for the Fund.

U.S. Bank, Global Fund Services acts as the administrator, accounting agent and transfer agent for the Fund.

Vedder Price P.C., serves as legal counsel to the Fund.

Additional Information

The Fund may enter into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others, the Fund's investment adviser, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. The Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

General Policies. The Fund expects to pay out monthly dividends based on the Fund's distributable cash flow. Distributable cash flow generally represents dividends and distributions from equity investments, interest from debt securities and net premiums from options, less expenses. Net realized capital gains distributions, if any, will be paid out at least annually.

Due to the tax treatment under current law of cash distributions made by MLPs in which the Fund invests, a portion of the distributions the Fund anticipates making may consist of tax-deferred return of capital. To the extent that distributions exceed the Fund's earnings and profits, distributions are generally not treated as taxable income for the investor. Instead, Fund shareholders will experience a reduction in the basis of their shares, which may increase the capital gain or reduce capital loss realized upon the sale of such shares. Thus, if all or a portion of a distribution payment made by the Fund amounts to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide a written notice to that effect.

Dividends and other distributions on shares are distributed, as described below, on a pro rata basis to shareholders of the Fund. Dividend payments are made through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants to shareholders of record with proceeds received from the Fund.

The Fund may make additional distributions to the extent necessary (i) to distribute its entire annual investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction), plus its net capital gain, if any, and (ii) to avoid imposition of the excise tax imposed by Section 4982 of the Code. Management of the Trust reserves the right to declare special dividends if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the Fund's eligibility for treatment as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

Dividend Reinvestment Service. The Trust will not make the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service available for use by shareholders for reinvestment of their cash proceeds, but certain individual broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by shareholders of the Fund through DTC Participants for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Investors should contact their brokers to ascertain the availability and description of these services. Shareholders should be aware that each broker may require investors to adhere to specific procedures and timetables in order to participate in the dividend reinvestment service and investors should ascertain from their brokers such necessary details. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole shares issued by the Trust of the same Fund at NAV. Distributions reinvested in additional shares of the Fund will be taxable to shareholders to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash.

Tax Consequences

The following discussion is a general summary of material U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable U.S. federal income tax laws as of the date of this prospectus, which tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. federal income, estate, gift, state, local or foreign tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Fund). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the specific tax consequences to them of investing in the Fund, including applicable federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them or the effect of possible changes in tax laws.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax considerations applicable to an investor with a special tax status, such as a financial institution, REIT, insurance company, regulated investment company, individual retirement account, other tax-exempt organization, dealer in securities or currencies, person holding shares of the Fund as part of a hedging, integrated, conversion or straddle transaction or constructive sale, trader in securities that has elected the mark-to-market method of accounting for its securities, U.S. holder (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, investor with “applicable financial statements” within the meaning of section 451(b) of the Code or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes the Fund’s shares are held by U.S. persons and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A U.S. holder is a beneficial owner that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of shares of the Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. holder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of the Fund, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Fund. The IRS could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. The following disclosure may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax adviser.

Fund Status. The Fund intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” (a “RIC”) under the Code. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and distributes to its shareholders at least 90% of the sum of (1) its “investment company taxable income,” as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other items, dividends, taxable interest and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and (2) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, if the Fund retains any investment company taxable income or “net capital gain” (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), it will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate federal income tax rates on the amount retained. The Fund intends to distribute at least annually substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest and net capital gain.

If the Fund fails to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, it will be taxed in the same manner as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income and distributions to the Acquired Fund's shareholders will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income.

Under the Code, the Fund generally will also be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the undistributed portion of its ordinary income and capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to each calendar year. In order to avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (1) 98% of the Fund's ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (2) 98.2% of the Fund's capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31), and (3) certain amounts from previous years to the extent such amounts have not been treated as distributed or been subject to tax under Subchapter M of the Code. The Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal conditions, does not currently expect to be subject to this excise tax.

If the Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, the Fund must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such income it is required to accrue, to qualify as a RIC and avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

Certain of the Fund's investment practices are subject to special and complex federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (1) convert distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income into ordinary income taxed at the higher rate applicable to ordinary income, (2) treat distributions that would otherwise be eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as ineligible for such treatment, (3) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (4) convert long-term capital gain into short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (5) convert an ordinary loss or deduction into a capital loss (the deductibility of which is more limited), (6) cause the Fund to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash, (7) adversely affect the time as to when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (8) adversely alter the characterization of certain complex financial transactions, and (9) produce income that will not be included in the sources of income from which a RIC must derive at least 90% of its gross income each year. While it may not always be successful in doing so, the Fund will seek to avoid or minimize any adverse tax consequences of its investment practices.

Distributions. The Fund's distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates the distributions of the Fund into different categories, including identifying ordinary income distributions and capital gain dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary income tax rate, however, as further discussed below certain ordinary income distributions received from the Fund may be taxed at the capital gains income tax rates. Generally, you will treat all net capital gain dividends (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will be treated, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted basis of the Fund shares and, after such adjusted basis is reduced to zero, generally will constitute capital gain.

To determine your actual tax liability for your net capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, the Fund may make distributions that represent a return of capital for federal income tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you; however, such distributions may reduce your tax basis in your shares, which could result in you having to pay a greater amount of tax in the future when shares are sold, even if you sell the shares at a loss from your original investment. A “return of capital” is a return, in whole or in part, of the funds that you previously invested in the Fund. A return of capital distribution should not be considered part of the Fund’s dividend yield or total return of an investment in Fund shares. The federal income tax status of your distributions from the Fund is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional shares or receive them in cash. The income from the Fund that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales fee, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

Dividends Received Deduction. A corporation that owns shares generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from the Fund because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from RICs. However, certain ordinary income dividends on shares that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund from certain corporations may be reported by the Fund as being eligible for the dividends received deduction provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied by both the Fund and the shareholder.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends may be taxed at a higher maximum stated tax rate. Capital gains may also be subject to the Medicare tax described above.

Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your shares to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from the Fund and sell your shares at a loss after holding them for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax adviser about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a RIC such as the Fund are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Fund itself. The Fund will provide notice to its shareholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend that is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

An additional 3.8% “Medicare tax” is imposed on the net investment income of certain individuals with a modified adjusted gross income of over \$200,000 (\$250,000 in the case of joint filers) and on the undistributed net investment income of certain estates and trusts. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally will include interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, rent, net gain attributable to the disposition of property not held in a trade or business (including net gain from

the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of the Fund) and certain other income, but will be reduced by any deductions properly allocable to such income or net gain. Thus, certain of the Fund's taxable distributions and gains on the sale of Fund shares may be subject to this additional tax.

Sale of Shares. If you sell or redeem your shares, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your shares from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your shares is generally equal to the cost of your shares, generally including brokerage fees, if any. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your shares. An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax adviser about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any net capital gain dividends you received with respect to such shares and any loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of the Fund generally will be disallowed if you acquire other shares of the Fund or other substantially identical shares within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that you dispose of the shares. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Capital losses are subject to limitations under the Code.

Treatment of Fund Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by the Fund will generally not be treated as income taxable to you.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Other Information

For purposes of the 1940 Act, the Fund is treated as registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including shares of the Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order on which the Fund relies permitting registered investment companies to invest in exchange-traded funds offered by the Adviser beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units are purchased and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a “distribution,” as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may occur. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the Prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into individual shares, and sells such shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to categorization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act is not available with respect to such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer-firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(a) of the 1933 Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the 1933 Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that under Rule 153 of the 1933 Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the 1933 Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the CBOE BZX Exchange is satisfied by the fact that such Fund’s Prospectus is available on the SEC’s electronic filing system. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the shares of the Fund are traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available at <https://tortoiseadvisors.com/>.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Information contained in the tables below under the headings “Per Common Share Data” and “Supplemental Data and Ratios” shows the operating performance for the most recent five fiscal years for Tortoise Power and Energy Infrastructure Fund, Inc. (the “Predecessor Fund”). The Fund adopted the financial statements of the Predecessor Fund in connection with the merger of the Predecessor Fund and certain other Tortoise Funds into the Fund in December 2024.

The following Financial Highlights table is intended to help a prospective investor understand the Predecessor Fund’s financial performance for the periods shown. Past results are not indicative of future performance. A copy of the Semi-Annual Report and Annual Reports referred to below may be obtained from www.sec.gov, by visiting www.tortoiseadvisors.com or by calling toll-free at 844-874-6330. The information contained in, or that can be accessed through, the website is not part of this Prospectus.

The Predecessor Fund’s financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended November 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020, including the financial highlights for the fiscal years then ended, have been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. Ernst & Young LLP’s report, along with the Predecessor Fund’s financial statements, is included in the Predecessor Fund’s 2024 Annual Report.

TPZ Financial Highlights

	Year Ended November 30, 2024	Year Ended November 30, 2023	Year Ended November 30, 2022	Year Ended November 30, 2021	Year Ended November 30, 2020
Per Common Share Data⁽¹⁾					
Net Asset Value, beginning of year	\$ 16.25	\$ 15.85	\$ 15.09	\$ 13.01	\$ 17.70
Income (loss) from Investment Operations Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.23	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) ⁽²⁾	6.02	1.34	1.69	2.49	(3.99)
Total income (loss) from investment operations . .	6.30	1.66	1.93	2.72	(3.64)
Distributions to Common Stockholders From net investment income	(0.34)	(0.62)	(0.29)	(0.28)	(0.60)
From return of capital	(0.92)	(0.64)	(0.88)	(0.36)	(0.45)
Total distributions to common stockholders . .	(1.26)	(1.26)	(1.17)	(0.64)	(1.05)
Net Asset Value, end of year . .	<u>\$ 21.29</u>	<u>\$ 16.25</u>	<u>\$ 15.85</u>	<u>\$ 15.09</u>	<u>\$ 13.01</u>
Per common share market value, end of year	\$ 20.82	\$ 13.57	\$ 13.63	\$ 12.92	\$ 9.99
Total investment return based on market value ⁽³⁾	65.78%	9.43%	14.87%	35.99%	(29.23)%

	Year Ended November 30, 2024	Year Ended November 30, 2023	Year Ended November 30, 2022	Year Ended November 30, 2021	Year Ended November 30, 2020
Supplemental Data and Ratios					
Net assets applicable to common stockholders, end of year (000's)	\$ 125,389	\$ 95,724	\$ 98,245	\$ 98,462	\$ 89,426
Average net assets (000's) . . .	\$ 105,348	\$ 96,134	\$ 101,421	\$ 100,853	\$ 93,027
Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets Advisory fees . . .	1.17%	1.20%	1.18%	1.18%	1.28%
Other operating expenses . .	0.58	0.45	0.56	0.47	0.94
Total operating expenses, before fee waiver.	1.75	1.65	1.74	1.65	2.22
Fee waiver	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenses	<u>3.18%</u>	<u>2.70%</u>	<u>2.59%</u>	<u>2.47%</u>	<u>3.26%</u>
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets.	1.59%	2.06%	1.53%	1.48%	2.61%
Portfolio turnover rate	13.32%	9.72%	4.85%	26.70%	29.95%
Margin facility borrowings, end of period (000's).	\$ 25,500	\$ 24,600	\$ 25,900	\$ 24,000	\$ 26,200
Asset coverage, per \$1,000 of principal amount of senior notes and margin facility borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 5,917	\$ 4,891	\$ 4,793	\$ 5,103	\$ 4,413
Asset coverage ratio of senior notes and margin facility borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	592%	489%	479%	510%	441%

- (1) Information presented relates to a share of common stock outstanding for the entire year.
- (2) The per common share data for the years ended November 30, 2023, 2022, 2021, and 2020 do not reflect the change in estimate of investment income and return of capital, for the respective year.
- (3) Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock at the beginning of the year and a sale at the closing price on the last day of the year reported (excluding brokerage commissions). The calculation also assumes reinvestment of distributions at actual prices pursuant to TPZ's dividend reinvestment plan.
- (4) Represents value of total assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by margin facility borrowings at the end of the year divided by margin facility borrowings outstanding at the end of the year.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

Please refer to the SAI for additional information on the Fund. The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

Additional information about the Fund's investments will be available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the prior fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents and the SAI, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at 844-874-6339, by visiting the Adviser's website at <https://tortoiseadvisors.com/> or by writing to:

Tortoise Essential Energy Fund
5901 College Boulevard, Suite 400
Overland Park, Kansas 66211

You can review and copy information, including the Fund's reports and SAI: Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or For a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.