GUGGENHEIM

Mutual Funds | Fixed-Income | 1.31.2018

Guggenheim Funds Prospectus

January 31, 2018, as supplemented March 9, 2018

Class A, Class C, Institutional and Class P

Ticker Symbol				Fund Name
Class A	Class C	Institutional	Class P	
GIFAX	**GIFCX**	**GIFIX**	**GIFPX**	Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund
SIHAX	**SIHSX**	**SHYIX**	**SIHPX**	Guggenheim High Yield Fund
SIUSX	**SDICX**	**GIUSX**	**SIUPX**	Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund
GILDX	**GILFX**	**GILHX**	**GILPX**	Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund
GIOAX	**GIOCX**	**GIOIX**	**GIOPX**	Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund
GIJAX	**GIJCX**	**GIJIX**	**GIJPX**	Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund
GIBAX	**GIBCX**	**GIBIX**	**GIBLX**	Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

Table of Contents

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a high level of current income while maximizing total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	3.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.23%	0.18%	0.18%	0.26%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.21%	0.16%	0.16%	0.24%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.13%	1.83%	0.83%	1.16%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[1]	-0.09%	-0.04%	-0.03%	-0.12%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)	1.04%	1.79%	0.80%	1.04%

1 Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed through February 1, 2019 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-1.02%, Class C-1.77%, Institutional Class-0.78%, and Class P-1.02%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$403	$282	$182	$82	$106
3 Years	$640	$572	$572	$262	$357
5 Years	$895	$987	$987	$458	$627
10 Years	$1,625	$2,145	$2,145	$1,023	$1,398

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate senior secured syndicated bank loans, floating rate revolving credit facilities ("revolvers"), floating rate unsecured loans, floating rate asset backed securities (including floating rate collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs")), other floating rate bonds, loans, notes and other securities (which may include, principally, senior secured, senior unsecured and subordinated bonds), fixed income instruments with respect to which the Fund has entered into derivative instruments to effectively convert the fixed rate interest payments into floating rate income payments, and derivative instruments (based on their notional value for purposes of this 80% strategy) that provide exposure (i.e., economic characteristics similar) to floating rate or variable rate loans, obligations or other securities. The loans in which the Fund will invest, generally made by banks and other lending institutions, are made to (or issued by) corporations, partnerships and other business entities. Floating rate loans feature rates that reset regularly, maintaining a fixed spread over the London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or the prime rates of large money-center banks. The interest rates for floating rate loans typically reset quarterly, although rates on some loans may adjust at other intervals.

The Fund invests in other fixed-income instruments of various maturities which may be represented by bonds, debt securities, commercial paper, forwards, derivatives or other similar instruments that Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), believes provide the potential to deliver a high level of current income. Securities in which the Fund invests also may include, corporate bonds, convertible securities (including those that are deemed to be "busted" because they are trading well below their equity conversion value), fixed rate asset-backed securities (including collateralized mortgage-backed securities) and CLOs. The Fund may invest in a variety of investment vehicles, such as closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds.

The Fund may hold securities of any quality, rated or unrated, including, those that are rated below investment grade, or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality (also known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds"). The Fund may hold below investment grade securities with no limit. The Fund may hold non-registered or restricted securities (consisting of securities originally issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S securities). The Fund may also invest in securities of real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other real estate companies.

The Fund will principally invest in U.S. dollar denominated loans and other securities of U.S. companies, but may also invest in securities of non-U.S. companies, non-U.S. dollar denominated loans and securities (e.g., denominated in Euros, British pounds, Swiss francs or Canadian dollars), including loans and securities of emerging market countries, sovereign debt securities and Eurodollar bonds and obligations. The Investment Manager may attempt to reduce foreign currency exchange rate risk by entering into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date ("forward contracts").

The Fund also may seek certain exposures through derivative transactions, including: foreign exchange forward contracts; futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments; Eurodollar futures; options; interest rate swaps; cross-currency swaps; total return swaps; and credit default swaps, which may also create economic leverage in the Fund. The Fund may engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes.

The Fund also may engage, without limit, in repurchase agreements, forward commitments, short sales and securities lending. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as dollar rolls).

The Investment Manager's investment philosophy is predicated upon the belief that thorough research and independent thought are rewarded with performance that has the potential to outperform benchmark indexes with both lower volatility and lower correlation of returns as compared to such benchmark indexes.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. The Fund generally will not invest in securities that are in default at the time of purchase. If a security defaults subsequent to purchase by the Fund, the Investment Manager will determine in its discretion whether to hold or dispose of such security. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

> **Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Residential mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.
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> **Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are backed by commercial mortgage loans that may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings and are particularly subject to the credit risk of the borrower and the tenants of the properties securing the commercial mortgage loans. CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of the Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Real Estate Securities Risk—The Fund may invest in securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk—Securities lending involves a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to the Fund. In the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities.

Short Sale Risk—Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. The risk for loss on short selling is greater than the original value of the securities sold short because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. Government actions also may affect the Fund's ability to engage in short selling.

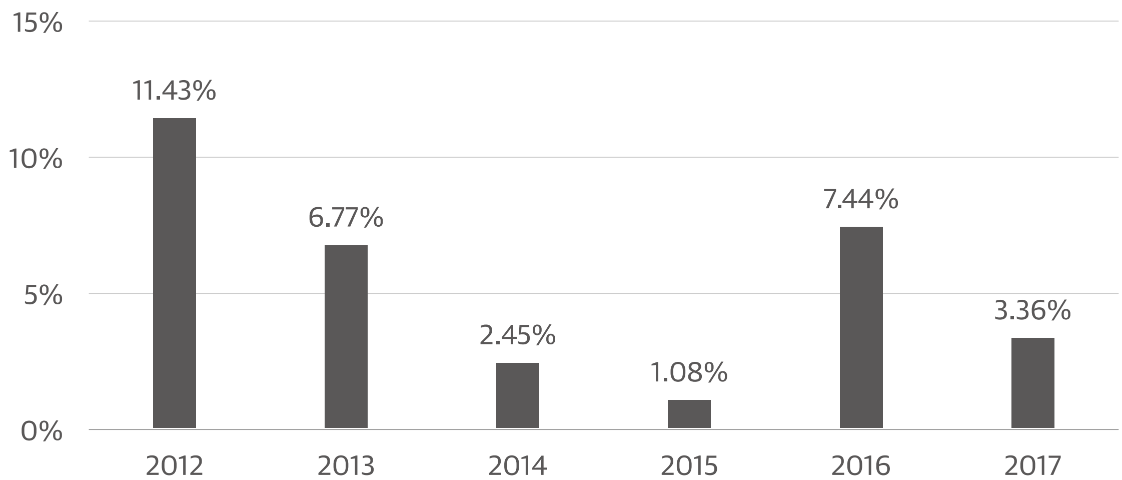
Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

Special Situations/Securities in Default Risk—Investments in the securities and debt of distressed issuers or issuers in default involve far greater risk than investing in issuers whose debt obligations are being met and whose debt trade at or close to its "par" or full value because the investments are highly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make interest payments and/or to pay its principal obligations in full and/or on time.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one and five year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return
Q1 2012 4.58%

Lowest Quarter Return
Q4 2015 -1.28%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	11/30/2011			
Return Before Taxes		0.25%	3.18%	4.42%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		-1.29%	1.24%	2.49%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.13%	1.52%	2.53%
Class C	11/30/2011	1.60%	3.41%	4.48%
Institutional Class	11/30/2011	3.61%	4.44%	5.51%
Class P	5/1/2015	3.37%	3.40%	N/A
Index				
Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		4.23%	4.33%	5.18%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Kevin H. Gundersen and Thomas J. Hauser are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh and Kevin H. Gundersen have managed the Fund since 2011, and Thomas J. Hauser has managed the Fund since 2014.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim High Yield Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim High Yield Fund (the "Fund") seeks high current income. Capital appreciation is a secondary objective.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

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Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
Redemption Charge (as a percentage of amount redeemed or exchanged)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.46%	0.45%	0.34%	0.44%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.32%	0.31%	0.20%	0.30%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.31%	2.05%	0.94%	1.29%

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$528	$302	$202	$96	$131
3 Years	$799	$624	$624	$300	$409
5 Years	$1,089	$1,072	$1,072	$520	$708
10 Years	$1,916	$2,317	$2,317	$1,155	$1,556

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 62% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund pursues its objective by investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), under normal circumstances, in a broad range of high yield, high risk debt securities rated below the top four long-term rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, determined by Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), to be of comparable quality (also known as "junk bonds"). If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. These debt securities may include, without limitation: corporate bonds and notes, convertible securities, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations), participations in and assignments of loans (such as senior floating rate loans, syndicated bank loans, secured or unsecured loans, bridge loans and other loans), floating rate revolving credit facilities ("revolvers"), debtor-in-possession loans ("DIPs") and other loans, and sovereign debt securities and Eurodollar bonds and obligations. These securities may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. These securities also may be restricted securities, including Rule 144A securities that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional buyers. The Fund also may invest in a variety of investment vehicles, principally, closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities that are in default at the time of purchase. The debt securities in which the Fund invests will primarily be domestic securities, but may also include foreign securities. Such securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may also invest in preferred securities.

The Fund also may seek certain exposures through derivative transactions, including: foreign exchange forward contracts; futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments; Eurodollar futures; options; interest rate swaps; cross-currency swaps; total return swaps; and credit default swaps, which may also create economic leverage in the Fund. The Fund may engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes.

The Fund also may engage, without limit, in repurchase agreements, forward commitments, short sales and securities lending. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as dollar rolls).

The Investment Manager uses a process for selecting securities for purchase and sale that is based on intensive credit research and involves extensive due diligence on each issuer, region and sector. The Investment Manager also considers macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical issues.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Equity Securities Risk—Equity securities include common stocks and other equity and equity-related securities (and securities convertible into stocks). The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. A decline in the value of equity securities held by the Fund will adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. The Fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk—Securities lending involves a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to the Fund. In the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities.

Short Sale Risk—Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. The risk for loss on short selling is greater than the original value of the securities sold short because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. Government actions also may affect the Fund's ability to engage in short selling.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

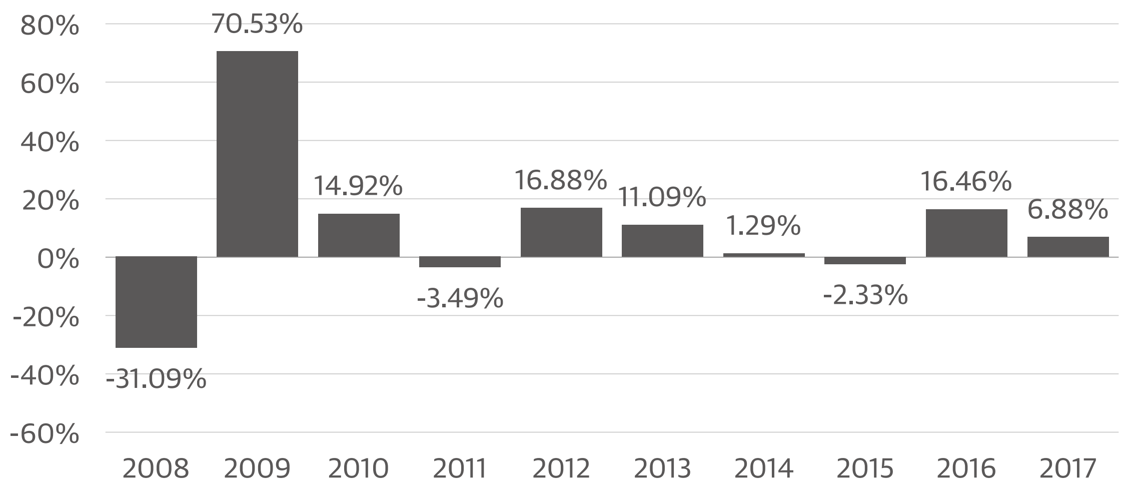
Special Situations/Securities in Default Risk—Investments in the securities and debt of distressed issuers or issuers in default involve far greater risk than investing in issuers whose debt obligations are being met and whose debt trade at or close to its "par" or full value because the investments are highly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make interest payments and/or to pay its principal obligations in full and/or on time.

When Issued, Forward Commitment and Delayed-Delivery Transactions Risk—When-issued, forward-commitment and delayed-delivery transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. When purchasing securities pursuant to one of these transactions, payment for the securities is not required until the delivery date. However, the purchaser assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risks of price and yield fluctuations and the risk that the security will not be issued as anticipated.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one, five and ten year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return
Q2 2009 32.56%

Lowest Quarter Return
Q4 2008 -22.27%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	8/5/1996			
Return Before Taxes		2.61%	5.43%	7.09%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		0.19%	2.41%	3.97%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		1.45%	2.74%	4.14%
Class C	5/1/2000	5.17%	5.67%	6.83%
Institutional Class	7/11/2008	7.27%	6.76%	8.70%
Class P	5/1/2015	7.05%	6.11%	N/A
Index				
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		7.50%	5.78%	8.03%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Kevin H. Gundersen, Thomas J. Hauser and Richard de Wet are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. B. Scott Minerd and Kevin H. Gundersen have managed the Fund since 2012. Thomas J. Hauser and Richard de Wet have managed the Fund since 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees[1]	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.32%	0.35%	0.24%	0.39%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.30%	0.32%	0.21%	0.37%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.96%	1.74%	0.63%	1.03%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[2]	-0.15%	-0.17%	-0.10%	-0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[3]	0.81%	1.57%	0.53%	0.81%

1 Restated to reflect current management fees.

2 Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed through February 1, 2020 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-0.79%, Class C-1.54%, Institutional Class-0.50%, and Class P-0.79%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

3 Restated to reflect current expense limitation agreement.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$479	$260	$160	$54	$83
3 Years	$664	$514	$514	$181	$283
5 Years	$881	$911	$911	$331	$525
10 Years	$1,504	$2,023	$2,023	$767	$1,218

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 81% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In pursuit of its objective, the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade fixed-income securities (i.e., rated in the top four long-term rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or, if unrated, determined by Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), to be of comparable quality). If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. Such fixed-income securities may include corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government), sovereign debt securities, Eurodollar bonds and obligations, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities (such as corporate, consumer and commercial asset-backed securities) including collateralized debt, loan and mortgage obligations, participations in and assignments of loans (such as senior floating rate loans, syndicated bank loans, secured or unsecured loans, bridge loans and other loans), zero-coupon bonds, municipal bonds, payment-in-kind debt securities (such as payment-in-kind bonds), convertible fixed-income securities, non-registered or restricted securities (including securities originally issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S securities), certain preferred securities and step-up securities (such as step-up bonds). These securities may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. Although the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets in investment grade fixed-income securities, such securities (especially those in the lowest of the top four long-term rating categories) may have speculative characteristics. The Fund may, without limitation, seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests through a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in preferred stock. While the Fund will principally invest in securities listed, traded or dealt in developed markets countries, it may also invest without limitation in securities listed, traded or dealt in other countries, including emerging markets countries. Such securities may be denominated in foreign currencies.

Consistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategies, the Fund also may invest in debt securities or loans that are not investment grade (also known as "high yield/high risk securities" or "junk bonds"). The Fund also may seek certain exposures through derivative transactions, principally, foreign exchange forward contracts, futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments, Eurodollar futures, options, interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps, total return swaps, and credit default swaps, which may also create economic leverage in the Fund. The Fund may engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (such as lines of credit) for investment purposes. The Fund may also seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions and/or dollar rolls). In a TBA transaction, a seller agrees to deliver a mortgage-backed security to the Fund at a future date, but the seller does not specify the particular security to be delivered. Instead, the Fund agreed to accept or sell any security that meets specified terms.

The Investment Manager uses a process for selecting securities for purchase and sale that is based on intensive credit research and involves extensive due diligence on each issuer, region and sector. The Investment Manager also considers macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical issues.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including, the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

> **Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Residential mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.
>
> **Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are backed by commercial mortgage loans that may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings and are particularly subject to the credit risk of the borrower and the tenants of the properties securing the commercial mortgage loans. CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of the Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted.

The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

Options Risk—Options or options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Municipal Securities Risk—Municipal securities are subject to a variety of risks, including credit, interest, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. In addition, municipal securities can be adversely affected by (i) unfavorable legislative, political or other developments or events, including natural disasters, and (ii) changes in the economic and fiscal conditions of state and municipal issuers or the federal government in case it provides financial support to such issuers. To the extent a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in securities issued by a particular state or municipality, the Fund will be particularly sensitive to developments and events adversely affecting such issuer. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities that are insured by an insurer may be adversely affected by developments relevant to that particular insurer, or more general developments relevant to the market as a whole. Municipal securities can be difficult to value and be less liquid than other investments, which may affect performance or the ability to meet fund redemption requests.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Transactions Risk—The Fund may enter into "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions to purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. TBA purchase commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be purchased declines prior to settlement date or if the counterparty may not deliver the securities as promised. Selling a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be sold goes up prior to settlement date. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements that will require the Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions, which could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

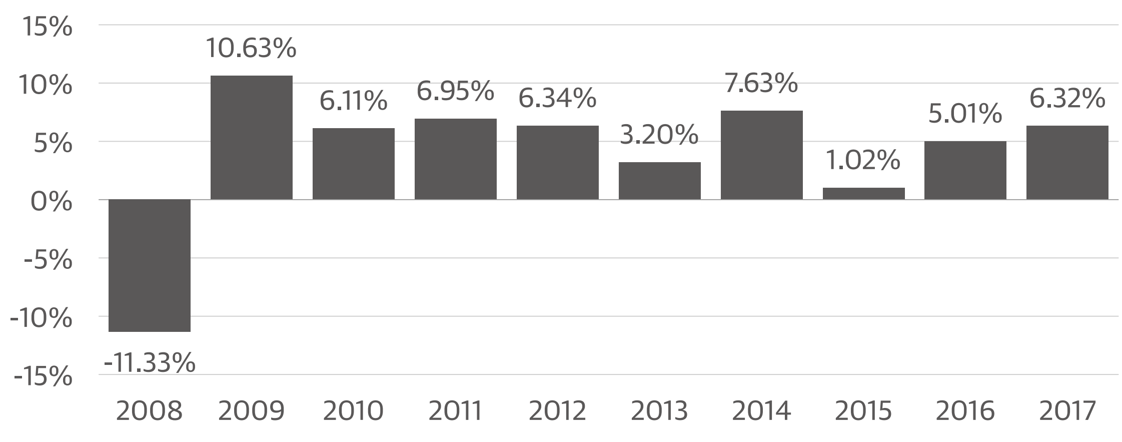
Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities Risk—Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities pay no cash income and usually are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities are subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities, which make current distributions of cash.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one, five and ten year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

Effective January 28, 2013, the Fund changed its name and principal investment strategies. Performance information prior to that date reflects the Fund's prior principal investment strategies.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return	Lowest Quarter Return
Q3 2009 4.63%	Q4 2008 -6.90%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

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

After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	8/15/1985			
Return Before Taxes		2.09%	3.60%	3.52%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		0.69%	1.89%	2.08%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		1.17%	1.95%	2.07%
Class C	5/1/2000	4.51%	3.85%	3.26%
Institutional Class	1/29/2013	6.60%	4.89%	N/A
Class P	5/1/2015	6.31%	4.13%	N/A
Index				
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		3.54%	2.10%	4.01%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. B. Scott Minerd and Anne B. Walsh have managed the Fund since 2012. Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch have managed the Fund since 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide a high level of income consistent with preservation of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	2.25%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees[1]	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.16%	0.20%	0.16%	0.22%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.15%	0.19%	0.15%	0.21%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.80%	1.59%	0.55%	0.86%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[2]	-0.04%	-0.08%	-0.04%	-0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[3]	0.76%	1.51%	0.51%	0.76%

1 Restated to reflect current management fees.

2 Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), has contractually agreed through February 1, 2020 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-0.75%, Class C-1.50%, Institutional Class-0.50%, and Class P-0.75%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

3 Restated to reflect current expense limitation agreement.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$301	$254	$154	$52	$78
3 Years	$467	$486	$486	$168	$254
5 Years	$651	$850	$850	$299	$457
10 Years	$1,185	$1,875	$1,875	$681	$1,042

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 55% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund intends to pursue its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of debt securities, financial instruments that should perform similarly to debt securities and investment vehicles that provide exposure to debt securities, and debt-like securities, including individual securities, investment vehicles and derivatives giving exposure (i.e., similar economic characteristics) to fixed-income markets. Such debt securities may include, corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government), sovereign debt securities, Eurodollar bonds and obligations, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, repurchase agreements, participations in and assignments of bank and bridge loans, commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper), zero-coupon bonds, municipal bonds, payment-in-kind securities (such as payment-in-kind bonds), convertible fixed-income securities, non-registered or restricted securities (including those issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S securities), certain preferred securities and step-up securities (such as step-up bonds). These securities may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. While the Fund will principally invest in debt securities listed, traded or dealt in developed markets countries, it may also invest without limitation in securities listed, traded or dealt in other countries, including emerging markets countries. Such securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. However, the Fund may not invest more than 35% of its total assets in debt securities listed, traded or dealt in emerging market countries as determined by Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), and non-U.S. dollar denominated securities. Emerging market countries are generally considered to be countries with developing economies or markets and may include any country recognized to be an emerging market country by the International Monetary Fund, MSCI, Inc. or Standard & Poor's Corporation or recognized to be a developing country by the United Nations. The Fund may also invest in preferred stock and convertible securities. The Fund may seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests through a variety of investment vehicles, including closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds.

The Fund may hold fixed-income securities of any quality, rated or unrated, including, those that are rated below investment grade (also known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds"), or if unrated, determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. However, the Fund may not invest more than 35% of its total assets in fixed-income securities that are below investment grade. These may include securities that are in default at the time of purchase.

The Fund may hold securities of any duration or maturity but expects, under normal circumstances, to maintain a dollar-weighted average duration of generally less than 3.5 years. Duration is a measure of the price volatility of a debt instrument as a result of changes in market rates of interest, based on the weighted average timing of the instrument's expected principal and interest payments. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a security's yield, coupon payments, principal payments and call features in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration.

The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, which are fixed-income securities in the form of agreements backed by collateral. These agreements, which may be viewed as a type of secured lending by the Fund, typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of securities from the selling institution (such as a bank or a broker-dealer), coupled with the agreement that the selling institution will repurchase the underlying securities at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future (or on demand). The Fund may accept a wide variety of underlying securities as collateral for the repurchase agreements entered into by the Fund. Such collateral may include U.S. government securities, corporate obligations, equity securities, municipal debt securities, asset- and mortgage-backed securities, convertible securities and other fixed-income securities. Any such securities serving as collateral are marked-to-market daily in order to maintain full collateralization (typically purchase price plus accrued interest).

With respect to mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and other asset-backed securities, the Fund may invest in MBS issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and/or U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Administration ("GNMA"), the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"). In addition to securities issued or guaranteed by such agencies or instrumentalities, the Fund may invest in MBS or other asset-backed securities issued or guaranteed by private issuers. The MBS in which the Fund may invest may also include residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS"). The asset-backed securities in which the Fund may invest include collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). CDOs include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), commercial real estate CDOs ("CRE CDOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of below investment grade fixed-income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

With respect to bank loans, the Fund may purchase participations in, or assignments of, floating rate bank loans that may be secured by real estate or other assets. These participations may be interests in, or assignments of, the loan and may be acquired from banks or brokers that have made the loan or members of the lending syndicate.

To enhance the Fund's debt exposure, to hedge against investment risk, or to increase the Fund's yield, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, the direct debt strategy may be combined with a derivative strategy. This strategy could include: foreign exchange forward contracts; futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments; Eurodollar futures; options; interest rate swaps; cross-currency swaps; total return swaps; and credit default swaps. The Fund may engage in derivative transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. These transactions may also create economic leverage in the Fund. The Fund may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions and/or dollar rolls). In a TBA transaction, a seller agrees to deliver a mortgage-backed security to the Fund at a future date, but the seller does not specify the particular security to be delivered. Instead, the Fund agrees to accept any security that meets specified terms. The Fund may also engage in securities lending.

The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes.

The Investment Manager, uses a process for selecting securities for purchase and sale that is based on intensive credit research and involves extensive due diligence on each security (including the security's structure), issuer, region and sector. The Investment Manager also considers macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical issues.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including, the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities—Residential mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities—Investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are backed by commercial mortgage loans that may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings and are particularly subject to the credit risk of the borrower and the tenants of the properties securing the commercial mortgage loans. CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of the Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter ("OTC")-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

Options Risk—Options or options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Municipal Securities Risk—Municipal securities are subject to a variety of risks, including credit, interest, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. In addition, municipal securities can be adversely affected by (i) unfavorable legislative, political or other developments or events, including natural disasters, and (ii) changes in the economic and fiscal conditions of state and municipal issuers or the federal government in case it provides financial support to such issuers. To the extent a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in securities issued by a particular state or municipality, the Fund will be particularly sensitive to developments and events adversely affecting such issuer. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities that are insured by an insurer may be adversely affected by developments relevant to that particular insurer, or more general developments relevant to the market as a whole. Municipal securities can be difficult to value and be less liquid than other investments, which may affect performance or the ability to meet fund redemption requests.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Real Estate Securities Risk—The Fund may invest in securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk—Securities lending involves a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to the Fund. In the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

Special Situations/Securities in Default Risk—Investments in the securities and debt of distressed issuers or issuers in default involve far greater risk than investing in issuers whose debt obligations are being met and whose debt trade at or close to its "par" or full value because the investments are highly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make interest payments and/or to pay its principal obligations in full and/or on time.

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Transactions Risk—The Fund may enter into "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions to purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. TBA purchase commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be purchased declines prior to settlement date or if the counterparty may not deliver the securities as promised. Selling a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be sold goes up prior to settlement date. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements that will require the Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions, which could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

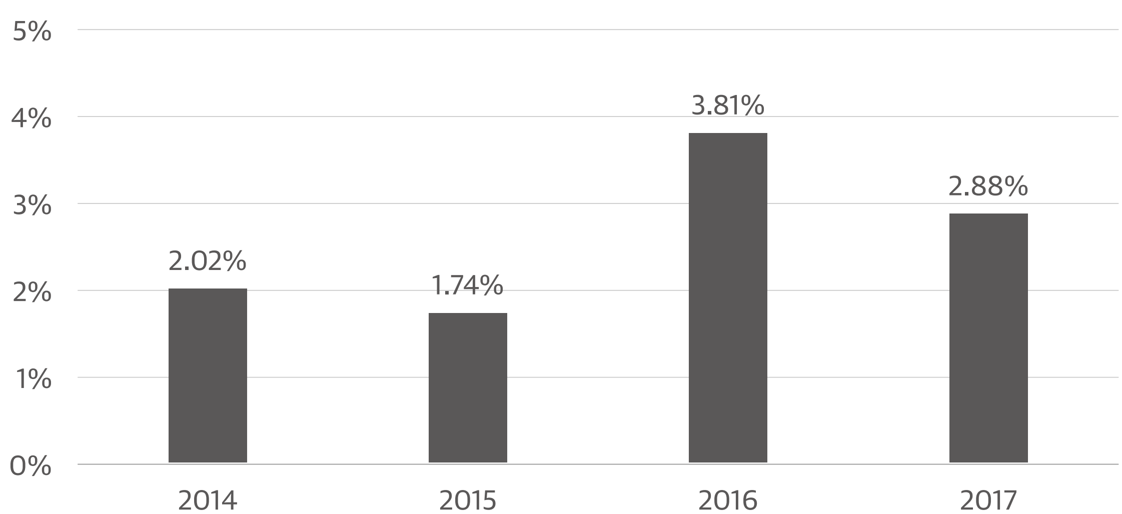
U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities Risk—Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities pay no cash income and usually are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities are subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities, which make current distributions of cash.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return
Q3 2016 1.76%

Lowest Quarter Return
Q4 2015 -0.15%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception
Class A	12/16/2013		
Return Before Taxes		0.55%	2.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		-0.46%	0.78%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.31%	0.96%
Class C	12/16/2013	1.09%	1.81%
Institutional Class	12/16/2013	3.14%	2.86%
Class P	5/1/2015	2.87%	2.56%
Index			
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond 1-3 Total Return Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		0.86%	0.89%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. Anne B. Walsh and Steven H. Brown have managed the Fund since its inception (December 2013). Adam Bloch has managed the Fund since 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide total return, comprised of current income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees of the Fund and the Subsidiary	0.89%	0.89%	0.89%	0.89%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%
Other Expenses	0.28%	0.25%	0.17%	0.30%
Short Sales Dividend and Interest Expenses of the Fund	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Remaining Other Expenses of the Fund	0.25%	0.22%	0.14%	0.27%
Other Expenses of the Subsidiary[1]	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.48%	2.20%	1.12%	1.50%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[2, 3]	-0.09%	-0.06%	-0.14%	-0.11%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)	1.39%	2.14%	0.98%	1.39%

1 Other Expenses of the Subsidiary were less than 0.01% for the most recently completed fiscal year.

2 Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed through February 1, 2019 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-1.36%, Class C-2.11%, Institutional Class-0.95%, and Class P-1.36%. The Investment Manager has also contractually agreed to waive the management fee it receives from the Fund in any amount equal to the management fee paid to the Investment Manager by the Subsidiary. This undertaking will continue for so long as the Fund invests in the Subsidiary, and may be terminated only with the approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

3 The Investment Manager has contractually agreed through February 1, 2019, to waive the amount of the Fund's management fee to the extent necessary to offset the proportionate share of any management fee paid by the Fund with respect to any Fund investment in an underlying fund for which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates also serves as investment manager. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$536	$317	$217	$100	$142
3 Years	$841	$682	$682	$342	$463
5 Years	$1,167	$1,174	$1,174	$603	$808
10 Years	$2,090	$2,529	$2,529	$1,351	$1,781

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a wide range of fixed-income and other debt and equity securities selected from a variety of sectors and credit qualities, principally, corporate bonds, syndicated bank loans and other direct lending opportunities, participations in and assignments of syndicated bank loans (including senior floating rate loans), asset-backed securities (including mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other structured finance investments), U.S. government and agency securities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government), sovereign debt securities, Eurodollar bonds and obligations, mezzanine and preferred securities, commercial paper, zero-coupon bonds, municipal securities, non-registered or restricted securities (consisting of securities originally issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S), step-up securities (such as step-up bonds) and convertible securities, and in common stocks and other equity investments that Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), believes offer attractive yield and/or capital appreciation potential. The Investment Manager may employ a strategy of writing (selling) covered call and put options on such equity securities.

While the Fund will principally invest in securities listed, traded or dealt in developed markets countries, it may also invest without limitation in securities listed, traded or dealt in other countries, including emerging markets countries. Such securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may hold securities of any duration or maturity. Securities in which the Fund may invest may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. The Fund may invest in a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds.

The Fund may also invest in commodities (such as precious metals), commodity-linked notes and other commodity-linked derivative instruments, such as swaps, options, or forward contracts based on the value of commodities or commodities indices and commodity futures. The Fund may gain exposure to such commodity instruments by investing a portion of the Fund's total assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary, which is organized as a limited company under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary primarily obtains its commodities exposure by investing in commodities, commodity-linked notes, and commodity-linked derivative instruments. The Subsidiary's investments in such instruments are subject to limits on leverage imposed by the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). The Fund must maintain no more than 25% of its total assets in the Subsidiary at the end of every quarter of its taxable year.

The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes. The Fund also may engage in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") (which include collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other similarly structured instruments), repurchase agreements, forward commitments, short sales and securities lending and it may seek certain exposures through derivative transactions, including: foreign exchange forward contracts; futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments; Eurodollar futures; options; interest rate swaps; cross-currency swaps; total return swaps; credit default swaps; and other foreign currency contracts and foreign currency-related transactions, which may also create economic leverage in the Fund (some of these instruments may be traded in the over-the-counter market). The Fund may engage, without limit, in derivative and foreign currency-related transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The Fund may also, without limitation, seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as dollar rolls).

The Investment Manager will use a relative value-based investment philosophy, which utilizes quantitative and qualitative analysis to seek to identify securities or spreads between securities that deviate from their perceived fair value and/or historical norms. The Investment Manager seeks to combine a credit managed fixed-income portfolio with access to a diversified pool of alternative investments and equity strategies. The Investment Manager's investment philosophy is predicated upon the belief that thorough research and independent thought are rewarded with performance that has the potential to outperform benchmark indexes with both lower volatility and lower correlation of returns as compared to such benchmark indexes.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. The Fund may hold, without limit, fixed-income securities of any quality, rated or unrated, including, those that are rated below investment grade, or, if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality (also known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds") and defaulted securities. If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

> **Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Residential mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.
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> **Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are backed by commercial mortgage loans that may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings and are particularly subject to the credit risk of the borrower and the tenants of the properties securing the commercial mortgage loans. CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of the Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates.

Commodities Risk—The commodities industries can be significantly affected by the level and volatility of commodity prices; world events including international monetary and political developments; import controls and worldwide competition; exploration and production spending; and tax and other government regulations and economic conditions.

Commodity-Linked Investments Risk—Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures and their value may be affected by the performance of the overall commodities markets as well as weather, tax, and other regulatory developments.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter ("OTC")-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad. When the Fund seeks exposure to foreign currencies through foreign currency contracts and related transactions, the Fund becomes particularly susceptible to foreign currency value fluctuations, which may be sudden and significant, and investment decisions tied to currency markets. In addition, these investments are subject to the risks associated with derivatives and hedging and the impact on the Fund of fluctuations in the value of currencies may be magnified.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives (including covered call options) may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments. Some of the derivatives in which the Fund invests may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. OTC derivatives are subject to heightened credit, liquidity and valuation risks. Certain risks also are specific to the derivatives in which the Fund invests.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

Options Risk—Options or options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Equity Securities Risk—Equity securities include common stocks and other equity and equity-related securities (and securities convertible into stocks). The prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than fixed-income investments, may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy. A decline in the value of equity securities held by the Fund will adversely affect the value of your investment in the Fund. Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. The Fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

Geographic Emphasis Risk—To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in one country or geographic region, the Fund will be more vulnerable to the economic, financial, social, political or other developments affecting that country or region than a fund that invests its assets more broadly. Such developments may have a significant impact on the Fund's investment performance causing such performance to be more volatile than the investment performance of a more geographically diversified fund.

Hedging Risk—The Fund may, but is not required to, engage in various investments or transactions that are designed to hedge a position that the Fund holds. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging investments or transactions will be effective. Hedging investments or transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses, which may adversely affect the Fund.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Investment in the Subsidiary Risk—The Subsidiary, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all of the investor protections of the Fund because the Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund is exposed to the risks of the Subsidiary's investments, which are exposed to the risks of investing in the commodities markets. The Fund also will incur its pro rata share of the expenses of the Subsidiary. In addition, changes in the laws of the United States or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or the Subsidiary to operate as intended and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders. The character, timing, or amount that the Fund will pay in taxes may be affected by the Fund's investment in the Subsidiary. Future or new legislation, Treasury regulations and/or guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service may also affect whether income derived from the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary is considered qualifying income.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Municipal Securities Risk—Municipal securities are subject to a variety of risks, including credit, interest, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. In addition, municipal securities can be adversely affected by (i) unfavorable legislative, political or other developments or events, including natural disasters, and (ii) changes in the economic and fiscal conditions of state and municipal issuers or the federal government in case it provides financial support to such issuers. To the extent a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in securities issued by a particular state or municipality, the Fund will be particularly sensitive to developments and events adversely affecting such issuer. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities that are insured by an insurer may be adversely affected by developments relevant to that particular insurer, or more general developments relevant to the market as a whole. Municipal securities can be difficult to value and be less liquid than other investments, which may affect performance or the ability to meet fund redemption requests.

Non-Diversification Risk—The Fund is considered non-diversified because may invest a large portion of its assets in a small number of issuers. As a result, the Fund is more susceptible to risks associated with those issuers and the Fund may experience greater losses and volatility than a more diversified portfolio.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Real Estate Securities Risk—The Fund may invest in securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Securities Lending Risk—Securities lending involves a risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to the Fund. In the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, the Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities.

Short Sale and Short Exposure Risk—Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline, so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. A short exposure through a derivative exposes the Fund to counterparty credit risk and leverage risk. The risk for loss on a short sale or other short exposure is greater than a direct investment in the security itself because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. The risk of loss through a short sale or other short exposure may in some cases be theoretically unlimited. Government actions also may affect the Fund's ability to engage in short selling.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

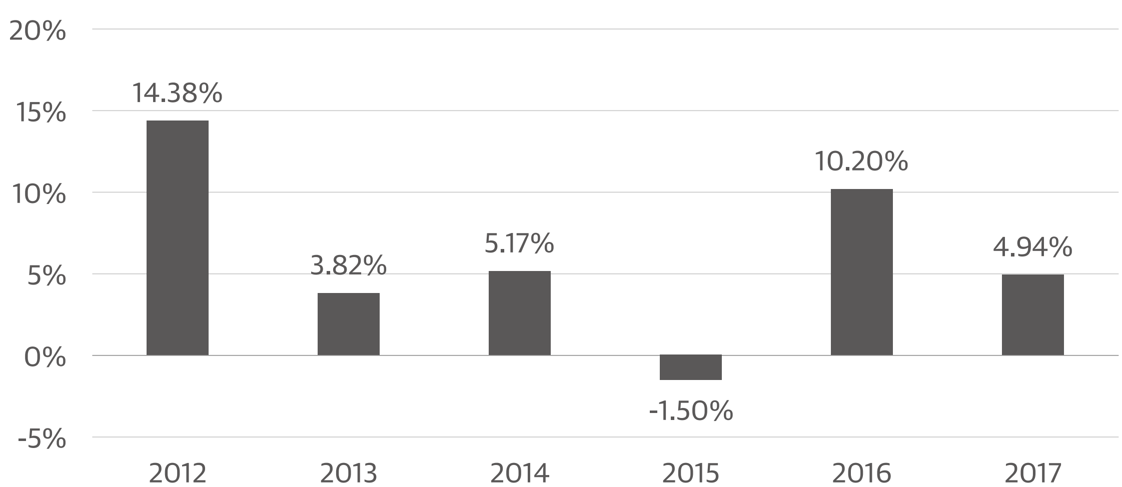
Special Situations/Securities in Default Risk—Investments in the securities and debt of distressed issuers or issuers in default involve far greater risk than investing in issuers whose debt obligations are being met and whose debt trade at or close to its "par" or full value because the investments are highly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make interest payments and/or to pay its principal obligations in full and/or on time.

U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one and five year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return
Q1 2012 5.20%

Lowest Quarter Return
Q2 2013 -2.24%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	11/30/2011			
Return Before Taxes		0.73%	3.45%	5.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		-0.66%	1.41%	3.11%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.40%	1.66%	3.03%
Class C	11/30/2011	3.16%	3.70%	5.23%
Institutional Class	11/30/2011	5.30%	4.82%	6.37%
Class P	5/1/2015	4.93%	4.52%	N/A
Index				
ICE BofAML 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		0.86%	0.27%	0.24%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Kevin H. Gundersen, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to--day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh and Kevin H. Gundersen have managed the Fund since its inception (November 2011). Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch have managed the Fund since 2016.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide current income with an emphasis on income exempt from federal income tax, while also considering capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.45%	0.42%	0.38%	0.52%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.42%	0.39%	0.35%	0.49%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.20%	1.92%	0.88%	1.27%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[1]	-0.37%	-0.34%	-0.30%	-0.44%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)	0.83%	1.58%	0.58%	0.83%

1 Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed through February 1, 2019 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-0.80%, Class C-1.55%, Institutional Class-0.55%, and Class P-0.80%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$481	$261	$161	$59	$85
3 Years	$731	$570	$570	$251	$359
5 Years	$999	$1,005	$1,005	$458	$655
10 Years	$1,765	$2,216	$2,216	$1,057	$1,495

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 31% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

In pursuit of its objective, the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in a diversified portfolio of municipal securities whose interest is free from federal income tax. This investment strategy may not be changed without shareholder approval. Interest from the Fund's investments may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities the interest on which is subject to federal income taxation, including, among others, corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, taxable municipal securities (which include Build America Bonds and Qualified School Construction Bonds), mortgage-backed and asset backed securities (including collateralized debt obligations), repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, syndicated bank loans and securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government). The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its assets in a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes (i.e., speculative purposes). Derivatives include futures, forward contracts, Eurodollar futures, options, structured securities, inverse floating rate instruments, swaps, caps, floors, and collars (some of these instruments may be traded in the over-the-counter market). When market conditions are deemed appropriate, the Fund will use leverage to the full extent permitted by its investment policies and restrictions and applicable law. The Fund may use leverage by using derivatives and municipal tender option bonds ("TOBs"), or by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes. The fixed-income securities in which the Fund invests will primarily be domestic securities, but may also include, up to 20% of its assets, in foreign and emerging markets securities (such as sovereign debt securities and Eurodollar bonds and obligations).

The Fund will allocate assets across different market sectors and maturities and may invest in municipal bonds rated in any rating category or in unrated municipal bonds. The Fund, however, will invest under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets in investment grade securities (i.e., rated in the top four long-term rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization or, if unrated, determined by Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments ("Guggenheim Partners" or the "Sub-Adviser") to be of comparable quality). If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. The Fund may invest 25% or more of the Fund's assets in municipal instruments that finance similar projects, such as those relating to education, healthcare, housing, utilities, or water and sewers.

Guggenheim Partners, the Fund's sub-adviser, uses a process for selecting securities for purchase and sale that is based on intensive credit research and involves extensive due diligence on each issuer, region and sector. Guggenheim Partners also considers macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical issues.

Guggenheim Partners may determine to sell a security: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed; or (3) to meet redemption requests, among other reasons. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter ("OTC")-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments. Some of the derivatives in which the Fund invests may be traded (and privately negotiated) in the OTC market. OTC derivatives are subject to heightened credit, liquidity and valuation risks. Certain risks also are specific to the derivatives in which the Fund invests.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called “high turnover,” may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Municipal Securities Risk—Municipal securities are subject to a variety of risks, including credit, interest, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. In addition, municipal securities can be adversely affected by (i) unfavorable legislative, political or other developments or events, including natural disasters, and (ii) changes in the economic and fiscal conditions of state and municipal issuers or the federal government in case it provides financial support to such issuers. To the extent a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in securities issued by a particular state or municipality, the Fund will be particularly sensitive to developments and events adversely affecting such issuer. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities that are insured by an insurer may be adversely affected by developments relevant to that particular insurer, or more general developments relevant to the market as a whole. Municipal securities can be difficult to value and be less liquid than other investments, which may affect performance or the ability to meet fund redemption requests.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applicable to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws could impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of Fund shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

Tender Option Bonds Risk—Tender option bonds, residual interest tender option bonds and inverse floaters expose the Fund to the same risks as investments in derivatives, as well as risks associated with leverage, especially the risk of increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Because distributions on these securities will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates, distributions will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as rates rise and will increase when rates fall.

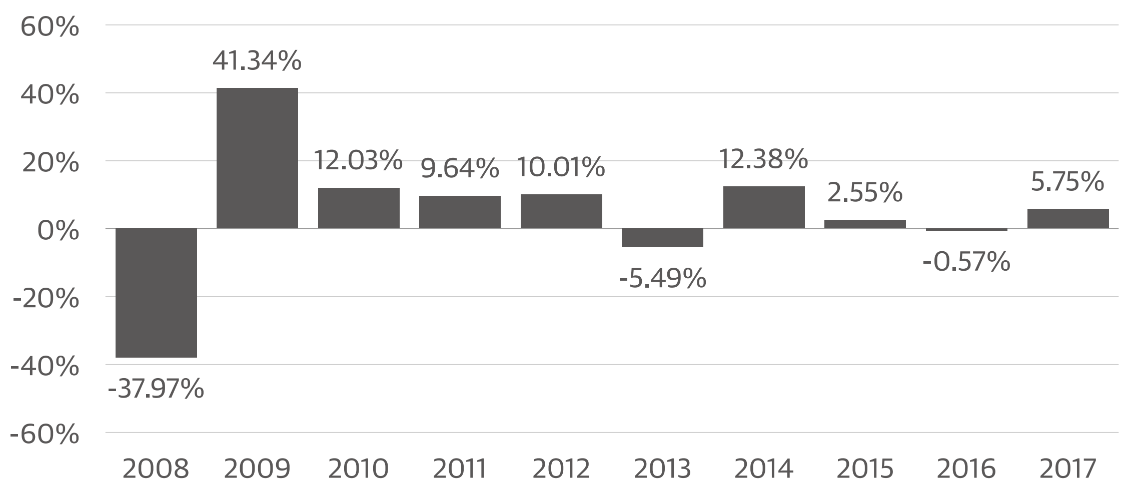
U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one, five, and ten year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

On January 13, 2012, the Fund acquired the assets and assumed the liabilities of TS&W/Claymore Tax-Advantaged Balanced Fund (the "Predecessor Fund"), a closed-end fund which used different investment strategies and had different investment advisers (the "Reorganization"). Class A shares of the Fund have assumed the performance, financial and other historical information of the Predecessor Fund's Common Shares. Returns are based on the net asset value of fund shares. The performance of Class A shares of the Fund reflects the performance of the Predecessor Fund. Performance has not been restated to reflect the estimated annual operating expenses of Class A shares.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return Q3 2009 22.36%	Lowest Quarter Return Q4 2008 -21.06%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	4/28/2004			
Return Before Taxes		1.56%	1.75%	2.59%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		0.57%	0.67%	0.96%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.87%	0.82%	1.29%
Class C	1/13/2012	3.97%	1.98%	2.97%
Institutional Class	1/13/2012	6.02%	3.01%	3.99%
Class P	5/1/2015	5.7%	2.59%	N/A
Index				
Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Index (*reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes*)		5.45%	3.02%	4.46%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Security Investors, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments ("Guggenheim Partners" or the "Sub-Adviser") serves as the sub-adviser of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Jeffrey S. Carefoot and Allen Li are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Managing Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Sub-Adviser. B. Scott Minerd and Anne B. Walsh have managed the Fund since 2012. Jeffrey S. Carefoot and Allen Li have managed the Fund since 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to distribute income exempt from federal income tax. Such income may, however, be subject to state or local tax as well as the federal alternative minimum tax, and a portion of the Fund's distributions may be subject to federal income tax. Sales of municipal securities are also expected to generate taxable distributions. As such, investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund (the "Fund") seeks to provide total return, comprised of current income and capital appreciation.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in the Family of Funds, as defined on page 132 of the Fund's prospectus. This amount may vary depending on the Guggenheim Fund in which you invest. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the "Sales Charges-Class A Shares" section on page 86 of the Fund's prospectus and the "How to Purchase Shares" section on page 76 of the Fund's Statement of Additional Information. Different intermediaries and financial professionals may impose different sales charges or offer different sales charge waivers or discounts. These variations are described in Appendix A to the Fund's prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

	Class A	Class C	Institutional Class	Class P
SHAREHOLDER FEES *(fees paid directly from your investment)*				
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.00%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is lower)	None	1.00%	None	None
ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*				
Management Fees[1]	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.28%	0.25%	0.19%	0.29%
Interest and Other Related Expenses	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%
Remaining Other Expenses	0.24%	0.21%	0.15%	0.25%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.92%	1.64%	0.58%	0.93%
Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[2]	-0.09%	-0.06%	-0.04%	-0.10%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver (and/or expense reimbursement)[3]	0.83%	1.58%	0.54%	0.83%

1 Restated to reflect current management fees.

2 Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager") has contractually agreed through February 1, 2020 to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund to the annual percentage of average daily net assets for each class of shares as follows: Class A-0.79%, Class C-1.54%, Institutional Class-0.50%, and Class P-0.79%. The Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by the Fund of fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement, provided that the Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap. The agreement will expire when it reaches its termination or when the Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it can be terminated by the Fund's Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

3 Restated to reflect current expense limitation agreement.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual 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 the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although the actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Class A	Class C		Institutional	Class P
		Redeemed	Not Redeemed		
1 Year	$481	$261	$161	$55	$85
3 Years	$664	$505	$505	$178	$276
5 Years	$872	$880	$880	$316	$495
10 Years	$1,470	$1,933	$1,933	$718	$1,124

The above Example reflects applicable contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangements for the current duration of the arrangements only.

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 rate 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 72% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund intends to pursue its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities. Such debt securities may include, corporate bonds and other corporate debt securities, securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (including those not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government), sovereign debt securities, Eurodollar bonds and obligations, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations), participations in and assignments of bank and bridge loans, zero-coupon bonds, municipal bonds, payment-in-kind securities (such as payment-in-kind bonds), convertible fixed-income securities, non-registered or restricted securities (including those issued in reliance on Rule 144A and Regulation S securities), certain preferred securities and step-up securities (such as step-up bonds). These securities may pay fixed or variable rates of interest. While the Fund will principally invest in debt securities listed, traded or dealt in developed markets countries, it may also invest without limitation in securities listed, traded or dealt in other countries, including emerging markets countries. Such securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may also invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") (which include collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations and other similarly structured instruments), preferred stock and convertible securities. The Fund may seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests through a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds.

The Fund may hold fixed-income instruments of any quality, rated or unrated, including, those that are rated below investment grade, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality (also known as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds"). If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality. However, the Fund may not invest more than 33 1/3% of its total assets in fixed-income securities that are below investment grade. The Fund may hold securities of any duration or maturity.

With respect to bank loans, the Fund may purchase participations in, or assignments of, floating rate bank loans that meet certain liquidity standards and will provide for interest rate adjustments at least every 397 days and which may be secured by real estate or other assets. Participations may be interests in, or assignments of, the loan and may be acquired from banks or brokers that have made the loan or members of the lending syndicate. The Fund may also participate in lending syndicates and other direct lending opportunities.

The Fund also may seek certain exposures through derivative transactions, principally, foreign exchange forward contracts, futures on securities, indices, currencies and other investments, Eurodollar futures, options, interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, and other foreign currency contracts and foreign currency related transactions, which may also create economic leverage in the Fund. The Fund may engage in derivative and foreign currency related transactions for speculative purposes to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates or currency rates, to change the effective duration of its portfolio, to manage certain investment risks and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The Fund may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts or by using other investment techniques (such as "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions and/or dollar rolls). In a TBA transaction, a seller agrees to deliver a mortgage-backed security to the Fund at a future date, but the seller does not specify the particular security to be delivered.

Instead, the Fund agrees to accept any security that meets specified terms. The Fund may use leverage to the extent permitted by applicable law by entering into reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing transactions (principally lines of credit) for investment purposes.

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments (the "Investment Manager"), uses a process for selecting securities for purchase and sale that is based on intensive credit research and involves extensive due diligence on each issuer, region and sector. The Investment Manager also considers macroeconomic outlook and geopolitical issues.

The Investment Manager may determine to sell a security for several reasons including, the following: (1) to adjust the portfolio's average maturity, or to shift assets into or out of higher-yielding securities; (2) if a security's credit rating has been changed or for other credit reasons; (3) to meet redemption requests; (4) to take gains; or (5) due to relative value. The Fund does not intend to principally invest in defaulted securities, but if a security defaults subsequent to purchase by the Fund, the Investment Manager will determine in its discretion whether to hold or dispose of such security. Under adverse or unstable market conditions or abnormal circumstances (for example, in the event of credit events, where it is deemed opportune to preserve gains, or to preserve the relative value of investments or in the case of large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions), the Fund can make temporary investments and may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

The value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate and is subject to investment risks, which means investors could lose money. **An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any governmental agency.** There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—Investors in asset-backed securities, including residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and other structured finance investments, generally receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal. These payments may vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers pay off their loans. Some asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, may have structures that make their reaction to interest rates and other factors difficult to predict, causing their prices to be volatile. These instruments are particularly subject to interest rate, credit and liquidity and valuation risks.

> **Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Residential mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.
>
> **Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**—Investments in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are backed by commercial mortgage loans that may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings and are particularly subject to the credit risk of the borrower and the tenants of the properties securing the commercial mortgage loans. CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations Risk—Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") bear many of the same risks as other forms of asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. As they are backed by pools of loans, CLOs also bear similar risks to investing in loans directly. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. CLOs may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. The Fund's investment in CLOs may decrease in market value when the CLO experiences loan defaults or credit impairment, the disappearance of a subordinate tranche, or market anticipation of defaults and investor aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs and bear the same risks as CLOs including interest rate risk, credit risk and default risk. CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by a CDO are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks of CDOs depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund invests. For example, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities may be subordinate to other securities. The total return for a convertible security depends, in part, upon the performance of the underlying security into which it can be converted. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

Counterparty Credit Risk—The Fund makes investments in financial instruments and over-the-counter-traded derivatives involving counterparties to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or other reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or to hedge a position. Through these investments, the Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, the value of your shares in the Fund will decrease.

Credit Risk—The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed-income instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. The issuer, guarantor or counterparty could also suffer a rapid decrease in credit quality rating, which would adversely affect the volatility of the value and liquidity of the instrument. Credit ratings may not be an accurate assessment of liquidity or credit risk.

Currency Risk—Indirect and direct exposure to foreign currencies subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad. When the Fund seeks exposure to foreign currencies through foreign currency contracts and related transactions, the Fund becomes particularly susceptible to foreign currency value fluctuations, which may be sudden and significant, and investment decisions tied to currency markets. In addition, these investments are subject to the risks associated with derivatives and hedging and the impact on the Fund of fluctuations in the value of currencies may be magnified.

Derivatives Risk—Derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities, currencies or other investments, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Investment Manager is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of short term capital gains (generally taxed at ordinary income tax rates) than if the Fund had not used such instruments.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts among the Fund and a counterparty to exchange the return of the pre-determined underlying investment (such as the rate of return of the underlying index). Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due in part to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Exchange trading and central clearing are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

Options Risk—Options or options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—The Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security for settlement at a later date. Dollar rolls involve a risk of loss if the market value of the securities that the Fund is committed to buy declines below the price of the securities the Fund has sold.

Emerging Markets Risk—Investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to a greater level of those risks associated with investing in or being exposed to developed foreign markets, as emerging markets are considered to be less developed than developing countries. Furthermore, investments in or exposure to emerging markets are generally subject to additional risks, including the risks associated with trading in smaller markets, lower volumes of trading, and being subject to lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements.

Extension Risk—During periods of rising interest rates, an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, resulting in a decrease in the value of the obligation and in a decline in the Fund's income.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Foreign securities carry unique or additional risks when compared to U.S. securities, including currency fluctuations, adverse political and economic developments, unreliable or untimely information, less liquidity and more volatility, limited legal recourse and higher transactional costs.

Hedging Risk—The Fund may, but is not required to, engage in various investments or transactions that are designed to hedge a position that the Fund holds. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedging investments or transactions will be effective. Hedging investments or transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses, which may adversely affect the Fund.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield, below investment grade and unrated high risk debt securities (which also may be known as "junk bonds") may present additional risks because these securities may be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time, and present more credit risk than investment grade bonds. The price of high yield securities tends to be subject to greater volatility due to issuer-specific operating results and outlook and to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions. This exposure may be obtained through investments in other investment companies.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise sharply, causing the value of the Fund's holdings and share price to decline. Changes in interest rates may also affect the liquidity of the Fund's investments in fixed-income instruments. The risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Interest rates may continue to rise in the future, possibly suddenly and significantly, with unpredictable effects on the financial markets and the Fund's investments. Fixed-income instruments with longer durations are subject to more volatility than those with shorter durations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investing in other investment vehicles, including ETFs, closed-end funds and other mutual funds, subjects the Fund to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Moreover, the Fund and its shareholders will incur its pro rata share of the underlying vehicles' expenses, which will reduce the Fund's performance. In addition, investments in an ETF are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares and the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares.

Investment in Loans Risk—Investments in loans, including loan syndicates and other direct lending opportunities, involve special types of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and prepayment risk. Loans may offer a fixed or floating interest rate. Loans are often generally below investment grade and may be unrated. The Fund's investments in loans can also be difficult to value accurately and may be more susceptible to liquidity risk than fixed-income instruments of similar credit quality and/or maturity. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the value of the collateral for the loan may be insufficient or unavailable to cover the borrower's obligations should the borrower fail to make payments or become insolvent. Participations in loans may subject the Fund to the credit risk of both the borrower and the issuer of the participation and may make enforcement of loan covenants, if any, more difficult for the Fund as legal action may have to go through the issuer of the participations. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods, thus potentially limiting the ability of the Fund to invest sale proceeds in other investments and to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations.

Leverage Risk—The Fund's use of leverage, through borrowings or instruments such as derivatives, may cause the Fund to be more volatile and riskier than if it had not been leveraged.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a fair price, or the price at which it has been valued by the Investment Manager for purposes of the Fund's net asset value, causing the Fund to be less liquid and unable to realize what the Investment Manager believes should be the price of the investment. Valuation of portfolio investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the Fund could sell the investment at that time. These risks may be heightened for fixed-income instruments because of the near historically low interest rate environment as of the date of this prospectus. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of the Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks.

Management Risk—The Fund is actively managed, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. There is no guarantee that the investment views will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing the Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Furthermore, active and frequent trading that can accompany active management, also called "high turnover," may have a negative impact on performance. Active and frequent trading may result in higher brokerage costs or mark-up charges, which are ultimately passed on to shareholders of the Fund. Active and frequent trading may also result in adverse tax consequences.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by the Fund may fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably as a result of factors affecting individual companies or changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions throughout the world. The performance of these investments may underperform the general securities markets or other types of securities.

Municipal Securities Risk—Municipal securities are subject to a variety of risks, including credit, interest, prepayment, liquidity, and valuation risks. In addition, municipal securities can be adversely affected by (i) unfavorable legislative, political or other developments or events, including natural disasters, and (ii) changes in the economic and fiscal conditions of state and municipal issuers or the federal government in case it provides financial support to such issuers. To the extent a Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in securities issued by a particular state or municipality, the Fund will be particularly sensitive to developments and events adversely affecting such issuer. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities that are insured by an insurer may be adversely affected by developments relevant to that particular insurer, or more general developments relevant to the market as a whole. Municipal securities can be difficult to value and be less liquid than other investments, which may affect performance or the ability to meet fund redemption requests.

Preferred Securities Risk—A company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

Prepayment Risk—Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, because issuers of the securities may be able to prepay the principal due on the securities. These securities generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise.

Real Estate Securities Risk—The Fund may invest in securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. The real estate industry is particularly sensitive to economic downturns.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by the Fund, the strategies used by the Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to the Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of the Fund or taxation of shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to the Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by the Fund, may be delayed. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If the Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities generally cannot be sold to the public and may involve a high degree of business, financial and liquidity risk, which may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Sovereign Debt Risk—The debt securities issued by sovereign entities may decline as a result of default or other adverse credit event resulting from a sovereign debtor's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner, which may be affected by a variety of factors, including its cash flow situation, the extent of its reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders, and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers.

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Transactions Risk—The Fund may enter into "To Be Announced" ("TBA") transactions to purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. TBA purchase commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be purchased declines prior to settlement date or if the counterparty may not deliver the securities as promised. Selling a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be sold goes up prior to settlement date. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements that will require the Fund to post collateral in connection with its TBA transactions, which could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Fund and impose added operational complexity.

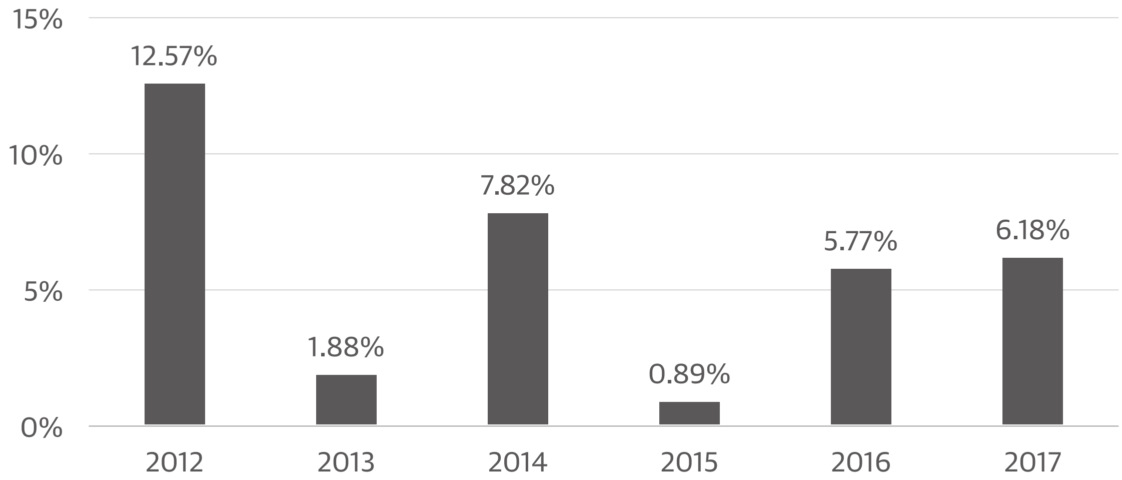
U.S. Government Securities Risk—U.S. government securities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government securities are subject to the risks associated with fixed-income and debt securities, particularly interest rate risk and credit risk.

Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities Risk—Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities pay no cash income and usually are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities are subject to greater market value fluctuations from changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities, which make current distributions of cash.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the Fund's Class A share calendar year performance from year to year and average annual returns for the one and five year and since inception periods, as applicable, for the Fund's Class A, Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P shares compared to those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or by calling 800.820.0888.

The bar chart does not reflect the impact of the sales charge applicable to Class A shares which, if reflected, would lower the returns shown.



Highest Quarter Return	Lowest Quarter Return
Q3 2012 3.94%	Q2 2013 -2.09%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS (for the periods ended December 31, 2017)

After-tax returns shown in the table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of any state or local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). After-tax returns are shown for Class A only. After-tax returns for Class C, Institutional Class, and Class P will vary. The returns shown below reflect applicable sales charges, if any.

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years or Since Inception	10 Years or Since Inception
Class A	11/30/2011			
Return Before Taxes		1.93%	3.46%	4.98%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		0.59%	1.59%	3.13%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		1.07%	1.76%	2.99%
Class C	11/30/2011	4.35%	3.71%	5.05%
Institutional Class	11/30/2011	6.49%	4.84%	6.19%
Class P	5/1/2015	6.14%	4.21%	N/A
Index				
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index *(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)*		3.54%	2.10%	2.60%

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, also known as Guggenheim Investments, serves as the investment manager of the Fund. B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to--day management of the Fund. They hold the titles of Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager; Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and Director and Portfolio Manager, respectively, with the Investment Manager. B. Scott Minerd and Anne B. Walsh have managed the Fund since 2011. Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch have managed the Fund since 2016.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

You may purchase or redeem Fund shares through your broker/dealer, other financial intermediary that has an agreement with Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, the Fund's distributor, or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, through the Fund's transfer agent. You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of any class of the Fund on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business. The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance.

The Institutional Class minimum initial investment is $2 million, although the Investment Manager may waive this requirement at its discretion. The Institutional Class has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Institutional Class shares of the Fund will be redeemed at net asset value on the day the account is closed.

Class P shares of the Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. The Fund reserves the right to modify its minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you.

TAX INFORMATION

Fund distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains (or a combination of both), unless your investment is through an IRA or other tax-advantaged retirement account. Investments through tax-advantaged accounts may sometimes become taxable upon withdrawal.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER/DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary, 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 sales person to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your sales person or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information Regarding Investment Objectives and Strategies

The Board of Trustees of the Funds may change a Fund's investment objective and strategies at any time without shareholder approval. A Fund will provide written notice to shareholders prior to, or concurrent with, any such change as required by applicable law. Should a Fund with a name suggesting a specific type of investment or industry change its policy of investing at least 80% of its assets (net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the type of investment or industry suggested by its name, the Fund (other than the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund) will provide shareholders at least 60 days' notice prior to making the change. With respect to the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund, the Fund cannot change its 80% investment strategy without shareholder approval. For purposes of this 80% policy, derivatives usually will be based on their notional value. For purposes of determining a Fund's compliance with the Fund's 80% investment policy under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act (if applicable), the Fund may, to the extent permitted by its principal investment strategy, seek to obtain exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests through a variety of investment vehicles, principally closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other mutual funds where the identity of those underlying portfolio securities can be reasonably determined. As with any investment, there can be no guarantee a Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Each Fund may, from time to time and in the discretion of the Investment Manager, take temporary positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions or abnormal circumstances, such as large cash inflows or anticipated large redemptions. For example, each Fund may invest some or all of its assets in cash, derivatives, fixed-income instruments, government bonds, money market instruments, repurchase agreements or securities of other investment companies, including money market funds. The Fund may be unable to pursue or achieve its investment objective during that time and temporary investments could reduce the benefit to the Fund from any upswing in the market.

The Funds' holdings of certain types of investments cannot exceed a maximum percentage of assets. Percentage limitations are set forth in this Prospectus and/or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). While the percentage limitations provide a useful level of detail about the Funds' investment program, they should not be viewed as an accurate gauge of the potential risk of the investment. For example, in a given period, a 5% investment in futures contracts could have significantly more of an impact on a Fund's share price than its weighting in the portfolio. The net effect of a particular investment depends on its volatility and the size of its overall return or risk profile in relation to the performance of the Fund's other investments. The Portfolio Managers of the Funds have considerable leeway in choosing investment strategies and selecting securities, investment vehicles and other types of instruments the Portfolio Managers believe will help a Fund achieve its objective. In seeking to meet its investment objective or to adapt to changing economic or market environments, a Fund may invest in any type of security or instrument whose investment characteristics are considered by the Portfolio Managers to be consistent with the Fund's investment program, including some that may not be listed in this Prospectus. Investors should be aware that the investments made by a Fund and the results achieved by a Fund at any given time are not expected to be the same as those made by other mutual funds for which an Investment Manager acts as investment adviser, including mutual funds with names, investment objectives and policies similar to the Fund. Also, investment strategies and types of investments will evolve over time, sometimes without prior notice to shareholders.

The Funds' investment policies, limitations and other guidelines typically apply at the time an investment is made. As a result, a Fund generally may continue to hold positions that met a particular investment policy or limitation at the time the investment was made but subsequently do not meet the investment policy or limitation.

The Funds are subject to certain investment policy limitations referred to as "fundamental policies." The full text of each Fund's fundamental policies is included in the SAI.

Investment in the Subsidiary—The Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund's investment in the Subsidiary is expected to provide the Fund with exposure to the global commodities markets, subject to the limitations of the federal tax requirements and the limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act. The Subsidiary may invest in commodity futures, option and swap contracts, fixed-income securities, foreign securities, pooled investment vehicles, including those that are not registered pursuant to the 1940 Act, and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for the Subsidiary's positions. Investments in derivatives may make the Subsidiary subject to regulation as a commodity pool. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") has not passed upon the merits of an investment in the Fund or the Subsidiary, nor has the CFTC passed on the adequacy of this Prospectus. Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC ("Guggenheim Partners") will consider whether it is more advantageous for the Fund to invest directly in commodity-linked financial instruments, such as commodity-linked structured notes, or if the desired exposure can be achieved more efficiently by investing in its Subsidiary, which would, in turn, purchase and hold commodity-linked financial instruments, such as futures contracts, swaps or options. As a result, the level of the

Fund's investment in the Subsidiary may vary based on the Investment Manager's use of different commodity-linked financial instruments.

To the extent the Subsidiary invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, it will comply with requirements that are applicable to the Fund's transactions in derivatives under the 1940 Act. Similarly, to the extent they are applicable to the investment activities of the Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will be subject to the same fundamental and certain other investment restrictions and will follow the same compliance policies and procedures as the Fund. The Subsidiary is managed by the Investment Manager and the Subsidiary is overseen by its own board of directors. However, because the Fund is the sole shareholder in the Subsidiary, the Fund's Board of Trustees has direct oversight over the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary and indirect oversight over the Subsidiary's operations and investment activities. For more information about the operation and management of the Subsidiary, please see the relevant sections in the SAI.

Descriptions of Principal Risks

An investment or type of security specifically identified in this Prospectus generally reflects a principal investment for a Fund. The Funds also may invest in or use certain other types of investments and investing techniques that are described in the SAI. An investment or type of security only identified in the SAI typically is treated as a non-principal investment. Additional information on the principal risks and certain non-principal risks of the Funds is set forth below. Not all of the risks are principal risks for each Fund. The fact that a particular risk was not indicated as a principal risk for a Fund does not mean that the Fund is prohibited from investing its assets in securities that give rise to that risk. It simply means that the risk is not a principal risk for that Fund. Although the Funds will not generally trade for short-term profits, circumstances may warrant a sale without regard to the length of time a security was held. Each Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities. A high turnover rate may increase transaction costs, which decreases the value of investments, and may result in additional taxable gains (including short term gains) for a Fund.

Investors should note that each Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time, to merge or reorganize itself or a class of shares, or to cease operations and liquidate at any time. In addition, portfolio managers can change at any time, the investment manager can be replaced, and an investment sub-adviser can be appointed to manage a Fund.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk—The Funds may invest in asset-backed securities issued by legal entities that are sponsored by banks, investment banks, other financial institutions or companies, asset management firms or funds and are specifically created for the purpose of issuing such asset-backed securities. Investors in asset-backed securities receive payments that are part interest and part return of principal or certain asset-backed securities may be interest-only securities or principal-only securities. These payments typically depend upon the cash flows generated by an underlying pool of assets and vary based on the rate at which the underlying obligors pay off their liabilities under the underlying assets. The pooled assets provide cash flow to the issuer, which then makes interest and principal payments to investors.

Investments in asset-backed securities may be subject to many of the same risks that are applicable to investments in securities generally, including currency risk, geographic emphasis risk, high yield and unrated securities risk, leverage risk, prepayment and extension risk and regulatory risk. Asset-backed securities are particularly subject to interest rate and credit risks. Asset-backed securities are also subject to liquidity and valuation risk and, therefore, may be difficult to value accurately or sell at an advantageous time or price and involve greater transaction costs and wider bid/ask spreads than certain other instruments.

In addition, investments in asset-backed securities entail additional risks relating to the underlying pools of assets, including credit risk, default risk and prepayment and extension risk with respect to the underlying pool or individual assets represented in the pool. With respect to a mortgage loan backing mortgage-backed securities, when an underlying obligor, such as a homeowner, makes a prepayment, an investor in the securities receives a larger portion of its principal investment back, which means that there will be a decrease in monthly interest payments and the investor may not be able to reinvest the principal it receives as a result of such prepayment in a security with a similar risk, return or liquidity profile. In addition to prepayments, the underlying assets owned by an issuer of asset-backed securities are subject to the risk of defaults, and both defaults and prepayments may shorten the securities' weighted average life and may lower their return, which may adversely affect a Fund's investment in the asset-backed securities. The value of asset-backed securities held by a Fund also may change because of actual or perceived changes in the creditworthiness of the underlying asset obligors, the originators, the servicing agents, the financial institutions, if any, providing credit support, or swap counterparties in the case of synthetic asset-backed securities.

Further, credit risk retention requirements for asset-backed securities may increase the costs to originators, securitizers and, in certain cases, asset managers of securitization vehicles in which a Fund may invest. Although the impact of these requirements is uncertain, certain additional costs may be passed to a Fund and the Fund's investments in asset-backed securities may be adversely affected. Many of the other changes required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), or foreign regulatory developments could materially impact the value of a Fund's assets, expose the Fund to additional costs and require changes to investment practices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance.

Additional risks relating to investments in asset-backed securities may arise because of the type of asset-backed securities in which a Fund invests, defined by the assets collateralizing the asset-backed securities. For example, collateralized mortgage obligations may have complex or highly variable prepayment terms, such as companion classes, interest only or principal only payments, inverse floaters and residuals. These investments generally entail greater market, prepayment and liquidity risks than other mortgage-backed securities, and may be more volatile or less liquid than other mortgage-backed securities. In addition, asset-backed securities backed by aircraft loans and leases may provide a Fund with a less effective security interest in the related underlying collateral than do mortgage-related securities and, thus, it is possible that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on these asset-backed securities. In addition to the risks inherent in asset-backed securities generally, risks associated with aircraft securitizations include but are not limited to risks related to commercial aircraft, the leasing of aircraft by commercial airlines and the commercial aviation industry generally. With respect to any one aircraft, the value of such aircraft can be affected by the particular maintenance and operating history for the aircraft or its components, the model and type of aircraft, the jurisdiction of registration (including legal risks, costs and delays in attempting to repossess and export such aircraft following any default under the related loan or lease) and regulatory risk. A Fund may invest in these and other types of asset-backed securities that may be developed in the future.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities—Home mortgage loans are typically grouped together into pools by banks and other lending institutions, and interests in these pools are then sold to investors, allowing the bank or other lending institution to have more money available to loan to home buyers. Some of these pools are guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or by government sponsored private corporations-familiarly called "Ginnie Mae," "Fannie Mae" and "Freddie Mac."Non-agency MBS is subject to the risk that the value of such security will decline because, among other things, the security is not issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. government or a government sponsored enterprise. These securities are often subject to greater credit risk than agency MBS. In addition, these securities may be less readily marketable as the market for these securities is typically smaller and less liquid than the market for agency MBS, thus these securities may be subject to greater price fluctuation than agency MBS. Home mortgage loans may also be purchased and grouped together by non-lending institutions such as investment banks and hedge funds who will sell interests in such pools to investors. Mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates given that rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities. As a result, a rising interest rate environment can cause the prices of mortgage-backed securities to be increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect a Fund's holdings of mortgage-backed securities. In light of the current interest rate environment, a Fund's investments in these securities may be subject to heightened interest rate risk.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities—Commercial mortgage backed securities ("CMBS") are collateralized by one or more commercial mortgage loans. Banks and other lending institutions typically group the loans into pools and interests in these pools are then sold to investors, allowing the lender to have more money available to loan to other commercial real estate owners. Commercial mortgage loans may be secured by office properties, retail properties, hotels, mixed use properties or multi-family apartment buildings. Investments in CMBS are subject to the risks of asset-backed securities generally and particularly subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, and liquidity and valuation risk.

Collateralized Loan Obligations and Collateralized Debt Obligations—A collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") is an asset-backed security whose underlying collateral is a pool of loans. Such loans may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, some of which may be below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. Investments in CLOs carry the same risks as investments in loans directly, such as interest rate risk, credit and liquidity and valuation risks, and the risk of default. These investments are also subject to the risks associated with a decrease of market value due to collateral defaults and disappearance of subordinate tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and investor aversion to these types of securities as a class. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. A CLO may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. A Fund's investment in a CLO may decrease in market value because of (i) loan defaults or credit impairment, (ii) the disappearance of subordinate tranches, (iii) market anticipation of defaults, and (iv) investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. These risks may be magnified depending on the tranche of CLO securities in which a Fund invests. For example, investments in a junior tranche of CLO securities will likely be more sensitive to loan defaults or credit impairment than investments in more senior tranches.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are structured similarly to CLOs, but are backed by pools of assets that are debt securities rather than only loans, typically including bonds, other structured finance securities (including other asset-backed securities and other CLOs) and/or synthetic instruments. CDOs are often highly leveraged, and like CLOs, the risks of investing in CDOs may be magnified depending on the tranche of CDO securities held by a Fund. The nature of the risks of CDOs depends largely on the type and quality of the underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which a Fund may invest. CDOs collateralized by pools of asset-backed securities carry the same risks as investments in asset-backed securities directly, including losses with respect to the collateral underlying those asset-backed securities. In addition, certain CDOs may not hold their underlying collateral directly, but rather, use derivatives such as swaps to create "synthetic" exposure to the collateral pool. Such CDOs entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Commodities Risk—The commodities industries can be significantly affected by: the level and volatility of commodity prices; world events including international monetary and political developments; import controls and worldwide competition; exploration and production spending; and tax and other government regulations and economic conditions. These risks may be incurred indirectly through the Subsidiary.

Commodities-Linked Investments Risk—The performance of commodity-linked investments may depend on the performance of the overall commodities markets and on other factors that affect the value of commodities, including weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments. Commodity-linked notes may be leveraged. For example, the price of a three-times leveraged note may change by a magnitude of three for every percentage change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying index. Commodity-linked investments may be hybrid instruments that can have substantial risk of loss with respect to both principal and interest. Commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures, are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. As a result, returns of commodity-linked investments may deviate significantly from the return of the underlying commodity, instruments, or measures. Commodity-linked investments also can cause a fund to be subject to additional regulation and a disadvantageous tax regime. Legal and regulatory changes also can affect the value of these investments.

Commercial Paper Risk—The value of a Fund's investment in commercial paper, which is an unsecured promissory note that generally has a maturity date between one and 270 days and is issued by a U.S. or foreign entity, is susceptible to changes in the issuer's financial condition or credit quality. Commercial paper is typically repaid with the proceeds from the issuance of new commercial paper. Thus, investments in commercial paper are subject to the risk (commonly referred to as rollover risk) that the issuer will be unable to issue sufficient new commercial paper to meet the repayment obligations under its outstanding commercial paper. Investments in commercial paper are usually discounted from their value at maturity. Commercial paper can be fixed-rate or variable rate and can be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. As with other debt securities, there is a risk that the issuer of commercial paper will default completely on its obligations. Commercial paper is generally unsecured and, thus, is subject to increased credit risk. A Fund may have limited or no recourse against the issuer of commercial paper in the event of default.

Convertible Securities Risk—Convertible securities, debt or preferred equity securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, equity securities, are generally preferred stocks and other securities, including fixed-income securities and warrants that are convertible into or exercisable for common stock. They generally participate in the appreciation or depreciation of the underlying stock into which they are convertible, but to a lesser degree, and are subject to the risks associated with debt and equity securities, including interest rate, market and issuer risks. For example, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. Certain convertible securities may combine higher or lower current income with options and other features. Warrants are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally, two or more years). Convertible securities may be lower-rated securities subject to greater levels of credit risk. A convertible security may be converted before it would otherwise be most appropriate, which may have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

"Synthetic" convertible securities are selected based on the similarity of their economic characteristics to those of a traditional convertible security due to the combination of separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, i.e., an income-producing security ("income-producing component") and the right to acquire an equity security ("convertible component"). The income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments, which may be represented by derivative instruments. The convertible component is achieved by investing in securities or instruments such as warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. A simple example of a synthetic convertible security is the combination of a traditional corporate bond with a warrant to purchase equity securities of the issuer of the bond. A Fund may also purchase synthetic securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes. The income-producing and convertible components of a synthetic convertible security may be issued separately by different issuers and at different times.

Counterparty Credit Risk—Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a Fund transaction (e.g., prime brokerage or securities lending arrangement or derivatives transaction) will be unable or unwilling to perform its contractual obligation to a Fund. A Fund may invest in financial instruments and derivatives (including equity index swap agreements) involving counterparties for the purpose of seeking to gain exposure to a particular group of securities, index, asset class or reference asset without actually purchasing those securities or investments, or seeking to hedge a position. Such financial instruments may include, among others, total return, index, interest rate, and credit default swap agreements. A Fund may use counterparty agreements to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized in particular predetermined investments or instruments. Through these investments, a Fund is exposed to credit risks that the counterparty may be unwilling or unable to make timely payments to meet its contractual obligations. If the counterparty becomes bankrupt or defaults on (or otherwise becomes unable or unwilling to perform) its payment obligations to the Fund, the Fund may not receive the full amount that it is entitled to receive or may experience delays in recovering the collateral held by, or on behalf of, the counterparty. If this occurs, or if exercising contractual rights involves delays or costs for a Fund, the value of your shares in a Fund may decrease.

A Fund bears the risk that counterparties may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions, increased competition, and/or wide scale credit losses resulting from financial difficulties or borrowers affecting counterparties.

Credit Risk—A Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument or a counterparty to a derivatives transaction or other transaction (such as a repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities) is unable or unwilling, or perceived to be unable or unwilling, to pay interest or repay principal on time or defaults. If an issuer fails to pay interest, a Fund's income would likely be reduced, and if an issuer fails to repay principal, the value of the instrument likely would fall and the Fund could lose money. This risk is especially acute with respect to high yield, below-investment grade and unrated high risk debt instruments (which also may be known as "junk bonds"). Also, the issuer, guarantor or counterparty may suffer adverse changes in its financial condition or be adversely affected by economic, political or social conditions that could lower the credit quality (or the market's perception of the credit quality) of the issuer or instrument, leading to greater volatility in the price of the instrument and in shares of a Fund. Although credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of an instrument, a change in the credit quality rating of an instrument or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for a Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time. Any applicable limitation on the credit quality of an issuer or instrument in which a Fund may invest is applied at the time the Fund purchases the instrument.

The degree of credit risk depends on the particular instrument and the financial condition of the issuer, guarantor or counterparty, which are often reflected in its credit quality. Credit quality is a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong capacity with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second-highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less. An issuer with the lowest credit quality rating may be in default or have extremely poor prospects of making timely payment of interest and principal. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and subjective judgments and therefore do not necessarily represent an issuer's actual financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security. Although higher-rated securities generally present lower credit risk as compared to lower-rated or unrated securities, an issuer with a high credit rating may in fact be exposed to heightened levels of credit or liquidity risk. See Appendix A of the SAI for a more complete discussion of the meaning of the different credit quality ratings.

Investment grade instruments are debt instruments that have been determined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization to have a medium to high probability of being paid (although there is always a risk of default) or, if unrated, have been determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. Investment grade instruments are designated "BBB", "A", "AA" or "AAA" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Fitch Investors Service, Inc., DBRS Ltd., Morningstar Credit Ratings, LLC and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., "Baa", "A", "Aa" or "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"), and "bbb", "a", "aa", or "aaa" by A.M. Best Company, or an equivalent rating by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or have been determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same instrument, a Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the instrument's credit quality. The Investment Managers' credit analysis includes looking at factors such as an issuer's debt service coverage (i.e., its ability to make interest payments on its debt), the issuer's cash flow, general economic factors and domestic and global market conditions.

The loans and corporate debt instruments in which a Fund may invest include those (i) rated lower than investment grade credit quality, e.g., rated lower than "Baa" category by Moody's or "BBB" category by Standard & Poor's Corporation, or have been issued by issuers who have issued other debt instruments which, if rated, would be rated lower than investment grade credit quality or (ii) unrated but the borrowers and their other loans typically are rated below investment grade. Investment decisions will be based largely on the credit risk analysis performed by the Investment Manager and not on rating agency evaluations. This analysis may be difficult to perform. Information about many loans and their issuers generally is not available in the public domain because many issuers have not issued securities to the public and are not subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws. Thus, little public information typically exists about these companies. Generally, however, these issuers are required to provide certain financial information to lenders, and certain information may be available from other participants or agents in the loan marketplace.

Currency Risk—A Fund's direct or indirect exposure to foreign currencies, including through ownership of securities of foreign issuers, subjects the Fund to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. Dollar, which would cause a decline in the U.S. value of the holdings of the Fund. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates and the imposition of currency controls or other political, economic and tax developments in the U.S. or abroad. When a Fund seeks exposure to foreign currencies through foreign currency contracts and related transactions, the Fund becomes particularly susceptible to foreign currency value fluctuations, which may be sudden and significant, and investment decisions tied to currency markets. In addition, these investments are subject to the risks associated with derivatives and hedging the impact on a Fund of fluctuations in the value of currencies may be magnified. To the extent a Fund seeks to hedge currency risk, the Fund may incur increased implied transaction costs.

Derivatives Risk—A Fund may invest in derivatives, such as swaps, futures contracts and options contracts and other instruments described in the Fund's principal investment strategies, to pursue its investment objective and to create economic leverage in the Fund, to seek to enhance total return, to seek to hedge against fluctuations in securities prices, interest rates, currency rates, etc., to seek to change the effective duration of a Fund's portfolio, to seek to manage certain investment risks, and/or as a substitute for the purchase or sale of securities or currencies. The use of such derivatives may expose a Fund to risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in the securities underlying those derivatives, including risks relating to leverage, imperfect correlations with underlying investments or the Fund's other portfolio holdings, high price volatility, lack of availability, counterparty credit, liquidity, valuation and legal restrictions. The use of such derivatives may also expose a Fund to the performance of securities that the Fund does not own. For derivatives traded on an exchange or through a central counterparty, a Fund is subject to the credit risk of the clearing broker or clearinghouse. Certain derivatives are subject to mandatory exchange trading and/or clearing. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but does not make derivatives transactions risk-free. The skills necessary to successfully execute derivatives strategies may be different from those for more traditional portfolio management techniques, and if an Investment Manager or Sub-Advisor, as applicable, is incorrect about its expectations of market conditions, the use of derivatives could also result in a loss, which in some cases may be unlimited. Use of derivatives may also cause a Fund to be subject to additional regulations, which may generate additional Fund expenses. These practices also entail transactional expenses and may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains than if the Fund had not engaged in such transactions. The markets for certain derivative instruments, and those located in foreign countries, are relatively new and still developing, which may expose a Fund to increased counterparty and liquidity risk. Certain risks also are specific to the derivatives in which a Fund invests.

Certain of the derivatives in which the Funds invest are traded (and privately negotiated) in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market. OTC derivatives are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a Fund. In addition, OTC derivative instruments are often highly customized and tailored to meet the needs of the Funds and their trading counterparties. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. As a result and similar to other privately negotiated contracts, a Fund is subject to counterparty credit risk with respect to such derivative contracts.

Swap Agreements Risk—Swap agreements are contracts for periods ranging from one day to more than one year and may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant or swap execution facility and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. A Fund may enter into swap agreements, including, but not limited to total return swaps, index swaps, interest rate swaps, municipal market data rate locks, and credit default swaps. A Fund may utilize swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to certain securities without purchasing those securities, which is speculative, or to hedge a position. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due to the fact they could be considered illiquid and many swaps currently trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks.

Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory exchange trading and central clearing. Exchange trading and central clearing are expected to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but do not make swap transactions risk-free. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on OTC swaps, which may result in the Fund and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for OTC swaps. The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") have defined as “swaps.” Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing are occurring on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Investment Manager will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund’s ability to enter into swap agreements.

Futures Contracts Risk—Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement (payment of the gain or loss on the contract). Futures are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable the investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price and for other reasons such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to adjust portfolio duration. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that a Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Futures markets can be highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a Fund’s NAV. Exchanges can limit the number of options that can be held or controlled by a Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement a Fund’s strategies. Futures are also subject to leveraging risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

Options Contracts Risk—The buyer of an option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) a certain quantity of a security (the underlying security) or instrument, including a futures contract or swap, at a certain price up to a specified point in time. The seller or writer of an option is obligated to sell (a call option) or buy (a put option) the underlying instrument. Options are often used to manage or hedge risk because they enable the investor to buy or sell an asset in the future at an agreed-upon price and for other reasons such as to manage exposure to changes in interest rates and bond prices; as an efficient means of adjusting overall exposure to certain markets; in an effort to enhance income; to protect the value of portfolio securities; and to adjust portfolio duration.

Options are subject to correlation risks. The writing and purchase of options is a highly specialized activity as the successful use of options depends on the Investment Manager’s ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Exchanges can limit the number of futures options that can be held or controlled by a Fund or its Investment Manager, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by a Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, a Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling put and call options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

A Fund may also purchase or sell call and put options on a “covered” basis. A call option is “covered” if a Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute right to acquire the security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or cash equivalents in such amount are segregated by a Fund’s custodian). As a seller of covered call options, the Fund faces the risk that it will forgo the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option during an option’s life.

Hybrid Securities—Hybrid instruments combine the characteristics of securities, futures and options. Typically, a hybrid instrument combines a traditional stock, bond or commodity with an option or forward contract.

Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied to the price of some security, commodity, currency or securities index, or another interest rate or some other economic factor. Hybrid instruments can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging and increased total return. The risks of such investments would reflect the risks of investing in futures, options and securities, including volatility and illiquidity. Such securities may bear interest or pay dividends at below market (or even relatively nominal) rates. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of such an investment could be zero.

Dollar Roll Transaction Risk—A Fund may enter into dollar roll transactions, in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed or other security for settlement on one date and buys back a substantially similar security (but not the same security) for settlement at a later date. A Fund gives up the principal and interest payments on the security, but may invest the sale proceeds, during the "roll period." When a Fund enters into a dollar roll, any fluctuation in the market value of the security transferred or the securities in which the sales proceeds are invested can affect the market value of the Fund's assets, and therefore, the Fund's NAV. Dollar roll transactions may sometimes be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing and constitute a form of leverage. Dollar rolls also involve the risk that the market value of the securities a Fund is required to deliver may decline below the agreed upon repurchase price of those securities. In addition, in the event that a Fund's counterparty becomes insolvent or otherwise unable or unwilling to perform its obligations, the Fund's use of the proceeds may become restricted pending a determination as to whether to enforce the Fund's obligation to purchase the substantially similar securities.

Emerging Markets Risk—A Fund may invest in securities in emerging markets. Investing in securities in emerging markets countries may entail greater risks than investing in securities in developed markets countries, such as increased economic, political, regulatory or other uncertainties. These risks include: (i) less social, political and economic stability and potentially more volatile currency exchange rates; (ii) the small current size of the markets for such securities and the currently low or nonexistent volume of trading, which result in a lack of liquidity and in greater price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests, and trade barriers; (iv) foreign taxation; (v) the absence of developed legal systems, including structures governing private or foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property; (vi) lower levels of government regulation and less extensive accounting, financial and other reporting requirements; (vii) high rates of inflation for prolonged periods; and (viii) particular sensitivity to global economic conditions or reliance on international or other forms of aid, including trade, taxation and development policies. Sovereign debt of emerging countries may be in default or present a greater risk of default. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and even less developed capital markets than traditional emerging market countries (which themselves have increased investment risk relative to developed market countries) and, as a result, a Fund's exposure to the risks associated with investing in emerging market countries are magnified if the Fund invests in frontier market countries.

Equity Securities Risk—A Fund may invest in equity securities and equity-related securities, which include common stocks and other equity securities (and securities convertible into stocks), and the prices of equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than other investments. Growth stocks may be more volatile than value stocks. The price of equity securities may rise or fall rapidly or unpredictably and may reflect real or perceived changes in the issuing company's financial condition and changes in the overall market or economy and other conditions. Price movements in equity securities may result from factors or events affecting individual issuers, industries or the market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles that may cause downward price movements over prolonged periods of time. Certain events can have a dramatic adverse effect on equity markets and may lead to periods of high volatility in an equity market or a segment of an equity market.

Common stocks generally represent the riskiest investment in a company and dividend payments (if declared) to preferred stockholders generally rank junior to payments due to a company's debtholders. If the prices of the equity securities held by a Fund fall, the value of your investment in the Fund will be adversely affected. A Fund may lose a substantial part, or even all, of its investment in a company's stock.

A Fund's investment in securities offered through initial public offerings ("IPOs") may have a magnified performance impact, either positive or negative, on the Fund, particularly if the Fund has a small asset base. There is no guarantee that as a Fund's assets grow, it will continue to experience substantially similar performance by investing in IPOs. A Fund's investments in IPOs may make it subject to more erratic price movements than the overall equity market.

Extension Risk—An issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, thereby effectively lengthening the maturity of the obligation and making the obligation more sensitive to interest rate changes and widening or tightening credit spreads. This is more likely to happen when there is a rise in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the value of the obligation will decrease and a Fund's performance may suffer from its inability to invest in higher yielding securities.

Foreign Securities and Currency Risk—Investing in foreign investments, including investing in foreign securities through American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), involves certain special or additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates ; (ii) unfavorable changes in applicable regulations; (iii) adverse political and economic developments; (iv) unreliable or untimely information; (v) limited legal recourse; (vi) limited markets; (vii) higher operational expenses; and (viii) illiquidity. These investments are subject to additional risks, including: differing reporting, accounting, and auditing standards; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation; foreign currency fluctuations, currency blockage, or replacement; potential for default on sovereign debt; or other diplomatic developments, which may include the imposition of economic sanctions or other measures by the U.S. or other governments and supranational organizations or changes in trade policies. These risks may even be higher in underdeveloped or emerging markets. The less developed a country's securities market is, the greater the level of risks. A Fund considers a security to be a foreign security if the issuer is organized under the laws of a foreign country or is a foreign government, or a sub-division or agency of such government, or the security is traded in markets outside the United States.

Foreign fixed-income securities may also be negatively affected by rising interest rates, which may cause an increase in funding costs for foreign issuers and make it more difficult for them to service their debt. Rising interest rates, in addition to widening credit spreads, may cause a decline in market liquidity. Foreign investments are normally issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in the exchange rates between particular foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Foreign investments may be subject to the risks of seizure or other involvement by a foreign government, imposition of restrictions on the exchange or transport of foreign currency, and tax increases. There may also be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about most U.S. companies, and foreign companies are usually not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. The legal remedies for investors in foreign investments may be more limited than those available in the United States and a Fund may have limited or no legal recourse with respect to foreign securities. Certain foreign investments may be less liquid (harder to buy and sell) and more volatile than domestic investments, which means a Fund may at times be unable to sell its foreign investments at desirable prices. For the same reason, a Fund may at times find it difficult to value its foreign investments. Brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher for foreign investments than for domestic investments. The procedures and rules for settling foreign transactions may also involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. Foreign withholding taxes may reduce the amount of income available to distribute to shareholders of a Fund.

Geographic Emphasis Risk—A Fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in one country or geographic region will be more vulnerable to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions and developments that may be particular to that country or region than a fund that invests its assets more broadly. Such developments may include: adverse securities markets; adverse exchange rates; social, political, regulatory, financial, economic or environmental developments; or natural disasters. Such conditions or developments may have a significant impact on a Fund's investment performance causing such performance to be more volatile than the investment performance of a more geographically diversified fund. A Fund's investment performance may be particularly susceptible to such conditions and developments if the Fund emphasizes its investments in an emerging market country or region with a number of emerging market countries.

Hedging Risk—A Fund may, but is not required to, engage in various investments or transactions that are designed to hedge a position that the Fund holds. A hedge is an investment, transaction or strategy designed to reduce the risk and impact of adverse market movements or changes in the price or value of a portfolio security or other investment. Hedging may be ineffective as a result of unexpected changes in the market, changes in the prices or values of the related instrument, or changes in the correlation of the instrument and the Fund's hedging investment or transaction. Hedging investments or transactions involve costs and may reduce gains or result in losses, which may adversely affect a Fund.

High Yield and Unrated Securities Risk—High yield debt securities in the lower rating (higher risk) categories of the recognized rating services are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." High yield securities are debt securities that have been determined by a rating agency to have a lower probability of being paid and have a credit rating of "BB" category or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation and Fitch Investors Service, Inc. or "Ba" category or lower by Moody's Investors Service or have been determined by an Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. The total return and yield of junk bonds can be expected to fluctuate more than the total return and yield of higher-quality bonds. Junk bonds (those rated below investment grade or in default, or unrated securities determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality) are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. High yield securities may be subject to greater levels of credit risk and tend to be less liquid, and therefore more difficult to value accurately and sell at an advantageous price or time and may involve greater transactions costs and wider bid/ask spreads, than higher-quality bonds. The risks associated with high yield securities are heightened during times of weakening economic conditions or rising interest rates.

Successful investment in lower-medium and lower-rated debt securities involves greater investment risk and is highly dependent on the Investment Manager's credit analysis. The value of high yield securities is particularly vulnerable to changes in interest rates and a real or perceived economic downturn or higher interest rates could cause a decline in high-yield bond prices by lessening the ability of issuers to make principal and interest payments. These bonds are often thinly traded or subject to irregular trading and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than higher-quality bonds because there tends to be less public information available about these securities. Because objective pricing data may be less available, judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. In addition, the entire high yield bond market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to a variety of factors, including changes in economic forecasts, stock market activity, large or sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or a change in the market's psychology regarding high yield investments. High yield securities may be more sensitive to adverse specific corporate or general market developments than higher-quality bonds. This type of volatility is usually associated more with stocks than bonds.

Interest Rate Risk—Investments in fixed-income instruments are subject to the possibility that interest rates could rise (or are expected to rise) sharply, causing the value of a Fund's holdings and NAV per share to decline. Longer term bonds and zero coupon bonds are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term bonds. Generally, the longer the average duration (whether positive or negative) of the bonds held by a Fund or to which a Fund is exposed, the more a Fund's share price will fluctuate in response to interest rate changes. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates that incorporates a security's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features, among other characteristics. For example, the NAV per share of a bond fund with an average duration of eight years would be expected to fall approximately 8% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Conversely, the NAV per share of a bond fund with an average duration of negative three years would be expected to rise approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. The value of securities with negative durations, such as inverse floaters, generally decrease if interest rates decline.

However, duration may not accurately reflect the true interest rate sensitivity of instruments held by a Fund and, in turn, the Fund's susceptibility to changes in interest rates. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, a Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. Interest only or principal only securities and inverse floaters are particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, which may impact the income generated by the security and other features of the security.

Securities with floating interest rates, such as syndicated bank loans, generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. In a decreasing interest rate environment, a Fund's investment in securities with floating interest rates may prevent the Fund from taking full advantage of decreasing interest rates in a timely manner. During periods of rising interest rates, issuers of debt securities or asset-backed securities may pay principal later or more slowly than expected, which may reduce the value of a Fund's investment in such securities and may prevent the Fund from receiving higher interest rates on proceeds reinvested in other instruments.

Changing Fixed-Income Market Conditions—Although the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve") has started to raise interest rates, interest rates in the U.S. and many parts of the world, including certain European countries, remain near historically low levels. To the extent the Federal Reserve continues to raise the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may rise. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify a Fund's susceptibility to interest rate risk and diminish yield and performance (e.g., during periods of very low or negative interest rates, a Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns). In addition, certain countries have experienced (or may be expected to experience) negative interest rates on certain fixed-income instruments.

Changes in fixed-income market conditions, including the recent increases and potential for future increases to the federal funds rate or negative interest rates, may expose fixed-income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain Fund investments that may be difficult to sell at favorable prices to meet fund redemption obligations, causing the value of a Fund's investments and NAV per share to decline. A rise in general interest rates may also result in increased redemptions from a Fund. Very low, negative or changing interest rates may also have unpredictable effects on securities markets in general, directly or indirectly impacting a Fund's investments, yield and performance. Thus, a Fund currently faces a heightened level of interest rate, liquidity and valuation risks.

A Fund that invests in derivatives tied to fixed-income markets may be more substantially exposed to these risks than a fund that does not invest in derivatives. To the extent a Fund experiences high redemptions because of changes in interest rates, the Fund may experience increased portfolio turnover, which will increase the costs that the Fund incurs and may lower the Fund's performance. The liquidity levels of a Fund's portfolio may also be affected and the Fund could be required to sell holdings at disadvantageous times or prices in order to meet redemption obligations.

Investment in Investment Vehicles Risk—Investments in investment companies or other investment vehicles may include index-based unit investment trusts such as Standard & Poor's Depositary Receipts ("SPDRs") or other index funds and securities of investment companies that are not index-based, including closed-end funds, mutual funds, affiliated short-term funds or exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other investment vehicles. Index-based investments sometimes hold substantially all of their assets in securities representing a specific index. A Fund may use index-based investments (including ETFs designed to track an index) as a way of managing its cash position, or to maintain liquidity while gaining exposure to the equity, commodities or fixed-income markets, or a particular sector of such markets, or to seek to avoid losses in declining market conditions. A Fund may invest in index-based investment vehicles for a variety of other reasons, including to obtain exposure to a specific asset class or investment strategy or to seek to enhance return or yield. In addition, an index-based investment vehicle in which a Fund invests may not replicate exactly the composition or performance of the index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, such as operating expenses, transaction costs and imperfect correlation of holdings relative to the index.

A Fund and its shareholders may incur its pro rata share of the expenses of the underlying investment companies or vehicles in which the Fund invests, such as investment advisory and other management expenses, and shareholders will incur the operating expenses of these investment vehicles. In addition, the Fund will be subject to those risks affecting the investment vehicle, including the effects of business and regulatory developments that affect an underlying investment company or vehicle or the investment company industry generally as well as the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment vehicle could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid. Shares of investment vehicles that trade on an exchange may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. The purchase of shares of some investment companies (such as closed-end investment companies and ETFs) may require the payment of substantial premiums above the value of such companies' portfolio securities or NAVs.

The Funds may, from time to time, invest a portion of their assets in investment companies advised by the Investment Manager, or an affiliate of the Investment Manager, that invest in short-term fixed-income or floating rate securities. Investments by the Funds in these investment companies significantly increase the Funds' exposure to one or more of the following asset categories: (i) a broad range of high yield, high risk debt securities rated below the top four long-term rating categories by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (also known as "junk bonds") or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Manager, to be of comparable quality; (ii) collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), other asset-backed securities and similarly structured debt investments; and (iii) other short-term fixed or floating rate debt securities. Such investments expose the Funds to the risks of these asset categories and decreases in the value of these investments may cause the Funds to deviate from their investment objective. These investment companies are registered open-end investment companies primarily available only to other investment companies and separately managed accounts managed by the Investment Manager and its affiliates. The subscription and redemption activities of these large investors can have a significant adverse effect on these investment companies and thus the Funds. For example, the liquidity of the investment companies can be limited as a result of large redemptions.

An underlying investment vehicle may buy the same securities that another underlying investment vehicle sells. If this happens, an investor in a Fund would indirectly bear the costs of these trades without accomplishing any investment purpose. In addition, certain of the underlying investment vehicles may hold common portfolio positions, thereby reducing the diversification benefits of an asset allocation style. The underlying investment vehicles may engage in investment strategies or invest in specific investments in which a Fund would not engage or invest directly.

The performance of those underlying investment vehicles, in turn, depends upon the performance of the securities in which they invest.

The underlying investment companies or other investment vehicles in which a Fund invests are often institutional funds owned by a small number of shareholders and are thus also subject to the risk that shareholders redeem their shares rapidly, which may adversely affect the performance and liquidity of the underlying investment vehicles and the Fund.

An investment by a Fund in ETFs generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a mutual fund. In addition, an investment in an ETF may be subject to additional risk, including: the ETF's shares may trade at a discount or premium relative to the net asset value of the shares; an active trading market may not develop for the ETF's shares; the listing exchange may halt trading of the ETF's shares; the ETF may fail to correctly track the referenced asset (if any); and the ETF may hold troubled securities in the referenced index or basket of investments.

Investment in Loans Risk—Loans, such as syndicated bank loans and other direct lending opportunities, senior floating rate loans, secured and unsecured loans, second lien or more junior loans, bridge loans, revolving credit facilities and unfunded commitments, may incur some of the same risks as other debt securities, such as prepayment risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and risks found with high yield securities. The terms of certain loan agreements may cause certain loans to be particularly sensitive to changes in benchmark interest rates. Although some loans are secured by collateral, the collateral may be difficult to liquidate and the value of the collateral can decline or be insufficient or unavailable to meet the obligation of the borrower. Certain loans have the benefit of restrictive covenants that limit the ability of the borrower to further encumber its assets or incur other debt obligations. To the extent a loan does not have such covenants, an investment in the loan may be particularly sensitive to the risks associated with loan investments. A Fund's interest in a particular loan and/or in a particular collateral securing a loan may be subordinate to the interests of other creditors of the obligor. As a result, a loan may not be fully collateralized (and may be uncollateralized) and can decline significantly in value, which may result in the Fund not receiving payments to which it is entitled on a timely basis or at all. In addition, the Fund may have limited rights to exercise remedies against collateral or against an obligor when payments are delayed or missed.

Loans may offer a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. Loans may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. In addition, to the extent a Fund holds a loan through a financial intermediary, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, the Fund's investment, including receipt of principal and interest relating to the loan, will be subject to the credit risk of the intermediary.

Loans are subject to the risk that the scheduled interest or principal payments will not be paid. Lower-rated loans and debt securities (those of less than investment grade quality) involve greater risk of default on interest and principal payments than higher-rated loans and securities. In the event that a non-payment occurs, the value of that obligation likely will decline. Loans and other debt instruments rated below "BBB" category by S&P or "Baa" category by Moody's or unrated but assessed of similar quality are considered to have speculative characteristics and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Junk bonds entail default and other risks greater than those associated with higher-rated securities.

Loans are vulnerable to market sentiment such that economic conditions or other events may reduce the demand for loans and cause their value to decline rapidly and unpredictably. Many loan interests are subject to restrictions on transfer that may limit the ability of a Fund to sell the interests at an advantageous time or price. Furthermore, while the resale, or secondary, market for loans is growing, it is currently limited. There is no organized exchange or board of trade on which loans are traded. Loans often trade in large denominations (typically $1 million and higher), and trades can be infrequent. The market has limited transparency so that information about actual trades may be difficult to obtain. Accordingly, some of the loans in which a Fund may invest will be relatively illiquid and difficult to value. Loans are often subject to restrictions on resale or assignment. A Fund may have difficulty in disposing of loans in a favorable or timely fashion, which could result in losses to the Fund. Transactions in loans are often subject to long settlement periods (in excess of the standard T+2 days settlement cycle for most securities and often longer than seven days). As a result, sale proceeds potentially will not be available to a Fund to make additional investments or to use proceeds to meet its current redemption obligations. A Fund thus is subject to the risk of selling other investments at disadvantageous times or prices, taking other actions necessary to raise cash to meet its redemption obligations such as borrowing from a bank or holding additional cash.

Loans may be issued in connection with highly leveraged transactions, such as restructurings, leveraged buyouts, leveraged recapitalizations and acquisition financing. In such highly leveraged transactions, the borrower assumes large amounts of debt in order to have the financial resources to attempt to achieve its business objectives. Accordingly, such loans may be part of highly leveraged transactions and involve a significant risk that the borrower may default or go into bankruptcy or become insolvent. Bankruptcy or other court proceedings may delay, limit or negate a Fund's ability to collect payments on its loan investments or otherwise adversely affect a Fund's rights in collateral relating to the loan and a Fund may need to retain legal or similar counsel to help in seeking to enforce its rights. In addition, if a Fund holds certain loans, the Fund may be required to exercise its rights collectively with other creditors or through an agent or other intermediary acting on behalf of multiple creditors, and the value of the Fund's investment may decline or otherwise be adversely affected by delays or other risks associated with such collective procedures.

Each Fund values its assets on each Business Day (as defined below). However, because the secondary market for loans is limited and trading may be irregular, they may be difficult to value. Market quotations may not be readily available for some loans or may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices, and valuation may require more research than for other securities. In addition, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation than for securities with a more active secondary market, because there is less reliable, objective market value data available.

In certain circumstances, the Investment Manager or its affiliates (including on behalf of clients other than a Fund) or a Fund may be in possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its ownership of a loan and/or corporate debt security of a borrower. Because U.S. laws and regulations generally prohibit trading in securities of issuers while in possession of material, non-public information, a Fund might be unable to trade securities or other instruments issued by the borrower when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so and, as such, could incur a loss. In circumstances when the Investment Manager or a Fund determines not to receive non-public information about a borrower for loan investments, the Fund may be disadvantaged relative to other investors and the Fund may not take advantage of other investment opportunities that it may otherwise have. In addition, loans and other similar instruments may not be considered "securities" and, as a result, a Fund may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections under the federal securities laws and instead may have to resort to state law and direct claims.

The Investment Manager or its affiliates may participate in the primary and secondary market for loans or other transactions with possible borrowers. As a result, a Fund may be legally restricted from acquiring some loans and from participating in a restructuring of a loan or other similar instrument. The Funds are also subject to conflicts of interest that are described in more detail in the SAI.

Investment in the Subsidiary Risk—The Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund currently invests in the Subsidiary in order to gain exposure to commodities markets. The Subsidiary is not a registered investment company under the 1940 Act. Because the Subsidiary is not directly subject to all of the investment protections of the 1940 Act, the Fund may not have all of the protections offered to shareholders of registered investment companies. While the Subsidiary has its own board of directors that is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Subsidiary, the Fund's Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiary. The Fund is exposed to the risks of the Subsidiary, which is exposed to the risks of investing in the commodities markets and other investments made by the Subsidiary. The Subsidiary is also subject to these risks. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary are organized, respectively, could result in the inability of the Fund, the Subsidiary, or both, to operate as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

In order to qualify for favorable tax treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross annual income from qualifying sources under Subchapter M of the Code. Generally, income derived from direct and certain indirect investments in commodities is not considered qualifying income. However, historically, the IRS has issued private letter rulings ("PLRs") in which the IRS specifically concluded that income from certain commodity-linked notes and from investments in a subsidiary is qualifying income. These PLRs did not require a RIC to receive any distributions attributable to any gross income recognized from such subsidiaries in order for such gross income to be considered qualifying gross income. Based on the principles underlying such rulings, the Fund has sought to gain exposure to the commodity markets through the Subsidiary. However, the IRS indicated in July 2011 that the granting of such PLRs is currently suspended, pending further internal discussion. The Fund has not received such a PLR, and is unable to rely on PLRs issued to other taxpayers.

Moreover, during September 2016, the IRS and the Treasury Department issued proposed Treasury regulations that, if finalized, would generally treat the Fund's income inclusion with respect to the Subsidiary as qualifying income only if there is a distribution out of the earnings and profits of the Subsidiary that is attributable to such inclusion. The proposed Treasury regulations, if adopted, would apply to taxable years beginning on or after 90 days after the regulations are published as final. Based on the foregoing, the IRS may ultimately conclude and assert that income and gains from the Subsidiary will not be considered qualifying income for purposes of determining whether the Fund remains qualified as a RIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Furthermore, the tax treatment of investments in commodities through subsidiaries may be adversely affected by future legislation, Treasury regulations and/or guidance issued by the IRS that could affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Fund's taxable income or any gains and distributions made by the Fund and whether income derived from the Fund's investments in the Subsidiary is considered qualifying income. If the Fund does not meet the qualifying income test, it may be able to cure such a failure. However, if the Fund attempts to cure the failure of the qualifying income test, significant taxes may be incurred by the Fund and its shareholders.

Leverage Risk—The use of derivatives, reverse repurchase agreements, unfunded commitments, tender option bonds and borrowings may create leveraging risk. For example, because of the low margin deposits required, futures trading involves an extremely high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in an immediate and substantial impact on the net asset value of a Fund. Leveraging may cause a Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. To mitigate leveraging risk and otherwise comply with regulatory requirements, each Fund must segregate or earmark liquid assets to meet its obligations under, or otherwise cover, the transactions that may give rise to this risk. Applicable law limits each Fund from borrowing in an amount greater than 33 1/3% of its assets.

The Funds are permitted to borrow money for certain purposes. To the extent that a Fund purchases securities while it has outstanding borrowings, it is using leverage, i.e., using borrowed funds for investment. Leveraging will exaggerate the effect on the NAV per share of a Fund of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio. Money borrowed for leveraging will be subject to interest and other costs that may or may not be recovered by appreciation of the securities purchased. In addition, if a Fund borrows from a line of credit it will be subject to certain covenants that, if breached, may require the Fund to accelerate its indebtedness and sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not do so. If a Fund accesses its line of credit to meet shareholder redemption requests, the Fund's remaining shareholders may bear the cost of the borrowing through interest expenses and other expenses (e.g., commitment fees) that affect the Fund's performance. Borrowing expenses are excluded from any applicable fee waivers or expense limitation agreements.

In the case of the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund, the amount of exempt interest dividends payable by the Fund will generally be the amount of gross tax exempt interest reduced by expenses, including expenses of any borrowing and reverse repurchase agreements.

Liquidity and Valuation Risk—It may be difficult for a Fund to purchase and sell particular investments within a reasonable time at a favorable price. As a result, a Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to certain issuers, asset classes or sectors. The capacity of traditional fixed-income market makers has not kept pace with the consistent growth in the fixed-income markets over the past three decades, which has led to reduced levels in the capacity of these market makers to engage in fixed-income trading and, as a result, dealer inventories of corporate fixed-income and floating rate instruments are at or near historic lows relative to market size. These factors may apply more strongly with respect to high yield fixed-income and floating rate instruments than higher quality fixed-income instruments. Market makers tend to provide stability and liquidity to debt-securities markets through their intermediary services, and their reduced capacity and number could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. As a result, a Fund potentially will be unable to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period because of adverse market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons, unless it sells other portfolio investments under unfavorable conditions, thereby adversely impacting the Fund. A Fund's ability to sell an instrument under favorable conditions also may be negatively impacted by, among other things, other market participants selling the same or similar instruments at the same time.

To the extent that there is not an established liquid market for instruments in which a Fund invests, or there is a reduced number or capacity of traditional "market makers" with respect to debt instruments, trading in such instruments may be relatively inactive or irregular. In addition, during periods of reduced market liquidity, market turmoil or in the absence of readily available market quotations for particular investments in a Fund's portfolio, the ability of the Fund to assign an accurate daily value to these investments may be difficult and a Fund's Investment Manager may be required to fair value the investments. Fair value determinations are inherently subjective and reflect good faith judgments based on available information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the determination of a security's fair value in accordance with the Funds' valuation procedures will in fact approximate the price at which a Fund could sell that security at that time (i.e., the sale price could differ, sometimes significantly, from the Fund's last valuation for the security). The Funds (or the Investment Managers) rely on various sources of information to value investments and calculate net asset value. The Funds may obtain pricing information from third parties that are believed to be reliable. In certain cases, this information may be unavailable or this information may be inaccurate because of errors by the third parties, technological issues, absence of current market data, or otherwise. As a result, the Funds' ability to effectively value investments or calculate net asset value may be adversely affected.

Investors who purchase or redeem shares of a Fund on days when the Fund is holding fair valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. These risks may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment and Funds that hold a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value securities may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation. For additional information about valuation determinations, see "Determination of Net Asset Value." Proportions of a Fund's investments that are fair valued or difficult to value vary from time to time. Based on its investment strategies, a significant portion of a Fund's investments can be difficult to value and potentially less liquid and thus particularly prone to the foregoing risks. The Funds' shareholder reports contain detailed information about the Funds' holdings that are fair valued or difficult to value, including values of these holdings as of the dates of the reports. Investors should consider consulting these reports for detailed information.

Management Risk—Each Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio, which means that investment decisions are made based on investment views. An Investment Manager and each individual portfolio manager will apply investment techniques and risk analysis in making decisions for each Fund, but there is no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results or expected returns, causing a Fund to fail to meet its investment objective or underperform its benchmark index or funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax restrictions, policies or developments may affect the investment techniques available to an Investment Manager and each individual portfolio manager in connection with managing each Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of each Fund to achieve its investment objectives. Active and frequent trading that can accompany active management will increase the costs each Fund incurs because of higher brokerage charges or mark-up charges, which are passed on to shareholders of a Fund and, as a result, may lower a Fund's performance. However, a Fund is generally less likely to incur brokerage charges or mark-up charges to the extent the Fund invests in fixed-income instruments as opposed to other investments.

Market Risk—The value of, or income generated by, the securities held by a Fund are subject to the possibility of rapid and unpredictable fluctuation. The value of certain securities (*e.g.,* equity securities) tends to fluctuate more dramatically over the shorter term than do the value of other asset classes. These movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, or from broader influences, including real or perceived changes in prevailing interest rates, changes in inflation or expectations about inflation, investor confidence or economic, political, social or financial market conditions that may be temporary or last for extended periods. Different sectors, industries and security types may react differently to such developments and, when the market performs well, there is no assurance that the securities held by a Fund will increase in value along with the broader markets. For example, the value of a Fund's investments in securities or other instruments may be particularly susceptible to changes in commodity prices. As a result, a change in commodity prices may adversely affect the Fund's investments. Volatility of financial markets can expose a Fund to greater market risk, possibly resulting in reduced liquidity. Moreover, changing economic, political, social or financial market conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect the market value of the securities held by a Fund in a different country or geographic region because of the increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. The Investment Manager potentially will be prevented from executing investment decisions at an advantageous time or price as a result of any domestic or global market disruptions, particularly disruptions causing heightened market volatility and reduced market liquidity. Changes or disruptions in market conditions also may lead to increased regulation of a Fund and the instruments in which a Fund may invest, which may, in turn, affect the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objective and the Fund's performance. In general, the securities or other instruments in which a Fund's Portfolio Managers believe represent an attractive investment opportunity or in which a Fund seeks to invest may be unavailable entirely or in the specific quantities sought by the Fund. As a result, a Fund may need to obtain the desired exposure through a less advantageous investment, forgo the investment at the time or seek to replicate the desired exposure through a derivative transaction or investment in an investment vehicle. This may adversely affect a Fund.

Municipal Securities Risk—A Fund's holdings of municipal securities could be significantly affected by events that affect the municipal bond market, which could include unfavorable legislative or political developments, or adverse changes in the financial conditions of state or municipal issuers. Income from municipal bonds held by a Fund could be declared taxable because of changes in tax laws or interpretations by taxing authorities, or as a result of non-compliant conduct of a municipal issuer. Consequently, a portion of a Fund's otherwise tax-exempt dividends may be taxable to those Fund shareholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, or may be fully taxable to all Fund shareholders. To the extent that a Fund invests in municipal securities from a given state or geographic region, its share price and performance could be affected by local, state and regional factors, including erosion of the tax base and changes in the economic climate. Also, municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect enough revenue. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects (especially those relating to education, health care, utilities and transportation), conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market, including proposed federal, state or local legislation involving the financing of, or declining markets or needs for, such projects. Certain sectors of the municipal bond market have special risks that can affect them more significantly than the market as a whole. For example, health care can be hurt by rising expenses, dependency on third party reimbursements, legislative changes and reductions in government spending; electric utilities are subject to governmental rate regulation; and private activity bonds rely on project revenues and the creditworthiness of the corporate user as opposed to governmental support. Municipalities and municipal projects that rely directly or indirectly on federal funding mechanisms may be negatively affected by current budgetary constraints of the federal government. Other national governmental actions, such as the elimination of tax-exempt status, also could affect performance. In addition, changes in the economic and fiscal condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market, and market conditions may directly impact the liquidity, marketability and valuation of municipal securities. Also, information related to municipal securities and their risks may be provided by the municipality itself, which may not always be accurate. Investments in municipal securities can be subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and liquidity risks and can be more volatile than other investments. In addition, certain of the issuers in which a Fund invests may have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades.

Certain municipal securities may be insured by an insurer. Adverse developments affecting a particular insurer or, more generally, banks and financial institutions could have a negative effect on the value of a Fund's holdings. For example, rating agency downgrades of an insurer, or other events in the credit markets that may affect the insured municipal bond market as a whole, may adversely affect the value of the insured municipal bonds held by a Fund. A Fund's vulnerability to potential losses associated with such developments may be reduced through investing in municipal securities that feature credit enhancements (such as bond insurance).

Although insurance may reduce the credit risk of a municipal security, it does not protect against fluctuations in the value of a Fund's shares caused by market changes. It is also important to note that, although insurance may increase the credit safety of investments held by a Fund, it decreases a Fund's yield as a Fund may pay for the insurance directly or indirectly. In addition, while the obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of an insured bond, there is no assurance that insurers will meet their claims. A higher-than-anticipated default rate on municipal bonds (or other insurance the insurer provides) could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders.

Municipal securities also trade rarely and their valuations may be based on assumptions or unobservable inputs. They can be difficult to liquidate quickly and transaction prices in stressed environments may ultimately be less than their valuations, which will hurt fund performance.

From time to time, the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of a particular municipality. As a result, the Fund would be more exposed to risks affecting these issuers than a municipal securities fund that invests more widely. An Investment Manager's allocation of the Fund's assets among the issuers of municipal securities may vary significantly from time to time. Please refer to the Fund's most recent annual or semi-annual report to shareholders for portfolio holdings information as of the end of a recent fiscal period.

Non-Diversification Risk—A non-diversified Fund may hold larger positions in a smaller number of securities than a diversified fund. As a result, a non-diversified Fund's performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers and the Fund may be more susceptible to risks associated with and adverse developments affecting a single issuer, including changes in the market value of the issuer's securities and unfavorable market and economic developments. These events could cause a greater impact on a non-diversified Fund's net asset value and total return (e.g., greater losses) and volatility than a more diversified portfolio.

Preferred Securities Risk—Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred stock generally pays dividends (if declared) only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock has properties of both an equity and a debt instrument and is generally considered a hybrid instrument. Preferred stock is senior to common stock, but is subordinate to bonds in terms of claims or rights to their share of the assets of the company.

Prepayment Risk—The issuers of securities held by a Fund may be able to prepay principal due on the securities, particularly during periods of declining interest rates. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when interest rates decline, and may offer a greater potential for loss when interest rates rise. In addition, rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate, thereby effectively lengthening the maturity of the security and making the security more sensitive to interest rate changes as well as limiting the ability of a Fund to invest in securities with higher interest rates. Prepayment risk is a major risk of certain asset-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities.

Most floating rate loans (such as syndicated bank loans) and fixed-income securities allow for prepayment of principal without penalty. Accordingly, the potential for the value of a floating rate loan or security to increase in response to interest rate declines is limited. Corporate loans or fixed-income securities purchased to replace a prepaid corporate loan or security may have lower yields than the yield on the prepaid corporate loan or security.

Real Estate Securities Risk—A Fund may invest in securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), which are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate. These risks include: losses from casualty or condemnation, changes in local and general economic conditions, changes in real estate values and rental income, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, operating expenses, overbuilding, construction delays and the supply of real estate generally, extended vacancies of properties, and the management skill and credit worthiness of the issuer. In addition, the real estate industry has historically been cyclical and particularly sensitive to economic downturns. The value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. A REIT may invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property, which may increase the risk that a Fund could be unfavorably affected by the poor performance of a single investment or investment type. A REIT may be more volatile and/or less liquid than other types of equity securities.

Because REITs are pooled investment vehicles that have expenses of their own, a Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses paid by each REIT in which it invests. REITs are also subject to unique tax requirements which, if not met, could adversely affect dividend payments. In the event of a default of an underlying borrower or lessee, a REIT could experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

Regulatory and Legal Risk—A Fund's activities may be limited or restricted because of laws and regulations applicable to the Fund or the Investment Manager. U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by a Fund, the strategies used by a Fund or the level of regulation or taxation applying to a Fund (such as regulations related to investments in derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance, costs and operations of a Fund, as well as the way investments in, and shareholders of, a Fund are taxed. The SEC's rules intended to limit, assess and manage liquidity risk may materially affect the securities in which a Fund invests and a Fund's investment strategies and performance.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk—In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty to a repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement, recovery of the repurchase price owed to a Fund or, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the securities sold by a Fund, may be delayed. In a repurchase agreement, such an insolvency may result in a loss to the extent that the value of the purchased securities decreases during the delay or that value has otherwise not been maintained at an amount equal to the repurchase price. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the counterparty's insolvency may result in a loss equal to the amount by which the value of the securities sold by a Fund exceeds the repurchase price payable by a Fund; if the value of the purchased securities increases during such a delay, that loss may also be increased. When a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, any fluctuations in the market value of either the securities transferred to another party or the securities in which the proceeds may be invested would affect the market value of a Fund's assets. As a result, such transactions may increase fluctuations in the net asset value of a Fund's shares. Because reverse repurchase agreements may be considered to be the practical equivalent of borrowing funds, they constitute a form of leverage. If a Fund reinvests the proceeds of a reverse repurchase agreement at a rate lower than the cost of the agreement, entering into the agreement will lower the Fund's yield and the amount of exempt-interest dividends that may be paid by the Fund. The credit, liquidity and other risks associated with repurchase agreements are magnified to the extent a repurchase agreement is secured by collateral other than cash, government securities or liquid securities or instruments issued by an issuer that has an exceptionally strong credit quality.

Restricted Securities Risk—Restricted securities cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Unless registered for sale, restricted securities can be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Restricted securities may be considered illiquid and, therefore, are subject to a Fund's limitation on illiquid securities. There is no guarantee that a trading market will exist at any time for a particular restricted security. Thus, a Fund may be unable to sell these securities at an advantageous time or at all.

Restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which may result in substantial losses. These securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a Fund. A Fund may invest in restricted securities, including securities initially offered and sold without registration pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A Securities") and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers initially offered and sold outside the United States without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S under the 1933 Act("Regulation S Securities"). Rule 144A Securities and Regulation S Securities generally may be traded freely among certain qualified institutional investors, such as a Fund, and non-U.S. persons, but resale to a broader base of investors in the United States may be permitted only in significantly more limited circumstances. A Fund may bear certain costs associated with the resale of these securities and may be subject to delays in being permitted to sell these holdings.

Investing in Rule 144A Securities and other restricted and non-registered securities (such as privately placed securities purchased through transactions complying with the requirements in Regulation D or S under the 1933 Act) could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested, for a time, in purchasing these securities.

Securities Lending Risk—Securities lending involves the lending of portfolio securities owned by a Fund to qualified borrowers, including broker-dealers and financial institutions. Therefore, loans of securities involve the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities or deliver the proper amount of collateral, which may result in a loss to a Fund. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy of the borrower, a Fund could experience losses or delays in recovering the loaned securities. In some cases, these risks may be mitigated by an indemnification provided by the Fund's lending agent. When lending portfolio securities, a Fund initially will require the borrower to provide the Fund with collateral, most commonly cash, which the Fund will invest. Although the Fund invests this collateral in a conservative manner, it is possible that it could lose money from such an investment or fail to earn sufficient income from its investment to cover the fee or rebate that it has agreed to pay the borrower.

Short Sale and Short Exposure Risk—Short selling a security involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation that the value of that security will decline, so that the security may be purchased at a lower price when returning the borrowed security. A short exposure exposes a Fund to counterparty credit risk and leverage risk. The risk for loss on a short sale or other short exposure is greater than a direct investment in the security itself because the price of the borrowed security may rise, thereby increasing the price at which the security must be purchased. A Fund may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. A lender may request that borrowed securities be returned to it on short notice, and a Fund may have to buy the borrowed securities at an unfavorable price, resulting in a loss. Short sales also subject a Fund to risks related to the lender (such as bankruptcy risks) or the general risk that the lender does not comply with its obligations. The risk of loss through a short sale or other short exposure may in some cases be theoretically unlimited. The use of short sales may cause a Fund to have higher expenses than those of equity mutual funds that do not engage in short sales, including the cost of paying the lender an amount equal to any dividends on the borrowed securities. Government actions also may affect the Funds' ability to engage in short selling.

Sovereign Debt Risk—Investments in sovereign debt securities, such as foreign government debt or foreign treasury bills, involve special risks, including the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund or international lenders, the political constraints to which the debtor may be subject and other political considerations. Periods of economic and political uncertainty may result in the illiquidity and increased price volatility of sovereign debt securities held by a Fund. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to the extent of its foreign reserves. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, a Fund may have limited or no legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself. For example, there may be no bankruptcy or similar proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

Certain issuers of sovereign debt may be dependent on disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Such disbursements may be conditioned upon a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. A failure on the part of the debtor to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the debtor, which may impair the debtor's ability to service its debts on a timely basis. As a holder of sovereign debt, a Fund may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such sovereign indebtedness, including the rescheduling of payments and the extension of further loans to debtors, which may adversely affect the Fund. There can be no assurance that such restructuring will result in the repayment of all or part of the debt. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers and certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on external debt. Certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

Special Situation Investments/Securities in Default Risk—Investments in the securities and debt of distressed issuers or issuers in default ("Special Situation Investments") involve a far greater level of risk than investing in issuers whose debt obligations are being met and whose debt trades at or close to its "par" or full value. While offering an opportunity for capital appreciation, Special Situation Investments are highly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make interest payments and/or to pay its principal obligations in full and/or on time. Special Situation Investments can be very difficult to properly value, making them susceptible to a high degree of price volatility and potentially rendering them less liquid than performing debt obligations. Those Special Situation Investments involved in a bankruptcy proceeding can be subject to a high degree of uncertainty with regard to both the timing and the amount of the ultimate settlement. Special Situation Investments may also include debtor-in-possession financing, sub-performing real estate loans and mortgages, privately placed senior, mezzanine, subordinated and junior debt, letters of credit, trade claims, convertible bonds, and preferred and common stocks.

Tax Risk—A Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each tax year from qualifying sources in order to qualify for favorable tax treatment as a RIC. This requirement will limit the ability of a Fund to invest in commodities, derivatives on commodities, or other items that could result in nonqualifying income. Legislative or administrative changes or court decisions relating to the Code may adversely affect a Fund and/or the issuers of securities held by a Fund.

Tender Option Bonds Risk—Tender option bonds are created by depositing municipal bonds into a trust and issuing two classes of trust interests-floating rate certificates and inverse floating rate certificates (also known as residual interest tender option bonds or inverse floaters). Investments in tender option bonds, residual interest tender option bonds and inverse floaters expose a Fund to the same risks as investments in derivatives, as well as risks associated with leverage, especially the risk of increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a municipal fixed rate security, including the risk of loss of principal. Distributions on residual interest tender option bonds and inverse floaters will bear an inverse relationship to short-term municipal security interest rates. Distributions on the residual interests and inverse floaters paid to a Fund will be reduced or, in the extreme, eliminated as short-term municipal interest rates rise and will increase when short-term municipal interest rates fall. Residual interest tender option bonds and inverse floaters generally will underperform the market for fixed rate municipal securities in a rising interest rate environment. The federal income tax treatment of certain other aspects of these investments, including the proper tax treatment of tender option bonds, is, in some cases, not certain. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Volcker Rule, among other regulatory changes, may affect the ability of bank-sponsored tender option bonds to continue to operate or remain cost-effective investments for a Fund.

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") Transactions Risk—A Fund may enter into "To Be Announced" ("TBA") commitments to purchase or sell mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. In TBA commitments, the selling counterparty does not specify the particular MBS to be delivered. Instead, the purchasing counterparty agrees to accept any MBS that meets specified terms. TBA purchase commitments may be considered securities in themselves and involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in the value of a Fund's other assets. In addition, the selling counterparty may not deliver the security as promised. Selling a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the securities to be sold goes up prior to the settlement date. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements that will require the Funds to post collateral in connection with their TBA transactions. There is no similar requirement applicable to the Funds' TBA counterparties. The required collateralization of TBA trades could increase the cost of TBA transactions to the Funds and impose added operational complexity.

U.S. Government Securities Risk—Different types of U.S. government securities have different relative levels of credit risk depending on the nature of the particular government support for that security. U.S. government securities may be supported by: (i) the full faith and credit of the United States government; (ii) the ability of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality or government-sponsored entity; (iv) pools of assets (e.g., mortgage-backed securities); or (v) the United States in some other way. The U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, which may fluctuate in value and are subject to investment risks, and certain U.S. government securities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. The value of U.S. government obligations may be adversely affected by changes in interest rates. It is possible that the issuers of some U.S. government securities will not have the funds to timely meet their payment obligations in the future and there is a risk of default. For certain agency issued securities, there is no guarantee the U.S. government will support the agency if it is unable to meet its obligations.

When Issued, Forward Commitment and Delayed-Delivery Transactions Risk—When-issued, forward-commitment and delayed-delivery transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security.

Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. When purchasing securities pursuant to one of these transactions, payment for the securities is not required until the delivery date. However, the purchaser assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risks of price and yield fluctuations and the risk that the security will not be issued as anticipated. When a Fund has sold a security pursuant to one of these transactions, a Fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, a Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or suffer a loss.

Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities Risk—The market value of a zero-coupon or payment-in-kind security, which usually trades at a deep discount from its face or par value, is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more sensitive to changes in interest rates and credit quality than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities also may be less liquid than other fixed-income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically. Zero coupon securities pay no interest to holders prior to maturity, and payment-in-kind securities pay interest in the form of additional securities. However, a portion of the original issue discount on zero coupon securities and the "interest" on payment-in-kind securities will be included in the investing Fund's taxable income. Accordingly, for the Fund to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company and to avoid certain taxes, the Fund will generally be required to distribute to its shareholders an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives with respect to these securities. These distributions must be made from the Fund's cash assets or, if necessary, from the proceeds of sales of portfolio securities. The Fund will not be able to purchase additional income-producing securities with cash used to make any such distributions, and its current income ultimately may be reduced as a result. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities may be more difficult to value than other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically.

The SAI describes the Funds' principal investment risks in more detail and also describes other risks applicable to the Funds. The additional risks include the following:

Cyber Security and Operational Risk—As in other parts of the economy, the Funds and their service providers, as well as exchanges and market participants through or with which the Funds trade and other infrastructures and services on which the Funds or their service providers rely, are susceptible to ongoing risks and threats resulting from and related to cyber incidents. Cyber incidents, which can be perpetrated by a variety of means, may result in actual or potential adverse consequences for critical information and communications technology, systems and networks that are vital to the Funds' or their service providers' operations. A cyber incident could adversely impact a Fund, its service providers or its shareholders by, among other things, interfering with the processing of shareholder transactions or other operational functionality, impacting a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value or other data, causing the release of private or confidential information, impeding trading, causing reputational damage, and subjecting a Fund to fines, penalties or financial losses. These types of adverse consequences could also result from other operational disruptions or failures arising from, for example, processing errors, human errors, and other technological issues. In each case, a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value correctly, in a timely manner or process trades or Fund or shareholder transactions may be adversely affected, including over a potentially extended period. The Funds and their service providers may directly bear these risks and related costs.

Investments by Investing Funds and Other Large Shareholders—Shares of the Funds are offered as an investment to certain other investment companies, large retirement plans and other large investors. The Funds are subject to the risk that a large investor can purchase or redeem a large percentage of Fund shares at any time. To meet large redemption requests, a Fund may have to hold large uninvested cash positions or sell investments to raise the cash needed to satisfy redemption requests at times when it would not otherwise do so. In turn, the Fund's performance may suffer and the Fund can incur high turnover, brokerage costs, realize gains or losses at inopportune times, lose money or hold a less liquid portfolio. Similarly, large Fund share purchases may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. A Fund may also experience adverse tax consequences as a result of a large shareholder transaction. Under certain circumstances, a Fund may also experience frequent large shareholder transactions.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' underlying portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

Investment Manager

Security Investors, LLC ("Security Investors" or "Guggenheim Investments"), located at 702 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 200, Rockville, Maryland 20850, is the investment manager to the Guggenheim High Yield Fund, Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund and Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund. On September 30, 2017, the aggregate assets under the investment management and supervision of Security Investors were approximately $33.3 billion.

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC ("Guggenheim Partners" or "Guggenheim Investments" and with Security Investors, each is an "Investment Manager" and together, "Investment Managers"), located at 100 Wilshire Boulevard, 5th Floor, Santa Monica, California 90401, is the investment manager to the Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund, Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund, Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund and Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund. As discussed below, Guggenheim Partners also serves as investment sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser") to the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund. On September 30, 2017, the aggregate assets under the investment management and supervision of Guggenheim Partners were approximately $189.9 billion.

The Investment Managers or Sub-Adviser, as applicable, make investment decisions for the assets of the Funds and the applicable Investment Manager continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment program. Guggenheim Partners is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and is a member of the National Futures Association in such capacity. Guggenheim Partners acts as CPO for Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund.

MANAGEMENT FEES

The following chart shows the contractual investment management fees to be paid by each Fund.

Contractual Management Fees (expressed as a percentage of average net assets)	
Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund[1]	0.65%
Guggenheim High Yield Fund	0.60%
Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund[2]	0.39%
Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund[3]	0.39%
Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund[1]	0.89%
Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund	0.50%
Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund[2]	0.39%

1 Effective January 30, 2017, each Fund's management fee is subject to a 0.05% reduction on assets over $5 billion.

2 Prior to November 20, 2017, each Fund's management fee was paid at an annual rate of 0.50% on the average daily net assets of $5 billion or less, and 0.45% of the average net assets of the Fund in excess of $5 billion.

3 Prior to November 20, 2017, the Fund's management fee was paid at an annual rate of 0.45% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

The Investment Managers have contractually agreed through February 1, 2019 or February 1, 2020, as shown in each Fund's summary section, for each Fund to waive fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to limit the ordinary operating expenses (including distribution (12b-1) fees (if any), but exclusive of brokerage costs, dividends on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses, interest, taxes, litigation, indemnification, and extraordinary expenses) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund share classes listed below to the listed percentages of those Funds' average daily net assets.

Fund	Class A Expense Limit	Class C Expense Limit	Institutional Class Expense Limit	Class P Expense Limit
Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund	1.02%	1.77%	0.78%	1.02%
Guggenheim High Yield Fund	1.16%	1.91%	0.91%	1.16%
Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund[1]	0.79%	1.54%	0.50%	0.79%
Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund[2]	0.75%	1.50%	0.50%	0.75%
Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund	1.36%	2.11%	0.95%	1.36%
Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund	0.80%	1.55%	0.55%	0.80%
Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund[3]	0.79%	1.54%	0.50%	0.79%

[1] Effective November 20, 2017. Prior to that date, the expense limitation for each applicable class was as follows: Class A-1.00%, Class C-1.75%, Institutional-0.75% and Class P-1.00%.

[2] Effective November 20, 2017. Prior to that date, the expense limitation for each applicable class was as follows: Class A-0.80%, Class C-1.55%, Institutional-0.55% and Class P-0.80%.

[3] Effective November 20, 2017. Prior to that date, the expense limitation for each applicable class was as follows: Class A-0.90%, Class C-1.65%, Institutional-0.50% and Class P-0.90%.

A Fund may have "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver" greater than the expense cap as a result of any acquired fund fees and expenses or other expenses that are excluded from the calculation. An Investment Manager is entitled to reimbursement by a Fund for certain fees waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous 36 months beginning on the date of the expense limitation agreement. An Investment Manager may only recoup such reimbursement when the Operating Expenses for a Fund or class do not exceed the then-applicable expense cap.

The Investment Managers have also contractually agreed through February 1, 2019, to waive the amount of each Fund's management fee to the extent necessary to offset the proportionate share of any management fee paid by each Fund with respect to any Fund investment in an underlying fund for which the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates also serves as investment manager. An Investment Manager is not entitled to reimbursement by a Fund for fees waived under this agreement. This agreement will automatically renew for one-year terms, unless an Investment Manager provides written notice to the Fund of the termination of the agreement.

Each contractual waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreement will expire when it reaches its termination, or when an Investment Manager ceases to serve as such and it may be terminated by the Funds' Board of Trustees, with certain waived fees and reimbursed expenses subject to the recoupment rights of the Investment Manager.

In addition to any contractual waivers and expense reimbursements, each Investment Manager may waive some or all of its management fee to limit the total operating expenses of a Fund to a specified level. The Investment Managers also may reimburse expenses of a Fund from time to time to help it maintain competitive expense ratios. These arrangements may be voluntary, in which case they may be terminated at any time. The Fund's fees without reflecting voluntary waivers or reimbursements are shown in the fee tables in the Fund's summary section.

Pursuant to a separate investment management agreement between Guggenheim Partners and the Subsidiary, the Subsidiary pays the Investment Manager a management fee at the same rate that the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund pays the Investment Manager for services provided to the Fund. The Investment Manager and the Fund, have entered into a separate fee waiver agreement pursuant to which the Investment Manager has contractually agreed to waive the management fee it receives from the Fund in an amount equal to the management fee paid to the Investment Manager by the Fund's Subsidiary. As long as the Fund wholly-owns the Subsidiary and invests a portion of its assets with the Subsidiary, this undertaking will continue. Please see "Management of the Subsidiary," below, for more details.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees approving the investment advisory contract on behalf of each of the Funds is available in the Funds' annual report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2017.

Management of the Subsidiary—Guggenheim Partners is responsible for the investments of the Subsidiary, pursuant to a separate investment management agreement. The Investment Manager provides to the Subsidiary substantially the same type of management, under similar terms, as it provides to the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund. The Subsidiary will pay the Investment Manager a fee at the following annual rates (stated as a percentage of the average daily net assets of the Subsidiary):

Subsidiary	Management Fee
Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund CFC	0.89%

The rate of the management fee paid directly or indirectly by the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund is calculated by aggregating the fees paid directly or indirectly by the Fund and its Subsidiary. The Subsidiary will pay the fees and expenses for the custody, transfer agency, administration, audit services and custodial expenses that it receives and that are not duplicative of services provided to the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Portfolio Managers of the Investment Managers or Sub-Adviser, as applicable, oversee the day-to-day operations of the Funds. The Portfolio Managers of each Fund are as follows:

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Kevin H. Gundersen and Thomas J. Hauser are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim High Yield Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Kevin H. Gundersen, Thomas J. Hauser and Richard de Wet are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund—Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Kevin H. Gundersen, Steven H. Brown and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to--day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Jeffrey S. Carefoot and Allen Li are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund—B. Scott Minerd, Anne B. Walsh, Steven H. Brown, and Adam Bloch are primarily responsible for the day-to--day management of the Fund.

The biographies of the portfolio managers are as follows:

B. Scott Minerd, Chairman of Investments, Global Chief Investment Officer, Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager of the Investment Managers. Mr. Minerd joined Guggenheim Partners (or its affiliate or predecessor) in May 1998. Mr. Minerd guides the firm's investment strategies and oversees client accounts across a broad range of fixed-income and equity securities. Previously, Mr. Minerd was a Managing Director with Credit Suisse First Boston in charge of trading and risk management for the Fixed Income Credit Trading Group. In this position, he was responsible for the corporate bond, preferred stock, money markets, U.S. government agency and sovereign debt, derivatives securities, structured debt and interest rate swaps trading business units. Prior to that, Mr. Minerd was Morgan Stanley's London based European Capital Markets Products Trading and Risk Manager responsible for Eurobonds, Euro-MTNs, domestic European Bonds, FRNs, derivative securities and money market products in 12 European currencies and Asian markets. Mr. Minerd has also held capital markets positions with Merrill Lynch and Continental Bank. Prior to that, he was a Certified Public Accountant and worked for the public accounting firm of Price Waterhouse. Mr. Minerd is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Investor Advisory Committee on Financial Markets, helping advise the NY Fed President and senior management at the bank about the current financial markets and ways the public and private sectors can better understand and mitigate systematic risks. Mr. Minerd also works with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), advising on research and analysis of private sector infrastructure investment, and is a contributing member of the World Economic Forum (WEF). Mr. Minerd holds a B.S. degree in Economics from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and has completed graduate work at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business and the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Anne B. Walsh, Assistant Chief Investment Officer, Fixed Income, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Guggenheim Partners. Ms. Walsh is also portfolio manager for the Guggenheim Build America Bonds Managed Duration Trust, an SEC registered closed-end fund. Ms. Walsh joined Guggenheim Partners (or its affiliate or predecessor) in 2007 and in her role as Assistant CIO-Fixed Income, she is head of the Portfolio Construction Group and Portfolio Management. She oversees more than $100 billion in fixed income investments including Agencies, Credit, Municipals, Residential Mortgage Backed Securities, Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities and Asset Backed Securities. In her role, she is responsible for portfolio design and strategy, sector allocation and risk management for client portfolios, and conveying Guggenheim's macro-economic outlook to Portfolio Managers and fixed income Sector Specialists. Prior to joining Guggenheim, Ms. Walsh served as Chief Investment Officer at Reinsurance Group of America ("RGA"), Incorporated, a recognized leader in the global life reinsurance industry. Prior to joining RGA in 2000, Ms. Walsh served as Vice President and Senior Investment Consultant for Zurich Scudder Investments. Earlier, she held roles at Lincoln Investment Management and American Bankers Insurance Group. Ms. Walsh received her BSBA and MBA from Auburn University and her J.D. from the University of Miami School of Law. She has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Kevin H. Gundersen, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at the Investment Managers. Mr. Gundersen joined Guggenheim Partners (or its affiliate or predecessor) in 2002. Currently, he leads an industry team which is focused on investing across the capital structure in the media, telecommunications and stocks sectors. Mr. Gundersen received his A.B. from Harvard University.

Steven H. Brown, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Guggenheim Partners. Mr. Brown joined Guggenheim Partners (or its affiliate or predecessor) in 2010 and is a part of the Portfolio Management team for Guggenheim's Active Fixed Income and Total Return mandates. Mr. Brown is involved in all facets of portfolio management including working with the senior Portfolio Managers and CIOs to develop and apply the macro and sector level views at the individual portfolio level. Additionally he works closely with the sector teams and portfolio construction to implement trades and optimize portfolios. Prior to joining the portfolio management team in 2012 Mr. Brown worked in the non-mortgage asset backed securities group. His responsibilities on that team included trading, sourcing and evaluating investment opportunities and monitoring credits. Prior to joining Guggenheim Partners Mr. Brown held roles within treasury services and structured products at ABN AMRO and Bank of America in Chicago and London. Mr. Brown earned a BS in Finance from Indiana University's Kelley School of Business. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Thomas J. Hauser, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of the Investment Managers. Mr. Hauser joined Guggenheim Partners (or its affiliate or predecessor) in 2002 and is a member of Guggenheim's Corporate Credit Group. He is also a member of the Investment Committee overseeing Guggenheim's corporate credit investing activities. Prior to his role as a portfolio manager, Mr. Hauser ran a team with Joseph McCurdy covering a variety of sectors including Technology, Media and Telecom, Education, Metals and Mining, Homebuilding, Healthcare, and Energy and Power. He has over 10 years experience in the high yield and leverage loan class. During his career at the firm, Mr. Hauser has been an analyst covering a variety of sectors, including the Energy, Power, Transportation and Chemical sectors. Mr. Hauser received his B.S. in Finance from St. Johns University.

Adam Bloch, Director and Portfolio Manager at the Investment Managers. Mr. Bloch joined Guggenheim Investments in 2012. He works directly with sector traders, research heads, and risk managers and is responsible for buy and sell recommendations, day-to--day risk monitoring, and various special projects for Guggenheim Investments' Total Return mandates. In addition to his fixed--income responsibilities, Mr. Bloch helps with implementation of various macro overlays on certain portfolios. Prior to joining Guggenheim Investments, he worked in Leveraged Finance at Bank of America Merrill Lynch in New York where he structured high- yield bonds and leveraged loans for leveraged buyouts, restructurings, and corporate refinancing across multiple industries. Mr. Bloch graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Richard de Wet, Director and Portfolio Manager at the Investment Managers. Mr. de Wet joined Guggenheim Partners in March 2013 as part of the Portfolio Management team in the Corporate Credit Group. Mr. de Wet is responsible for the management of High Yield portfolios including the implementation of Investment Committee and firm Macroeconomic views. Prior to Guggenheim, he was with PIMCO where he spent 6 years and was part of the team sent from California to establish PIMCO's New York Portfolio Management presence. He has more than 10 years of Investment Management experience across Multi-Sector Credit, Emerging Markets and Equities. Previously Mr. de Wet worked in Investment Banking at Lehman Brothers and Barclays Capital in Mergers and Acquisitions and Restructuring Advisory, and as an Assistant Vice President at the TCW Group. Mr. de Wet received a BBA in Finance and International Business from George Washington University and an MBA from Columbia Business School.

Jeffrey S. Carefoot, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Guggenheim Partners. Mr. Carefoot joined Guggenheim in 2007 as a manager and trader of investment grade corporate and preferred portfolios. He also assists in management and trading of municipal portfolios. Previously, Mr. Carefoot was responsible for portfolio management of more than $12 billion of core and core plus strategies at Payden & Rygel Investment Counsel in Los Angeles. Prior to joining Payden & Rygel Investment Counsel, Mr. Carefoot held a position as a Principal, Global Fixed Income Specialist, at Global Fixed Income Partners in Newport Beach CA, and prior to that as a Principal - Senior Institutional Portfolio Manager at Wells Capital Management, Los Angeles, California. Mr. Carefoot has a B.S. from

California Polytechnic University and an M.S. from Golden Gate University. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

Allen Li, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Guggenheim Partners. Mr. Li joined Guggenheim in 2007 with a dual role in equities and investment grade corporate research. He began covering municipal bonds when Guggenheim built up sector exposure to take advantage of the auction-rate securities market dislocation in early 2008. He manages Guggenheim's dedicated municipal portfolios in addition to overseeing multi-strategy accounts' exposure to the sector. Mr. Li received a B.A. in Economics from Cornell University. He has earned the right to use the Chartered Financial Analyst® designation and is a member of the CFA Institute.

The SAI provides information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of Fund shares.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

An investment in a Fund is subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Investment Managers and their affiliates are engaged in a variety of business activities that are unrelated to managing the Funds, which may give rise to actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in connection with making investment decisions for the Funds. The Funds and Investment Managers (and their affiliates) have established various policies and procedures that are designed to minimize conflicts and prevent or limit the Funds from being disadvantaged. There can be no guarantee that these policies and procedures will be successful in every instance. In certain circumstances, these various activities may prevent a Fund from participating or restrict a Fund's participation in an investment decision, disadvantage a Fund or benefit an Investment Manager or its affiliates. For more information about conflicts of interest see the Information Regarding Potential Conflicts of Interest section of the SAI.

Sub-Advisers

The Investment Managers and the Funds have received from the SEC an exemptive order for a multi-manager structure that allows the Investment Managers to hire, replace or terminate unaffiliated sub-advisers without the approval of shareholders. The order also allows the Investment Managers to revise a sub-advisory agreement with an unaffiliated sub-adviser with the approval of the Funds' Board of Trustees, but without shareholder approval. If a new unaffiliated sub-adviser is hired, shareholders will receive information about the new sub-adviser within 90 days of the change. The order allows the Funds to operate more efficiently and with greater flexibility. The Investment Managers provide the following oversight and evaluation services to a Fund that uses a sub-adviser:

- Performing initial due diligence on prospective sub-advisers for the Funds;
- Monitoring the performance of the sub-advisers;
- Communicating performance expectations to the sub-advisers; and
- Ultimately recommending to the Board of Trustees whether a sub-adviser's contract should be renewed, modified or terminated.

The Investment Managers do not expect to recommend frequent changes of sub-advisers. Although the Investment Managers will monitor the performance of sub-advisers, there is no certainty that any sub-adviser or Fund will obtain favorable results at any given time.

Security Investors has engaged Guggenheim Partners to provide investment advisory services to the Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund. Guggenheim Partners has operated as an investment sub-adviser to the Fund since its inception in 2011.

Buying, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares

Each share class of a Fund represents an interest in the same portfolio of securities but has its own eligibility criteria, fee and expense and cost structure and other features. You may not be eligible for each share class. Please consider your specific financial situation when selecting a share class for investment and evaluate factors you deem relevant to your investment decision, which may include, among others, how much you plan to invest, how long you plan to remain invested, the expenses of the share class and whether you qualify for a reduction or waiver of an applicable sales charge. You may wish to consult your financial advisor when deciding which class of shares to buy.

The Funds and the Distributor do not provide investment advice or recommendations or any form of tax or legal advice to existing or potential shareholders with respect to investment transactions involving the Funds.

Class A, Class C and Institutional Class

Class A shares, Class C shares and Institutional Class shares are offered directly through MUFG Investor Services (the "Transfer Agent") and also through authorized securities brokers and other financial intermediaries.

The minimum initial investment for Class A and Class C shares is $2,500. The minimum subsequent investment for Class A and Class C shares is $100. Class A and Class C do not have a minimum account balance. A Fund may waive the minimum investment requirements for Class A and Class C shares at its discretion.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there is no minimum initial or subsequent investment requirement for Class A shares purchased at NAV as described under "Sales Charge Waivers."

Eligible investors for Institutional Class shares include the following:

- Investors who invest a minimum amount of $2,000,000 in Institutional Class shares of the Funds;
- Employee benefit plan programs that have at least $25 million in plan assets;
- Trustees and officers of the Funds or any other mutual funds managed by the Investment Managers or one or more of their affiliates, and directors, officers and employees of the Funds' Investment Managers or Distributor, and their affiliates;
- Broker-dealer managed account or wrap programs that charge an asset-based fee and have program assets of at least $50 million;
- Registered investment adviser mutual fund wrap programs that charge an asset-based fee and have program assets of at least $50 million;
- Section 529 college savings plan accounts;
- Funds of Funds advised by the Investment Managers or their affiliates;
- Funds of Funds advised by unaffiliated investment advisers; and
- Institutions that invest the minimum initial investment amount in the Funds.

Each Fund reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment amount of $2 million or to grant other investors eligibility to invest in the shares of the Fund at their discretion.

The Institutional Class of each Fund has a minimum account balance of $1 million. Due to the relatively high cost of maintaining accounts below the minimum account balance, the Fund reserves the right to redeem shares if an account balance falls below the minimum account balance for any reason. Investors will be given 60 days advance notice to reestablish the minimum account balance. If the account balance is not increased, the account may be closed and the proceeds sent to the investor. Fund shares will be redeemed at net asset value ("NAV") on the day the account is closed.

A shareholder currently holding Class A or Class C shares of a Fund in a fee-based advisory program sponsored by Merrill Lynch ("Advisory Program") may convert such shares to Institutional Class shares of the same Fund within the Advisory Program. In addition, if a shareholder currently holds Class A or Class C shares of a Fund in a brokerage account and transfers such shares to an Advisory Program, the shareholder may convert the shares to Institutional Class shares of the same Fund. Such conversions will occur at the net asset value per share, without requiring any investment minimum to be met and without the imposition of any redemption fee or other charge. If a CDSC is applicable to such Class A or Class C shares, then the conversion generally may not occur until after the shareholder has held the shares for a 12 month period, except that a CDSC applicable to Class A and Class C shares converted to Institutional Class shares through an individual retirement account and certain other accounts on the Merrill Lynch platform will be waived. With respect to such waiver, Merrill Lynch will pay a portion of the CDSC to the Distributor. Please ask your financial advisor if you are eligible for converting your Class A and/or Class C shares to Institutional Class shares pursuant to these conversion features. It is anticipated that such conversions generally would be treated as a non-taxable event. Please consult your tax advisor for more information.

The investor eligibility requirements, the minimum initial investment and account balance requirements for Institutional Class shares may be amended from time to time as reflected in each Fund's then-current prospectus and SAI.

Class P

Class P shares of a Fund are offered through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries with which the Distributor has an agreement for the use of Class P shares of the Fund in investment products, programs or accounts. Class P shares do not have a minimum initial investment amount, subsequent investment amount or a minimum account balance. A Fund reserves the right to modify the minimum investment amount and account balance requirements at any time, with or without prior notice to you. The minimum investment amount and minimum account balance required by your financial intermediary may be different. Please contact your financial intermediary for details.

Class P shares of a Fund are available only to investors purchasing shares through broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries that have specific agreements with the Distributor, including:

- Authorized no transaction fee platforms;
- Authorized fee-based programs of financial intermediaries;
- Authorized registered investment advisers and discretionary managed account programs;
- Authorized banks, trust company, broker/dealers, or other financial organizations that charge an advisory fee, management fee, consulting fee, fee in lieu of brokerage commissions or other similar fee for their services;
- Authorized retirement platforms of financial intermediaries; and
- Other authorized intermediaries approved by the Distributor.

Any investor eligibility requirements for Class P shares may be amended from time to time as reflected in each Fund's then-current prospectus and SAI.

Class P shares of a Fund will be held in an account at a financial intermediary. The Transfer Agent will have no information with respect to or control over an account of a shareholder of Class P shares of a Fund. A shareholder may obtain information about an account only through its financial intermediary, which generally will hold the shareholder's Class P shares as the shareholder's agent in nominee or street name.

OPENING YOUR ACCOUNT (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

You will need to open a Guggenheim Investments shareholder account to make Class A, Class C and Institutional Class share transactions—buy, sell or exchange Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares of the Funds. You can obtain an account application or request more information about opening an account by calling Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100. You may also visit www.guggenheiminvestments.com/forms to access "Mutual Fund Forms & Applications."

The type of application you will need depends on the type of account you want to open. For example, if you are opening a retirement account, you will need to complete a different application than you would if you were opening a taxable account. When you call Guggenheim Investments to request an account application, be sure to let the Client Services representative know what type of account you want to open to ensure that you receive the correct application. If you open your account through a broker or other financial intermediary, your financial intermediary will ordinarily assist you in completing the necessary application to open your account with Guggenheim Investments.

TIPS TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE YOUR ACCOUNT APPLICATION (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

- You must provide each account holder's social security number or tax ID number and date of birth on the application to avoid a delay in processing.
- Attach a copy of the trust document when establishing a trust account.
- When establishing an account for your corporation, partnership or self directed retirement plan, please indicate the correct account type to ensure proper tax reporting and provide a copy of one of the following documents: registered articles of incorporation, government-issued business license, partnership papers, plan documents or other official documentation that verifies the entity and lists the authorized individuals. Failure to provide this documentation may result in a delay in processing your application.
- You must provide a street address (Guggenheim Investments does not accept P.O. Box only addresses). If any joint owner has a different address than the account registration, please indicate what it is on the application.
- Be sure to sign the application.
- If you open an account directly with Guggenheim Investments you will receive a confirmation statement by mail confirming your initial purchase. Review this confirmation carefully to ensure that all of the information is correct. Notify us promptly of any errors.
- Any application that is sent to MUFG Investor Services (the "Transfer Agent") does not constitute a purchase order until the Transfer Agent processes the application and receives correct payment by check, wire transfer or ACH.

TRANSACTION INFORMATION

This section provides important information about the procedures that you must follow when you buy, sell or exchange shares of the Funds. You may submit transaction orders to buy, sell or exchange Fund shares on any day that the New

York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business (“Business Day”). Each Fund's NAV generally is calculated as of the close of normal trading on each Business Day (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time). On any day that the NYSE has an earlier closing time (scheduled or unscheduled)-or as otherwise permitted by the SEC-the Fund reserves the right to: (i) advance the time the NAV is calculated and, correspondingly, the time by which purchase and redemption orders must be received or (ii) accept purchase and redemption orders until (and calculate its NAV as of) the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day. The Funds generally do not accept purchase and redemption orders (or calculate their respective NAVs) on days that the NYSE is closed for business (scheduled or unscheduled). On any day that the NYSE is closed when it would normally be open for business, the Fund may accept purchase and redemption orders until (and calculate its NAV as of) the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE. On any day that the Fund calculates NAV earlier than normal, Guggenheim Investments reserves the right to advance the time on that day by which shareholder transaction orders must be received. The NYSE holiday schedule is included in the SAI, and Guggenheim Investments will post advance notice of scheduled early closings at www.guggenheiminvestments.com.

TRANSACTION CUT-OFF TIMES

All shareholder transaction orders are processed at the NAV next determined after your transaction order is received with all of the necessary information, sometimes referred to as “good order,” by the Funds' Transfer Agent, Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), or financial intermediary. The following transaction cut-off times have been established in order to allow the Transfer Agent appropriate time to report the current day's trading activity to the Investment Manager. Any purchase order that is sent to the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary does not constitute a purchase order until received by the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary in good order.

Method	Cut-Off Time
By Mail	Market Close
By Phone	Market Close
By Internet	Market Close
By Financial Intermediary	Market Close*

* Each financial intermediary may have its own rules about share transactions, and may have earlier cut-off times for processing your transaction order.

TRANSACTIONS THROUGH YOUR FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY

If you are a shareholder of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares and you opened your account through a financial intermediary, you will ordinarily submit your transaction orders through that financial intermediary. If you are a shareholder of Class P shares and you opened your account through a financial intermediary, you will submit your transaction orders through that financial intermediary. Your financial intermediary is responsible for ensuring that your transaction order is in good order, and promptly transmitting your order to the Funds. Transaction orders received in good order by your financial intermediary, which requires that the financial intermediary receives your order before the financial intermediary's cut off time, will be processed at the Fund's next determined NAV. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide to you in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining your account with them. Each financial intermediary may also have its own rules about minimum initial investment amounts, minimum account balances, share transactions and limits on the number of share transactions you are permitted to make in a given time period. Authorized financial intermediaries of the Funds may also designate further intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Funds. **For more information about your financial intermediary's rules and procedures, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.**

When purchasing shares through a financial intermediary, you may not benefit from certain policies and procedures of the Funds as your eligibility may be dependent upon the policies and procedures of your financial intermediary, including those regarding reductions of sales charges and other features of the share class. In all instances, it is your responsibility to notify your financial intermediary of any relationship or other facts that may qualify your investment for sales charge waivers or other features.

An investor transacting in Institutional Class shares may be required to pay a commission to a broker in connection with transactions in Institutional Class shares. The Funds make available other share classes that have different fees and expenses, which are disclosed and described in the prospectus for the applicable share class.

Sales Charges

The availability of sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. The Funds' sales charge waivers and discounts disclosed below in this Prospectus are available for qualifying purchases made directly from the Distributor and are generally available through financial intermediaries, unless otherwise specified in Appendix A to this Prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts). The sales charge waivers and discounts available through certain other financial intermediaries are set forth in Appendix A to this Prospectus, which may differ from those available for purchases made directly from the Distributor or certain other financial intermediaries. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding sales charge waivers and discounts and the financial intermediary's related policies and procedures, including information regarding eligibility requirements for waivers or discounts that may be available to you.

CLASS A SHARES

Class A shares are sold at NAV plus the applicable initial sales charge. The sales charge is used to pay your financial intermediary a sales commission up to a total of 4.00% of the purchase price of your investment in connection with your initial purchase. The NAV plus the sales charge is the "offering price." However, in some cases, described below, your purchase may not be subject to an initial sales charge, and the offering price will be the NAV. In other cases, you may be eligible for a reduced sales charge. The sales charge varies depending on the amount of your purchase. The Funds make available (free of charge) information regarding sales charge waivers and discounts at www.guggenheiminvestments.com/mf/share-class-information. The information contained in or otherwise accessible through guggenheiminvestments.com does not form part of this Prospectus.

The current sales charge rates for each Fund other than Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund and Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund are as follows:

Amount of Investment	Sales Charge as % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as % of Net Amount Invested
Less than $50,000	4.00%	4.17%
$50,000 to $99,999	3.75%	3.90%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	2.75%	2.83%
$250,000 but less than $1,000,000	1.75%	1.78%
$1,000,000 or greater	None*	None*

* For investments of $1 million or more, Class A shares are sold at NAV, without any up-front sales charge. However, if you sell your shares within 12 months of purchase, you will normally have to pay a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") based on your initial purchase price or current market value, whichever is lower. The CDSC is used to reimburse the Distributor for paying your financial intermediary a sales commission up to a total of 1.00% of the purchase price of your investment in connection with your initial purchase. For more information about whether your financial intermediary has entered into such an arrangement, contact your financial intermediary directly.

The current sales charge rates for Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund are as follows:

Amount of Investment	Sales Charge as % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as % of Net Amount Invested
Less than $50,000	3.00%	3.09%
$50,000 to $99,999	2.75%	2.83%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	2.25%	2.30%
$250,000 but less than $1,000,000	1.25%	1.27%
$1,000,000 or greater	None*	None*

* For investments of $1 million or more, Class A shares are sold at NAV, without any up-front sales charge. However, if you sell your shares within 12 months of purchase, you will normally have to pay a 1.00% CDSC based on your initial purchase price or current market value, whichever is lower. The CDSC is used to reimburse the Distributor for paying your financial intermediary a sales commission up to a total of 1.00% of the purchase price of your investment in connection with your initial purchase. For more information about whether your financial intermediary has entered into such an arrangement, contact your financial intermediary directly.

The current sales charge rates for Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund are as follows:

Amount of Investment	Sales Charge as % of Offering Price	Sales Charge as % of Net Amount Invested
Less than $100,000	2.25%	2.30%
$100,000 to $249,999	1.25%	1.27%
$250,000 or greater	None*	None*

* For investments of $250,000 or more, Class A shares are sold at NAV, without any up-front sales charge. However, if you sell your shares within 12 months of purchase, you will normally have to pay a 1.00% CDSC based on your initial purchase price or current market value, whichever is lower. The CDSC is used to reimburse the Distributor for paying your financial intermediary a sales commission up to a total of 1.00% of the purchase price of your investment in connection with your initial purchase. For more information about whether your financial intermediary has entered into such an arrangement, contact your financial intermediary directly.

You may obtain more information from the SAI or from your financial intermediary about available share classes and the sales charges and sales charge reductions and waivers described in this Prospectus or Appendix A - Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts, including eligibility requirements for sales charge waivers or discounts that may be available to you.

HOW TO REDUCE YOUR SALES CHARGE

You may be eligible to purchase Class A shares for reduced sales charges. To qualify for these reductions, you or your financial intermediary must provide sufficient information, **in writing and at the time of purchase**, to verify that your purchase qualifies for such treatment. You are responsible for notifying your financial intermediary of any facts that may qualify you for a sales charge waiver or discount. For additional information, including information on aggregating purchases among related accounts to receive reduced sales charges, see the SAI. Consistent with the policies described in this Prospectus, you and your family may combine your Fund holdings to reduce your sales charge.

- **Rights of Accumulation**—To qualify for the lower sales charge rates that apply to larger purchases of Class A shares, you may combine your new purchases of Class A shares with Class A shares or Class C shares of any series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds and Guggenheim Funds Trust (some of which are offered in a separate prospectus) that you already own. Current share value may be more or less than at the time of purchase due to price fluctuations and account activity. The applicable initial sales charge for the new purchase is based on the total of your current purchase and the current value of all other Class A and Class C shares that you own. Additionally, you may combine simultaneous purchases of Class A shares of one series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust with Class A shares of any other series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust to reduce the sales charge rate that applies to the purchase of Class A shares of any series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust. The reduced sales charge will apply only to current purchases and must be requested in writing when you buy your shares.

- **Letters of Intent—**Under a Letter of Intent ("LOI"), you commit to purchase a specified dollar amount of Class A shares of any series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust during a 13-month period. At your written request, Class A share purchases made during the previous 90 days may be included. The amount you agree to purchase determines the initial sales charge you pay. If the full-face amount of the LOI is not invested by the end of the 13-month period, your account will be adjusted to the higher initial sales charge level for the amount actually invested. You are not legally bound by the terms of your LOI to purchase the amount of your shares stated in the LOI. The LOI does, however, authorize the Funds to hold in escrow 4% of the total amount you intend to purchase. If you do not complete the total intended purchase at the end of the 13- month period, the Funds' Transfer Agent will redeem the necessary portion of the escrowed shares to make up the difference between the reduced rate sales charge (based on the amount you intended to purchase) and the sales charge that would normally apply (based on the actual amount you purchased).

  A LOI may be revised during the 13-month period. Additional Class A shares acquired through reinvestment of income dividends and capital gains distributions are not applied to the LOI. A LOI may be obtained from the Funds.

- **Reinstatement Privilege—**If you have redeemed Class A shares of any series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust within the past 90 days, you may repurchase an equivalent amount of Class A shares of any series of Transparent Value Trust, Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds, or Guggenheim Funds Trust at NAV, without the normal front-end sales charge. In effect, this allows you to reacquire shares that you may have had to redeem, without re-paying the front-end sales charge.

You must notify the Funds that you intend to exercise the reinstatement privilege in writing. The Funds are generally required to receive your purchase order within 90 days of your redemption.

SALES CHARGE WAIVERS

Class A shares of the Funds may be purchased at NAV by the following individuals:

- Trustees and officers of the Funds or any other mutual funds managed by the Investment Manager or one or more of its affiliates, and directors, officers and employees of the Investment Manager or Distributor, and their affiliates, as well as the following relatives of any such trustees/directors, officers and employees (and their spouses): spouses, grandparents, parents, children, grandchildren, siblings, nieces and nephews;
- Any trust, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan established by any of the foregoing corporations for persons described above;
- Retirement plans/retirement plan platforms that have assets of at least $1 million or at least 25 eligible employees;
- Officers, directors, partners or registered representatives (and their spouses and minor children) of broker-dealers who have a selling agreement with the Distributor. Such sales are made upon the written assurance of the purchaser that the purchase is made for investment purposes and that the securities will not be transferred or resold except through redemption or repurchase by or on behalf of the Funds.
- A registered investment adviser, trustee or financial intermediary who has authority to make investment decisions on behalf of investors;
- A registered broker-dealer or registered adviser not affiliated with a broker-dealer who either charges periodic fees to its customers for financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provides such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" is imposed;
- Customers of financial intermediaries that have a contractual arrangement with the Distributor or Investment Manager where such contract provides for the waiver of the front-end sales charge. Each such contractual arrangement with a financial intermediary is described in Appendix A hereto; and
- Existing shareholders of Class A shares of the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund who held H-Class shares of the Flexible Strategies Fund prior to its reorganization with and into the Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund.

The Funds do not waive sales charges for the reinvestment of proceeds from the sale of shares of a fund not in the Family of Funds where those shares were subject to a front-end sales charge (sometimes called a NAV Transfer).

The availability of Class A sales charge waivers may depend upon the policies, procedures and trading platforms of your financial intermediary.

For information regarding intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts, please refer to Appendix A to this Prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

SALES CHARGE EXCEPTIONS

You will not pay initial sales charges on the following:

- Class A shares purchased by reinvesting dividends and distributions.
- When exchanging Class A shares of one Fund for Class A shares of another series of Rydex Series Funds, Rydex Dynamic Funds or Guggenheim Funds Trust.

CLASS C SHARES

Class C shares are sold at NAV, without any up-front sales charge, so that the full amount of your purchase is invested in the Funds. However, if you sell your shares within 12 months of purchase, you will normally have to pay a 1.00% CDSC based on your initial purchase price or current market value, whichever is lower. Shares that are not subject to the CDSC are redeemed first. Then, shares held the longest will be the first to be redeemed. The CDSC is used to reimburse the Distributor for paying your financial intermediary a sales commission up to a total of 1.00% of the purchase price of your investment in connection with your initial purchase.

CALCULATION OF CDSC

Any CDSC imposed upon redemption of Class A shares (purchased in amounts of $1,000,000 or more for each Fund other than Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund and purchased in amounts of $250,000 or more for Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund) or Class C shares is a percentage of the lesser of (1) the NAV of the shares redeemed or (2) the net cost of such shares. No contingent deferred sales charge is imposed upon redemption of amounts derived from (1) increases in the value above the net cost of such shares due to increases in the NAV per share of the Fund,

(2) shares acquired through reinvestment of income dividends and capital gain distributions, or (3) Class A shares or Class C shares held for more than one year. Upon request for redemption, shares not subject to the CDSC will be redeemed first. Thereafter, shares held the longest will be the first to be redeemed.

WAIVER OF CDSC

With respect to Class A or Class C shares, the Distributor will waive the deferred sales charge (when applicable) under the following circumstances:

- An initial 1.00% sales commission was not paid to the intermediary at the time of purchase;
- Following the death or disability of the shareholder;
- For the redemption of the first 10% of shares sold within 12 months of purchase;
- In connection with the required minimum distributions from a retirement plan qualified under Section 401(a), 401(k), 403(b) or 408 of the Code; or
- In connection with distributions from retirement plans qualified under Section 401(a), 401(k), 403(b) of the Code for:
  - Returns of excess contributions to the plan;
  - Retirement of a participant in the plan;
  - A loan from the plan (loan repayments are treated as new sales for purposes of the deferred sales charge);
  - Financial hardship (as defined in regulations under the Code) of a participant in a plan;
  - Termination of employment of a participant in a plan; or
  - Any other permissible withdrawal under the terms of the plan.

In addition, the CDSC applicable to Class A or Class C shares will be waived for shares converted to Institutional Class shares through traditional individual retirement accounts (IRAs), Roth IRAs, Rollover IRAs, Inherited IRAs, SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, BASIC Plans, Educational Savings Accounts and Medical Savings Accounts on a Merrill Lynch platform. With respect to such waiver, Merrill Lynch will pay a portion of the CDSC to the Distributor. For more information regarding this conversion feature, please see the description above in the section "Buying, Selling and Exchanging Fund Shares" or consult your financial advisor.

The policy of waiving the CDSC for certain redemptions may be modified or discontinued, with respect to new shareholders, at any time.

For information regarding intermediary-specific sales charge waivers and discounts, please refer to Appendix A to this Prospectus (Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts).

Buying Fund Shares

The Funds offer their shares continuously and investors may submit purchase orders to buy shares on any Business Day. However, Guggenheim Investments reserves the right to reject or refuse, in whole or in part, any purchase order for Fund shares within 3 business days of Guggenheim Investments receiving the purchase order. Purchase orders are subject to the Funds' or your financial intermediary's transaction cut-off times and will be processed at the NAV next determined after your purchase order is received in good order. The minimum investment requirement for each of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares of each Fund is listed in each Fund's "Fund Summary." Class P shares of the Fund do not have a minimum initial or subsequent investment amount. Please contact your financial intermediary for more information about purchasing Class P shares, including the intermediary's applicable policies and procedures.

Purchases of Class C shares of each Fund requested in an amount of $1,000,000 or more will be automatically made in Class A shares of each Fund.

Shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 are generally considered covered shares. The Funds are generally required to report cost basis information to you and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") when covered shares are redeemed. The Funds will use a default average cost method for reporting your cost basis for covered shares, unless you instruct us otherwise in writing to use another method. If you wish to choose another default cost basis method for your account, you may select among first-in-first-out ("FIFO"), last-in-first-out ("LIFO") and highest cost-in-first-out ("HIFO"). For redemptions of shares acquired before January 1, 2012 ("non-covered shares"), the Funds are not required to report cost basis information to you or the IRS.

Accounts opened through a financial intermediary may be subject to different cost basis policies. For more information about your financial intermediary's rules and procedures, including cost basis methodologies, you should contact your financial intermediary directly.

Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the appropriate cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about the cost basis reporting rules.

For additional discussion of the average cost method, see "Redemption Procedures."

PURCHASE PROCEDURES

Class A, Class C and Institutional Class

For purchases of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares, the Funds offer you the option to submit purchase orders through your financial intermediary or to send purchase orders by mail, fax or internet and to send purchase proceeds by check, wire transfer or ACH to each Fund for accounts opened directly. The Funds do not accept cash or cash equivalents (such as travelers' checks and money orders), starter checks, or checks drawn on a line of credit (including credit card convenience checks). The Funds typically do not accept third-party checks. Fund management reserves the right to refuse other payment instruments if, in the sole discretion of Fund management, it is deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds. Any payment instrument not accepted generally will be returned to you within twenty-four (24) hours of Fund management's determination to not accept such instrument, but in no event later than 3 Business Days after such determination.

Guggenheim Investments generally does not accept purchase orders from or on behalf of non-resident U.S. citizens or non-resident aliens.

Retirement contributions will be considered as current year contributions unless otherwise instructed in writing at the time of the contribution.

You may buy shares and send your purchase proceeds by any of the following methods:

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4"></td><th>Initial Purchase</th><th>Subsequent Purchases</th></tr>
<tr><td>Complete the account application that corresponds to the type of account you are opening.
•Make sure to designate the Fund(s) you want to purchase.
•Make sure your investment meets the account minimum.</td><td>Complete the Guggenheim Investments investment slip included with your quarterly statement or send written purchase instructions that include:
•Your name
•Your shareholder account number
•The Fund(s) you want to purchase.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Make your check payable to **Guggenheim Investments.**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Your check must be drawn on a U.S. bank and payable in U.S. dollars.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">**BY MAIL**
IRA and other retirement accounts require additional paperwork.

Call Guggenheim Investments Client Services to request a Retirement Account Investor application kit.</td><td colspan="2">Include the name of the Fund(s) you want to purchase on your check.
If you do not specify the Fund(s) you want to purchase, your investment generally will be credited to the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, which is offered in a separate prospectus.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mail your application and check to:</td><td>Mail your written purchase instructions and check to:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Mailing Addresses:**</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Standard Delivery**</td><td>**Overnight Delivery**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guggenheim Investments
P.O. Box 10839
Rockville, MD 20849-0839</td><td>Guggenheim Investments
805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600
Rockville, MD 20850</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Initial Purchase</th><th>Subsequent Purchases</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BY WIRE
Guggenheim Investments Client Services phone number:
800.820.0888
or
301.296.5100</td><td>Complete and submit the account application that corresponds to the type of account you are opening.
Contact Client Services at 800.820.0888 to obtain your new account number.
Use the Wire Instructions below to send your wire.
•Make sure to designate the Fund(s) you want to purchase.
•Make sure your investment meets the account minimum.</td><td>Be sure to designate in your wire instructions the Fund(s) you want to purchase.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">To obtain “same-day credit” (to get that Business Day's NAV) for your purchase order, you should call Guggenheim Investments Client Services and provide the following information prior to the transaction cut-off time for the Fund(s) you are purchasing:
•Account Number
•Fund Name
•Amount of Wire
•Fed Wire Reference Number (upon request)
You will receive a confirmation number to verify that your purchase order has been accepted.
If you do not notify Guggenheim Investments Client Services of the incoming wire, your purchase order may not be processed until the Business Day following the receipt of the wire.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Wire Instructions:
U.S. Bank
Cincinnati, OH
Routing Number: 0420-00013
For Account of: Guggenheim Investments
Account Number: 48038-9030
[Your Name]
[Your shareholder account number]
[Your fund designation]
If you do not specify the Fund(s) you want to purchase, your investment generally will be credited to the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, which is offered in a separate prospectus.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">BY ACH (FAX)
Guggenheim Investments Fax number:
301.296.5103</td><td>Initial Purchase
(Class A shares and Class C shares only)</td><td>Subsequent Purchases</td></tr>
<tr><td>Submit a new account application. Be sure to complete the “Electronic Investing via ACH” section. If you are establishing an Individual, Joint, or UGMA/UTMA account, you may fax the application to Guggenheim Investments. All other applications should be mailed.
•Make sure to designate the Fund(s) you want to purchase.
•Make sure your investment meets the account minimum.</td><td>Subsequent purchases made via ACH must be a minimum of $20. A maximum of $50,000 is allowed to be purchased via ACH per day. To make a subsequent purchase send written purchase instructions that include:
•Your name
•Your shareholder account number
•The Fund(s) you want to purchase
•ACH bank information (if not on record).</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">BY ACH (MAIL)</td><td colspan="2">Mailing Addresses</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard Delivery</td><td>Overnight Delivery</td></tr>
<tr><td>Guggenheim Investments
P.O. Box 10839
Rockville, MD 20849-0839</td><td>Guggenheim Investments
805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600
Rockville, MD 20850</td></tr>
<tr><td>BY ACH (INTERNET)</td><td colspan="2">Purchase payments may be sent via ACH only if you have existing ACH instructions on file.
If you have existing ACH instructions on file, log-in to your account at www.TradeRydex.com and click on “Electronic Investing.”
If you currently do not have ACH instructions on file, download the Bank Information and Alternate Payee Form from the www.guggenheiminvestments.com site, and follow the instructions for adding bank instructions.</td></tr>
</table>

Class P

For purchases of Class P shares, you will submit purchase orders through your financial intermediary. Class P shares cannot be purchased directly through the Transfer Agent. Guggenheim Investments does not accept purchase orders from or on behalf of non-resident U.S. citizens or non-resident aliens.

CANCELED PURCHASE ORDERS (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

For purchases of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares, Guggenheim Investments will ordinarily cancel your purchase order under the following circumstances:

- If your bank does not honor your check for any reason;
- If the Transfer Agent does not receive your wire transfer;
- If the Transfer Agent does not receive your ACH transfer; or
- If your bank does not honor your ACH transfer.

If your purchase order is canceled for any of these reasons, you will not be entitled to benefit from any increase in NAV that the Funds may have experienced from the time of your order to the time of its cancellation. In addition, if the Funds' NAV decreases in value from the time of your order to the time of its cancellation, the Funds will hold you liable for any losses that it incurs as a result of your canceled order.

Selling Fund Shares

Each Fund redeems its shares continuously and investors may sell their shares back to the Funds on any Business Day. You may redeem all or any portion of your Fund shares at the Funds' next determined NAV calculated after your redemption order is received in good order by your financial intermediary or, for shares of each class other than Class P shares, the Transfer Agent.

Each Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents or proceeds from the sale of portfolio holdings (or a combination of these methods) unless it believes that circumstances warrant otherwise. For example, under stressed market conditions, as well as during emergency or temporary circumstances, each Fund may distribute redemption proceeds in-kind (rather than in cash), access a line of credit, or overdraft facility, or borrow through other sources (e.g., reverse repurchase agreements or engage in certain types of derivatives), to meet redemption requests. Each Fund may also use these redemption methods if the Fund believes, in its discretion, that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind involve the payment of some or all of your redemption proceeds in securities with a market value equal to the redemption amount. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you may bear transaction costs and will bear market risks until such time as such securities are converted to cash.

Each Fund has entered into a joint committed line of credit with other funds managed by the Investment Manager and a syndicate of banks that the Fund may use to pay your redemption proceeds, as described above.

Please refer to the SAI for more information.

Each Fund may suspend the right of redemption, or postpone the date of payment or satisfaction upon redemption, of shares for more than seven days (i) for any period (a) during which the NYSE is closed other than customary week-end and holiday closings or (b) during which trading on the NYSE is restricted, (ii) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which (a) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable or (b) it is not reasonably practicable for such Fund fairly to determine the value of its net assets, or (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders.

REDEMPTION PROCEDURES

Class A, Class C and Institutional Class

For redemptions of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares, you will ordinarily submit your transaction order through your financial intermediary or other securities dealers through which you opened your shareholder account or through Guggenheim Investments if you opened your account directly with the Funds. The Funds also offer you the option to send redemption orders to Guggenheim Investments by:

	Standard Delivery	Overnight Delivery
MAIL	Guggenheim Investments P.O. Box 10839 Rockville, MD 20849-0839	Guggenheim Investments 805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600 Rockville, MD 20850
FAX	301.296.5103 If you send your redemption order by fax, you must call Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100 to verify that your fax was received and when it will be processed.	
TELEPHONE	800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100 (not available for retirement accounts)	
BY ACH	Redemption proceeds may be sent via ACH only if you have existing ACH instructions on file. If you currently do not have ACH instructions on file, download the Bank Information and Alternate Payee Form from the www.guggenheiminvestments.com site and follow the instructions for adding bank instructions. A maximum of $50,000 is allowed to be redeemed via ACH per day.	

Whether you transmit your redemption order by mail, fax or telephone, you must include the following information in your redemption order:

- Your name;
- Your shareholder account number;

- Fund name(s);
- Dollar amount or number of shares you would like to sell of each Fund;
- Whether you want your sale proceeds sent to you by check, wire or ACH (a new alternate payee or new wire instructions may require a Medallion signature guarantee); and
- Signature of account owner(s) (not required for telephone redemptions).

You may only place a redemption order if you are the registered owner of the account or the registered owner has given Guggenheim Investments written authorization to allow you to make redemptions from the account. You will receive a confirmation number for your redemption. Please retain it for your records.

If you choose not to use the default cost basis method of average cost, you must choose a default cost basis method among FIFO, LIFO or HIFO. Shareholders who choose not to use the default cost basis method (i.e., the average cost basis method) may instead specifically identify the shares to be sold at the time of redemption or exchange. Shareholders using the specific identification method are expected to provide lot selection information along with their redemption or exchange request. For situations where shareholders are unable to or do not provide instructions (i.e., systematic withdrawals and other non-shareholders generated activity) the account level default will be used. Shareholders who wish to use the specific identification method for identifying lots of shares sold, however, are not permitted to use the average cost basis method.

Unless requested otherwise at the time of the transaction, the Funds will redeem or exchange shares in the following order: undated non-covered shares, non-covered shares followed by covered shares using the method in effect for the account.

Class P

For redemptions of Class P shares, you will submit your transaction order through your broker/dealer or other financial intermediary through which you opened your shareholder account.

DISTRIBUTIONS FROM QUALIFIED RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Distributions from your tax-qualified plan or individual retirement account ("IRA") may have adverse tax consequences to you. You should consult your tax adviser before redeeming shares and making distributions from your tax-qualified plan or IRA account. For shares of each class other than Class P shares, all requests for distributions of redemption proceeds from tax-qualified plans and IRA accounts must be in writing. All distributions from tax-qualified plans and IRAs are subject to tax withholding rules.

Distributions from 403(b) accounts may require employer or plan administrator approval.

RECEIVING YOUR REDEMPTION PROCEEDS

The Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds to your brokerage account held with a financial intermediary within two business days following receipt of the redemption request. For redemption proceeds that are paid directly to you by the Fund, the Fund generally expects to pay redemption proceeds by check, ACH or wire to you within one business day, following receipt of your redemption request in good order. However, in all cases, it may take the Fund up to seven calendar days to pay redemption proceeds. Each Fund also has the right to suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payments, as described above. For redemption orders that settle on federal bank holidays, your redemption proceeds will be sent on the next Business Day following the holiday. For investments made by check or ACH (not wire purchases), purchases will be on hold for up to 10 Business Days before a payment of redemption proceeds may be made.

All redemptions will be mailed to your address of record, sent electronically via ACH, or wired to your bank account of record. You may request overnight mail service for an additional fee. If redemption proceeds are transmitted by ACH or wire and the payee instructions are not valid, the proceeds may be re-invested into shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, which are offered in a separate prospectus, as of the date of the redemption.

If you request payment of redemption proceeds to a third party or to a location other than your address of record, alternate address on file, or bank account(s) of record, your redemption request should be **in writing and include a Medallion signature guarantee and may not be faxed**. You may not send redemption proceeds to an address of record that was changed within the last 10 business days unless your request is Medallion signature guaranteed. For certain exceptions (*e.g.*, accounts managed by financial professionals and requests to transfer between accounts), you may not be required to provide a Medallion signature guarantee. Please contact Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888 if you have any questions about your redemption request.

MEDALLION SIGNATURE GUARANTEES (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Medallion signature guarantees help protect you and your account against fraud. You can obtain a Medallion signature guarantee at most banks and financial intermediaries. A notary public cannot provide a Medallion signature guarantee. You may not use fax to transmit a Medallion signature guarantee to a Fund.

REDEMPTION CHARGE (Guggenheim High Yield Fund)

The Guggenheim High Yield Fund is intended for long-term investors. Investors who engage in frequent, short-term trading in the Fund's shares can disrupt the Fund's investment program. Accordingly, the Fund imposes a 2% charge on redemptions (including exchanges) of Class A, Class C, Institutional class, and Class P shares of the Fund that have been held for 90 days or less. This charge is paid to the Fund to protect the Fund's long-term shareholders.

The redemption charge does not apply to: (1) shares purchased with reinvested dividends or distributions; (2) participants in certain group retirement plans or group annuity contracts whose processing systems are incapable of properly applying the redemption charge to underlying shareholders; (3) redemptions resulting from certain transfers upon the death of a shareholder; (4) redemptions by certain pension plans as required by law or by regulatory authorities; (5) automated systematic redemptions; (6) retirement loans and withdrawals; (7) redemptions in accounts participating in certain fee based programs, such as wrap fee accounts and automated rebalancing or asset allocation programs offered by financial intermediaries; and (8) transactions by certain qualified fund of funds. The Fund reserves the right to waive the redemption charge in its discretion.

UNCASHED CHECK POLICY (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Any dividend, capital gain or partial redemption check that has remained outstanding for a period of 90 days from the issuance date will be canceled and re-issued. If a re-issued check is not cashed within 90 days, the check will be canceled and the proceeds will be deposited into the shareholder's account as of the cancellation date.

For dividend and capital gain checks, the proceeds will be reinvested into the appropriate share class of the Fund from which such distribution was paid, or if the Fund position has subsequently been redeemed in full, the distribution will be reinvested into shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, which are offered in a separate prospectus. The account also will have the distribution payout option adjusted so that all future distributions are reinvested into the appropriate share class of the Fund from which the distribution would have been paid.

For partial redemption checks, the proceeds will be deposited into shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund.

Any full redemption check (one that brings your account balance to $0.00) that has remained outstanding for a period of 90 days from the issuance date will be canceled and re-issued one time.

Any redemption check from a retirement account (IRA, Roth, SEP, for example) that has remained outstanding for a period of 90 days from the issuance date will be canceled and re-issued one time.

For checks returned in the mail, a Fund will attempt to contact the client. If no contact is made, the check will be processed according to the procedures mentioned above.

Exchanging Fund Shares

An exchange is when you sell shares of one Fund and use the proceeds from that sale to purchase shares of another Fund. Investors may make exchanges on any Business Day of shares of the Funds for corresponding shares of any other Fund within the Family of Funds on the basis of the respective NAVs of the shares involved.

Exchange requests, like any other share transaction, will be processed at the NAV next determined after your exchange order is received in good order. Exchanges involving other Funds not included in this Prospectus may be subject to different transaction cut-off times. All exchange requests must be received by the Funds' Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary prior to the cut-off time of the Fund you are exchanging out of or the Fund you are exchanging into, whichever is earlier, to be processed at that Business Day's NAV.

The exchange privilege may be modified or discontinued at any time.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

Class A, Class C and Institutional Class

For exchanges of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares, you will ordinarily submit your transaction order through your financial intermediary or other securities dealers through which you opened your shareholder account or through

Guggenheim Investments directly. The Funds also offer you the option to send exchange requests to Guggenheim Investments by:

	Standard Delivery	Overnight Delivery
MAIL	Guggenheim Investments P.O. Box 10839 Rockville, MD 20849-0839	Guggenheim Investments 805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600 Rockville, MD 20850
FAX	301.296.5103 If you send your exchange request by fax, you must call Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888 to verify that your fax was received and when it will be processed.	
TELEPHONE	800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100	
INTERNET	Follow the directions on the Guggenheim Investments web site—Visit www.TradeRydex.com	

Whether you transmit your exchange request by mail, fax, telephone or internet, you must include the following information in your exchange request:

- Your name;
- Your shareholder account number;
- Fund name(s) you are exchanging out of (selling) and Fund name(s) you are exchanging into (buying);
- Dollar amount, number of shares or percentage of Fund position involved in the exchange; and
- Signature of account owner(s) (not required for telephone or internet exchanges).

You may only place exchange orders if you are the registered owner of the account or the registered owner has given Guggenheim Investments written authorization to allow you to trade the account. You will receive a confirmation number for your exchange. Please retain it for your records.

Class P

For exchanges of Class P shares, you will submit your transaction order through your broker/dealer or other financial intermediary through which you opened your shareholder account.

DOLLAR-COST AVERAGING (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Shareholders of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares may elect to engage in dollar-cost averaging, which allows shareholders to make periodic exchanges of shares from one fund to one or more other funds at regular intervals. With dollar-cost averaging, the cost of the securities is averaged over time and possibly over various market cycles.

Dollar-cost averaging does not guarantee profits, nor does it assure that a shareholder will not have losses. Shareholders should contact Guggenheim Investments Client Services to enroll in dollar-cost averaging. Shareholders will need to choose whether amounts are to be exchanged on the basis of a specific dollar amount or a specific number of shares. Guggenheim Investments will exchange shares as requested on the date of your choosing. If the date selected falls on a weekend or holiday, your request will be processed on the previous Business Day.

The Investment Managers will make exchanges until the value of the shareholder's fund from which exchanges are being made is depleted or until the shareholder instructs Guggenheim Investments to terminate dollar-cost averaging. Dollar-cost averaging may be terminated at any time by a shareholder by written request or by phone.

Account Policies

SHAREHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION

Federal regulations may require the Fund to obtain your name, your date of birth (for a natural person), your residential street address or principal place of business and your Social Security Number, Employer Identification Number or other government issued identification when you open an account. Additional information may be required in certain circumstances or to open accounts for corporations or other entities, and effective May 11, 2018 certain information regarding beneficial ownership will be verified, including information about beneficial owners of such entities. The Fund may use this information to attempt to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. The Fund may not be able to establish an account if the necessary information is not received. The Fund may also place limits on account transactions while it is in the process of attempting to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. Additionally, if the Fund is unable to verify the identity or you or your beneficial owners after your account is established, the Fund may be required to redeem your shares and close your account. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated on the date your account is closed, and you bear the risk of loss.

Guggenheim Investments provides accounts for resident U.S. citizens and resident aliens. We generally will not open a new account for any non-resident aliens (natural person or entity) or non-resident U.S. citizens. Guggenheim Investments generally will not accept any investments from non-resident aliens (natural person or entity) or non-resident U.S. citizens. If you are unsure of your status please consult your tax adviser.

Customer identification and verification is part of the Funds' overall obligation to deter money laundering under applicable law. The Funds have adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Funds from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. In this regard, the Funds reserve the right to (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order, (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account services or (iii) involuntarily close your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds or in cases when the Funds are requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority. If your account is closed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Funds are required to withhold such proceeds.

CHANGES TO YOUR ACCOUNT

For information on what is required to make changes and/or additions to your Class A, Class C and/or Institutional Class account and to obtain the appropriate forms, please visit the Guggenheim Investments web site at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or call 800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100. If you own shares that are registered in your financial intermediary's name, and you want to transfer the registration of your shares to another financial intermediary or want the shares registered in your name, then you should contact your financial intermediary for instructions on how to make this change.

TRANSACTIONS OVER TELEPHONE OR INTERNET (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Internet and telephone transactions are extremely convenient, but are not risk free. To ensure that your internet and telephone transactions are safe, secure, and as risk-free as possible, the Funds have instituted certain safeguards and procedures for determining the identity of web site users (including the use of secure passwords and 128-bit encryption technology) and telephone callers and authenticity of instructions. As a result, neither the Funds nor their Transfer Agent will be responsible for any loss, liability, cost, or expense for following internet, telephone or wire instructions they reasonably believe to be genuine. If you or your intermediaries make exchange requests by telephone or internet, you will generally bear the risk of any loss. Neither the Funds nor their Transfer Agent are responsible for internet transactions that are not received.

During periods of unusually high market activity or other times, it may be difficult to reach Guggenheim Investments by telephone or access our internet site. Guggenheim Investments and its affiliates will not be liable for any losses resulting from a cause over which Guggenheim Investments or its affiliates do not have direct control, including but not limited to the failure of electronic or mechanical equipment or communication lines, telephone or other interconnect problems (*e.g.*, if you are unable to access your online service provider), input errors on the internet, severe weather, facilities emergencies, earthquakes, floods and strikes or other labor problems. If you are unable to reach Guggenheim Investments by telephone, fax, or internet, consider sending written instructions.

STATEMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

You will receive a confirmation for every trade you initiate. We will also send you a statement each quarter, and we will post your monthly statement online. You may choose to receive your trade confirmations and quarterly statements by mail or electronically (see "eDelivery Services" below).

Please review your trade confirmations and statements carefully. It is important that you contact Guggenheim Investments immediately with any questions you may have about any transaction reflected on any confirmation or statement. Guggenheim Investments will consider the transactions properly processed if any discrepancies are not reported promptly. If there are any discrepancies, call Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888.

eDELIVERY SERVICES (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

eDelivery offers shareholders of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares the convenience of receiving most communications (such as trade confirmations, statements, prospectuses and shareholder reports, etc.) from the Funds through the web via email notification. For more information on eDelivery, please visit the Guggenheim Investments web site at www.guggenheiminvestments.com. The Funds reserve the right to discontinue your eDelivery service if two (2) or more e-mail notices are returned as undeliverable.

HOUSEHOLDING

Householding is an option that may be available to certain Fund investors through their financial intermediary. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Please contact your broker-dealer or other financial intermediary if you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, or if you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status.

GUGGENHEIM INVESTMENTS EXPRESS LINE—800.717.7776 (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

If you are a shareholder of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares, you may access information about the Funds and your Guggenheim Investments account anytime with the Guggenheim Investments Express Line. This automated line gives you telephone access to Funds information including NAVs, daily factors, fund assets and distributions as well as balance and history information on your Guggenheim Investments account.

SERVICE AND OTHER FEES (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Guggenheim Investments may charge the following administrative fees on accounts held directly through the Funds' Transfer Agent for services associated with the following:

- $15 for wire transfers of redemption proceeds under $5,000;
- $50 on checks returned for insufficient funds;
- $25 to stop payment of a redemption check within 10 Business Days of the settlement date;
- $15 for standard overnight packages (fee may be higher for special delivery options);
- $25 for bounced draft checks or ACH transactions; and
- Client requests for historical account transcripts or the retrieval of a significant amount of documentation may be honored to the extent that those records are readily available. The Funds reserve the right, upon notice, to charge you a fee to cover the costs of special requests for information that require extensive research or employee resources. Such requests could include a request for historical account transcripts or the retrieval of a significant number of documents.

Guggenheim Investments reserves the right to change any of these fees or add additional service fees at any time.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNT FEES (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

An annual maintenance fee of $15 will be charged on the following retirement plans: IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, 403(b), Simple, Coverdell-ESA and Guggenheim Investments prototype money purchase plan and profit sharing plan accounts. You may pay the annual fee at any time during the calendar year by sending Guggenheim Investments a check. If the annual maintenance fee is not paid separately prior to December, it will be deducted automatically from your account.

An account closing fee of $15 will be charged upon liquidation of the following retirement accounts: IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, 403(b), Simple and Coverdell-ESA. This fee will be deducted from the proceeds of your redemption. Guggenheim Investments will waive the annual maintenance fee if a liquidation fee is being charged.

Guggenheim Investments also may waive the annual maintenance fee and any applicable account closing fee for certain 403(b) retirement plan accounts. For more information about the applicability of these fees, please contact Guggenheim Investments Client Services at 800.820.0888.

For additional information on fees for employee accounts please refer to the SAI.

MARKET TIMING/SHORT-TERM TRADING

The Funds are not suitable for purchase by active investors. The Funds are intended for long-term investment purposes only and discourage shareholders from engaging in "market timing" or other types of excessive short-term trading. If you wish to engage in such practices, we request that you do not purchase shares of the Funds. This frequent trading into and out of the Funds may present risks to the Funds' long-term shareholders, all of which could adversely affect shareholder returns. The risks posed by frequent trading include interfering with the efficient implementation of the Funds' investment strategies, triggering the recognition of taxable gains and losses on the sale of Fund investments, requiring the Funds to maintain higher cash balances to meet redemption requests, and experiencing increased transaction costs. The Funds do not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions. Consequently, the Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures designed to prevent frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Funds. The policies and procedures contain a variety of methods intended to assist in identifying "market timing" or other types of excessive short-term trading, including the monitoring of "round trips" by investors. A round trip is a purchase of (or exchange into) Fund shares followed or preceded by a redemption (or exchange out of) the same

Fund's shares. If two round trips by an individual investor are identified within certain period of time, the Fund (or its agent) may reject or otherwise limit the investor's ability to purchase or exchange Fund shares for a prescribed period after the two round trips.

For purposes of applying the Funds' policies, the Investment Managers may consider the trading history of accounts under common ownership or control. In addition, the Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase request by any investor or group of investors for any reason without prior notice, including, in particular, if an Investment Manager reasonably believes that the trading activity would be harmful or disruptive to the Funds. The Guggenheim High Yield Fund has a stricter policy. The Guggenheim High Yield Fund imposes a redemption fee equal to two percent of the value of the redemptions of Class A, Class C Institutional Class, and Class P shares held for 90 days or less.

No restrictions are applied to transfers, purchases and redemptions of the Funds by certain "funds of funds" within the Funds' group of investment companies that are made (1) as part of the routine allocation and rebalancing transactions for such funds of funds or (2) in order to allow for inflows and outflows of investors in such funds of funds, so long as the market timing policies and procedures for such funds of funds are consistent with the Funds' objective of avoiding disruption due to market timing. This waiver may be extended in the future without notice to permit investments by additional funds of funds in the Funds.

In its sole discretion, a Fund may revise its market timing procedures at any time without prior notice as it deems necessary or appropriate, including changing the criteria for monitoring market timing and other harmful trading (including without limitation, imposing dollar or percentage limits on transfers).

Transactions accepted by an authorized financial intermediary in violation of the market timing/short-term trading policies and procedures are not deemed accepted by the Funds and may be canceled or revoked by the Funds by the close of business on the next Business Day following receipt. Although these policies are designed to deter frequent trading, none of these measures alone nor all of them taken together eliminate the possibility that frequent trading in the Funds will occur, particularly with respect to trades placed by shareholders that invest in the Funds through omnibus accounts maintained by brokers, retirement plan accounts and other financial intermediaries. The Funds' access to information about individual shareholder transactions made through such omnibus arrangements is often unavailable or severely limited. As a result, a Fund cannot assure that its policies will be enforced with regard to shares held through such omnibus arrangements (which may represent a majority of the Fund's shares), and as a result frequent trading could adversely affect the Fund and its long-term shareholders as discussed above.

RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE FUNDS

In addition to the rights expressly set forth in the Prospectus and SAI, the Funds reserve the right to close your account or redeem your shares in cases of (i) actual or suspected threatening conduct against the Funds or actual or suspected fraudulent, illegal or suspicious activity by you or any other individual associated with your account or (ii) your failure to provide information to the Funds (or their agent) related to your account or otherwise comply with or meet Fund policies or share class eligibility requirements. This action may be taken when, in the sole discretion of Fund management, it is deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds or in cases where the Funds are requested or compelled to do so by applicable law. If your account is closed or your shares are redeemed at the request of governmental or law enforcement authority or pursuant to applicable law, you may not receive proceeds of the redemption if the Fund is required to withhold such proceeds. Neither the Funds, the Investment Manager (or its affiliates) nor the Board of Trustees will be responsible for any loss in your account or tax liability resulting from such a redemption.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY LAWS

In certain circumstances, mutual fund accounts can be considered unclaimed or abandoned property under applicable state law. If your account is left unattended for a statutorily-prescribed period of time—generally, three or five years —Guggenheim Investments may be legally required to escheat (or transfer) your account to the state of your last known mailing address in accordance with applicable unclaimed or abandoned property (escheatment) laws, which vary by state. In order to avoid the possibility of escheatment to the state, you should from time to time initiate activity in your account or contact Guggenheim Investments to review your account information. In addition, you should maintain a current and valid mailing address on record with your account to prevent any delays or interruptions of purchases, redemptions or exchanges of your shares. To initiate activity in your account(s) or update your mailing address, you should contact Guggenheim Investments at 800.820.0888 or 301.296.5100 or, if applicable, the financial intermediary through which you purchased (or hold) your shares.

Shareholders that reside in the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive escheatment notifications by completing and submitting a designation form that can be found on the website of the Texas Comptroller.

Distribution and Shareholder Services

CLASS A AND CLASS P SHARES

The Funds have adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act with respect to each of Class A and Class P shares that allows the Funds to pay distribution fees to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution-related services ("Service Providers"). The Funds will pay distribution fees to the Distributor at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets. Because the Funds pay these fees out of assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees may cost you more than other types of sales charges and will increase the cost of your investment.

CLASS C SHARES

The Funds have adopted a Distribution and Shareholder Services Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, applicable to Class C shares that allows each Fund to pay annual distribution and service fees of 1.00% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The annual 0.75% distribution fee reimburses the Distributor for paying your intermediary a sales commission. The annual 0.25% service fee compensates your intermediary for providing on-going services to you. The Distributor advances the first year's distribution and service fees, and retains the distribution and service fees on accounts with no authorized intermediary of record. Because the Funds pay these fees out of assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees may cost you more than other types of sales charges and will increase the cost of your investment.

COMPENSATION TO DEALERS

Each Investment Manager, at its expense and out of its own resources, may provide compensation to financial intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares. Such payments, commonly referred to as "revenue sharing," do not increase Fund expenses and are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the Funds' expense tables in this Prospectus. These payments may be made, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, to certain dealers who have sold shares of the Funds. The level of payments made to dealers will generally vary, but may be significant. The Investment Managers determine the extent of such payments in its sole discretion in response to requests from dealer firms, based on factors it deems relevant, such as the dealer's sales, assets, share class utilized and the quality of the dealer's relationship with the Investment Manager. The Investment Managers periodically determine the advisability of continuing these payments. The Investment Managers may also pay expenses associated with meetings that facilitate educating financial advisers and shareholders about the Funds that are conducted by dealers. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your sales person to recommend the Funds over another investment. Shareholders should inquire of an intermediary how the intermediary will be compensated for investments made in the Funds.

Shareholder Services

SUB-TRANSFER AGENCY SERVICES

The Transfer Agent, Distributor or Trust has entered into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the financial intermediary is compensated for providing sub-transfer agency or similar services, including administrative, networking or recordkeeping services, to Fund shareholders. Payments pursuant to such agreements vary as a result of, among other things, the nature of the services provided and are generally based on: (1) the average daily net assets of clients serviced by the financial intermediary or (2) the number of accounts serviced by the financial intermediary. The aggregate amount of these payments, which are reimbursed in all or in part by the Funds, may be substantial and are in addition to, rather than in lieu of, 12b-1 fees the financial intermediary may also be receiving pursuant to agreements with the Distributor. These payments increase the Funds' operating expenses and reduce their investment performance.

SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL PLAN (Class A, Class C and Institutional Class Only)

Shareholders of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares who wish to receive regularly scheduled payments may establish a Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Please refer to the Systematic Withdrawal Plan Request form for additional payment options. The form can be found within the Customer Service section of the www.guggenheiminvestments.com website. Shares are liquidated at NAV. The Program may be terminated upon notification, or it will terminate automatically if all shares are liquidated or redeemed from the account.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE

Shareholders of the Funds may exchange their shares for shares of other funds distributed by the Distributor. An exchange is two transactions: a sale of shares of one fund and the purchase of shares of another fund. In general, the same policies that apply to purchases and sales apply to exchanges, including a Fund's right to reject any order to purchase shares.

Shares of a particular class of the Funds may be exchanged only for shares of the same class of another available fund. In addition, shareholders should note that Class A shares may be exchanged for Institutional Class shares of funds distributed by the Distributor if the shareholder meets the minimum initial investment and the specific eligibility requirements, which may be described in a different prospectus. Shareholders should consult that prospectus prior to making such an exchange. A copy of the prospectus may be requested by contacting the Funds' Distributor.

Exchanges may be made only in those states where shares of the fund into which an exchange is to be made are qualified for sale. No service fee or sales charge is presently imposed on such an exchange. Any applicable contingent deferred sales charge will be imposed upon redemption and calculated from the date of the initial purchase. For tax purposes, an exchange is a sale of shares which may result in a taxable gain or loss. Special rules may apply to determine the amount of gain or loss on an exchange occurring within 90 days after purchase of the exchanged shares. Before exchanging your shares for shares of another mutual fund that is distributed by the Distributor and offered through another prospectus, you should request the prospectus of the mutual fund into which you are contemplating exchanging your shares and review it carefully, as the other mutual fund may be subject to fees, charges or expenses that are different from the shares that you are exchanging. A current prospectus of the fund into which an exchange is made will be given to each shareholder exercising this privilege if the shareholder does not currently hold shares in that fund.

The terms of an employee-sponsored retirement plan may affect a shareholder's right to exchange shares as described above. Contact your plan sponsor or administrator to determine if all of the exchange options discussed above are available under your plan.

A shareholder of Class A, Class C or Institutional Class shares may exchange shares by telephone by calling the Funds at 800.820.0888, on weekdays (except holidays) between the hours of 8:30 am and 5:30 pm Eastern Time. Exchange requests received by telephone after the close of the NYSE (normally 4:00 pm Eastern Time) will be treated as if received on the next Business Day. The exchange privilege, including telephone exchanges, dollar cost averaging and asset rebalancing may be changed or discontinued at any time by either an Investment Manager or the Funds upon 60 days notice to shareholders.

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term or excessive trading. Because excessive trading by a shareholder can hurt a Fund's performance and its other shareholders, the Funds reserve the right to limit the amount or number of exchanges or discontinue this privilege if (1) a Fund or the Investment Manager believes that the Fund would be harmed or unable to invest effectively, or (2) a Fund receives or anticipates simultaneous orders that may significantly affect the Fund. The Funds also may reject future investments from a shareholder if the shareholder engages in, or is suspected of engaging in, short-term or excessive trading.

Exchanges into the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund. A Fund's shares may be exchanged into the Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, which is offered in a separate prospectus that you can obtain upon request and that you should consult prior to an exchange. The Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund have no distribution and shareholder service (12b-1) fees, initial (up-front) sales charges, initial investment minimum and minimum balance requirements.

If your investment in Class A or Class C shares of a Fund is subject to a deferred sales charge at the time of the exchange, shareholders should note that no deferred sales charge will be incurred on the exchange itself. However, redemptions from the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund may be subject to such deferred sales charge, as may redemptions from other Funds in which you could later invest, as discussed below.

The period of time during which you hold the Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund will <u>not</u> be counted toward determining the applicability of the deferred sales charge that can be charged upon redemptions within 12 months of a purchase of Class A or Class C shares.

Accordingly, if your Class A or Class C shares of a Fund are subject to a deferred sales charge at the time of your exchange into the Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund and you redeem your shares, the deferred sales charge will be assessed at the time you redeem your Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund.

If your Class A or Class C shares of a Fund are subject to a deferred sales charge at the time of the exchange and you subsequently re-exchange your Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund for

Class A or Class C shares of another fund in the Family of Funds, respectively, the deferred sales charge will not be assessed by the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund at the time of a subsequent exchange. You will not be given credit for the time you held the Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund, but you will be given credit for the period during which you held Class A or Class C shares of a Fund prior to the exchange of the shares for Money Market Class Shares. Therefore, a deferred sales charge will be based on the period of time you held Class A or Class C shares of a Fund and the other funds in the Family of Funds.

Shareholders should note that, if your initial investment was subject to an initial sales charge, a further exchange of the Money Market Class shares of the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund will not be subject to a charge at the time of such exchange.

For additional information, see the prospectus for the Rydex U.S. Government Money Market Fund.

Dividends and Taxes

The Funds declare dividends from their investment income daily. Each Fund pays its shareholders dividends from its net investment income monthly and distributes any net capital gains that it has realized, at least annually. If you are a direct shareholder of a Fund, your dividends and distributions will be reinvested in the Fund unless you instruct the Transfer Agent for the Fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges on reinvestments. Please see "Uncashed Check Policy" above for more information concerning uncashed dividend and distribution checks.

DIVIDEND PAYMENT OPTIONS

Dividends and distributions will be paid in the form of additional Fund shares unless you have elected to receive payment in cash. If you did not elect to receive cash payments of dividends and distributions on your application, you must notify a Fund in writing to change your election prior to the date of the next distribution. Your election will become effective for dividends paid after the Fund receives your written notice. To cancel your election, simply send written notice to the Fund. Dividends and distributions with values of $25 or less may be automatically reinvested in additional Fund shares. If applicable, please contact your financial intermediary for their policies and procedures regarding dividend and distribution payment options as well as changes to your elections.

If you elect to receive dividends and distributions in cash and you have not provided the Fund with a current and valid mailing address or the U.S. Postal Service or another carrier has returned mailings sent to you as undeliverable, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest such dividends or distributions payable to you in additional Fund shares and to reinvest all subsequent dividends and distributions in additional Fund shares (in each case, reinvested at the NAV per share on the day of reinvestment). Interest will not accrue on the amount of your uncashed check. When reinvested, those amounts are subject to the risk of loss like any other investment in the Fund. In addition, unclaimed accounts may be subject to state escheatment laws. See "Unclaimed Property Laws" above for more information.

TAX ON DISTRIBUTIONS

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund—The Fund intends to qualify to pay exempt-interest dividends that are generally not subject to federal tax. However, such dividends are generally subject to applicable state and local taxes. A portion of such exempt-interest dividends may also be included in determining the amount of alternative minimum tax for those taxpayers subject to such tax.

The amount of exempt-interest dividends payable by the Fund will generally be equal to the amount of gross federally tax exempt interest reduced by expenses, including expenses of any borrowing and reverse repurchase agreements. Income and gains from derivatives will generally be taxable. Payments made by the Fund with respect to swap contracts will offset tax-exempt and taxable income proportionally, potentially decreasing the amount of net tax exempt income available for distributions.

Fund dividends and distributions that are not reported as exempt-interest dividends, are generally taxable to you regardless whether you reinvest your dividends or distributions or take them in cash. Any distributions reported by the Fund as long-term capital gain distributions will be taxable to you at your long-term capital gains rate no matter how long you have held your Fund shares.

In addition to federal tax, dividends and distributions may be subject to state and local taxes. If the Fund declares a dividend or distribution in October, November or December of a calendar year but pays it in January of the following calendar year, you may be taxed on that dividend or distribution as if you received it in the calendar year in which the dividend or distribution is declared.

An investment in the Fund is generally not appropriate for tax-deferred retirement accounts since they do not benefit from the exemption of tax in exempt-interest dividends, and distributions from such accounts are generally taxed as ordinary income

The Fund will mail you information concerning the tax status of the distributions shortly after the end of each calendar year.

All Other Funds—Fund dividends and distributions are taxable to shareholders whether you reinvest your dividends or distributions or take them in cash.

In addition to federal tax, dividends and distributions may be subject to state and local taxes. If a Fund declares a dividend or distribution in October, November or December of a calendar year but pays it in January of the following calendar year, you may be taxed on that dividend or distribution as if you received it in the calendar year in which the dividend or distribution is declared.

The maximum individual federal income tax rate applicable to "qualified dividend income" and long-term capital gains ranges from 0% to 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. These rate reductions do not apply to corporate taxpayers or to foreign shareholders. Distributions of earnings from dividends paid by certain "qualified foreign corporations" can also qualify for the lower federal income tax rates on qualifying dividends. A shareholder will also have to satisfy a more than 60-day holding period as well as other requirements with respect to any distributions of qualifying dividends in order to obtain the benefit of the lower tax rate. Distributions of earnings from non-qualifying dividends, interest income, other types of ordinary income and short-term capital gains will be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate applicable to the taxpayer. Based on the investment strategies of the Funds, the Funds are not expected to derive significant amounts of qualifying dividend income that would be eligible for the lower rate on qualifying dividends.

Tax-deferred retirement accounts generally do not incur a tax liability with respect to a Fund's dividends or other distributions unless you are taking a distribution or making a withdrawal.

Your share of interest earned by a Fund from bonds and other debt securities generally will be taxed at ordinary income rates. A Fund generally has "short-term capital gains" when it sells assets at a gain within one year after buying them. Your share of a Fund's net short-term capital gains generally will be taxed at ordinary income rates. A Fund generally has "long-term capital gains" when it sells assets at a gain that it has owned for more than one year. Distributions reported by a Fund as long-term capital gain distributions will be taxable to you at your long-term capital gains rate no matter how long you have held your Fund shares.

The Funds will mail you information concerning the tax status of the distributions shortly after the end of each calendar year.

TAXES ON SALES, REDEMPTIONS OR EXCHANGES

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund—You may be taxed on any sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Generally, gain or loss realized upon the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares will be capital gain or loss if you hold the shares as capital assets and will be taxable as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for more than one year, or as short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares as capital assets for one year or less, at the time of the sale, redemption or exchange.

If your tax basis in your shares exceeds the amount of proceeds you received from a sale, exchange or redemption of shares, you will generally recognize a capital loss on the sale of shares of the Fund. Any loss recognized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends or long-term capital gain distributions that were received with respect to the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale, redemption or exchange of shares of the Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of that Fund within a period of 61 days beginning thirty days before and ending thirty days after shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of that Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the tax basis of the shares acquired.

All Other Funds—You may be taxed on any sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares. Generally, gain or loss realized upon the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares will be capital gain or loss if you hold the shares as capital assets and will be taxable as long-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares for more than one year, or as short-term capital gain or loss if you held the shares as capital assets for one year or less, at the time of the sale, redemption or exchange.

If your tax basis in your shares held as capital assets exceeds the amount of proceeds you received from a sale, exchange or redemption of shares, you will generally recognize a capital loss on the sale of shares of a Fund. Any loss recognized on shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions that were received with respect to the shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale, redemption or exchange of shares of a Fund may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of that Fund within a period of 61 days beginning thirty days before and ending thirty days after shares are disposed of, such as pursuant to a dividend reinvestment in shares of that Fund. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the tax basis of the shares acquired.

MEDICARE TAX

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

BACK-UP WITHHOLDING

A Fund may be required to withhold federal income tax at the rate of 24% of all taxable distributions payable to you if you fail to provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications or if you have been notified by the IRS that you are subject to back-up withholding. Back-up withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability.

FOREIGN TAXES

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, that Fund will be eligible and may elect to treat a proportionate amount of certain foreign taxes paid by it as a distribution to each shareholder which would generally permit each shareholder either (1) to credit this amount (subject to applicable limitations) or (2) to deduct this amount for purposes of computing its U.S. federal income tax liability. The Fund will notify you if it makes this election.

FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders other than U.S. persons may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from a Fund, as discussed in more detail in the SAI.

COST BASIS

A Fund (or its administrative agents) or, for a shareholder that purchased Fund shares through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary, is generally required to report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis and holding period information upon a redemption of "covered shares" (those generally purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date).

The Funds will permit shareholders of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares to elect from among several cost basis methods, including average cost, FIFO, LIFO and HIFO. In the absence of an election, the Funds will use a default cost basis method which is the average cost method. The cost basis method elected by a shareholder of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the close of business on the trade date of each such sale of Fund shares.

Shareholders of Class P shares should contact the financial intermediary through whom Fund shares were purchased for more information with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for their account.

Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers prior to making redemptions to determine the appropriate cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about the cost basis reporting rules.

You should consult your tax professional about federal, state and local tax consequences to you of an investment in the Funds. Please see the SAI for additional tax information.

Determination of Net Asset Value

The price at which you buy, sell and exchange shares is the net asset value per share (plus any applicable initial sales charge), which also is known as NAV. Each Fund calculates its NAV by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets;
- Subtracting any liabilities; and

- Dividing that amount by the total number of shares owned by shareholders.

Each Fund generally calculates its NAV once each Business Day as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). The NYSE is open Monday through Friday, except on observation of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. If the NYSE has an earlier closing time (scheduled or unscheduled), such as on days in advance of holidays generally observed by the NYSE-a Fund may calculate its NAV as of the earlier closing time or calculate its NAV as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Fund's Investment Manager believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations. A Fund generally does not calculate its NAV on any non-Business Day. However, if the NYSE is closed for any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, a Fund may calculate its NAV as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day, so long as the Fund's Investment Manager believes there generally remains an adequate market to obtain reliable and accurate market quotations. Each Fund discloses its NAV on a daily basis. For more information, or to obtain a Fund's NAV, please call 800.820.0888 or visit the Guggenheim Investments website-www.guggenheiminvestments.com.

When calculating the NAV, each Fund will value the portfolio securities and assets of the Fund for which market quotations are readily available at the current market price of those securities and assets. With respect to portfolio securities and assets of a Fund for which market quotations are not readily available, or which cannot be accurately valued under the Funds' valuation procedures, the Fund will fair value those securities and assets.

Equity securities traded on a domestic securities exchange (including ETFs) will usually be valued at the last sale price on the security's primary U.S. exchange or market on the day the valuation is made, provided, however, that securities listed on NASDAQ will usually be valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price, which may not necessarily represent the last sale price. If no sale is reported, then the last bid price is used.

Discount notes with a maturity greater than 60 days at the time of purchase will usually be valued based on pricing services approved by the Board of Trustees, when available. Prices obtained from pricing services use various inputs, methods, models and assumptions, which may include information provided by broker-dealers and other market makers. Discount notes with a maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, unless it is deemed that amortized cost does not represent fair value, in which case the applicable asset will be valued using prices obtained from pricing services. If prices obtained from pricing services are unavailable, then securities are generally fair valued. Certain securities may also be valued based on broker bid prices.

With respect to an underlying open-end mutual fund ("underlying mutual fund") in which a Fund may invest (other than ETFs), the Fund values the shares of the underlying mutual fund at the underlying mutual fund's NAV and the prospectus for the underlying mutual fund explains the circumstances under which the underlying mutual fund will use fair value pricing and the effects of fair value pricing.

For foreign securities and other assets that are priced in a currency other than U.S. dollars, a Fund will convert the security or asset from the local currency into U.S. dollars using the relevant current exchange rate. Foreign securities may trade in their primary markets on weekends or other days when the Funds do not price their shares and, therefore, the value of portfolio securities of a Fund may change on days when shareholders will be unable to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.

If market quotations are not readily available, are unreliable, or a significant event has occurred, securities are priced at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board of Trustees. For example, market prices may be unavailable if trading in a particular portfolio security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to a Fund's NAV calculation. The Investment Manager may view market prices as unreliable when the value of a security has been materially affected by events occurring after the market closes, but prior to the time as of which a Fund calculates its NAV.

The use of fair valuation in pricing a security involves the consideration of a number of subjective factors and therefore, is susceptible to the unavoidable risk that the valuation may be higher or lower than the price at which the security might actually trade if a reliable market price were readily available.
The Macro Opportunities Fund may invest a portion of its total assets in shares of the Subsidiary. Every business day, the Subsidiary will offer to redeem all or a portion of its shares at the current NAV. The value of the Subsidiary's investments will affect the value of the Subsidiary's shares. The Subsidiary prices its investments by the same valuation method described above and as set forth in the Fund's valuation procedures.

More information about the valuation of the Funds' holdings can be found in the SAI and the Funds' shareholder reports.

General Information

SHAREHOLDER INQUIRIES

Shareholders of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class shares who have questions concerning their account or wish to obtain additional information may call the Funds (see back cover for address and telephone numbers) or contact their securities dealer. Client requests for historical account transcripts or the retrieval of a significant amount of documentation may be honored to the extent that those records are readily available. The Funds reserve the right, upon notice, to charge you a fee to cover the costs of special requests for information that require extensive research or employee resources.

Shareholders of Class P shares who have questions concerning their account or wish to obtain additional information should contact the broker/dealer or other financial intermediary through whom Fund shares were purchased (or are held).

OTHER INFORMATION

The Prospectus and SAI, related regulatory filings, and any other Fund communications or disclosure documents do not purport to create any contractual obligations between the Funds and shareholders. The Funds may amend any of these documents or enter into (or amend) a contract on behalf of the Funds without shareholder approval except where shareholder approval is specifically required. Further, shareholders are not intended third-party beneficiaries of any contracts entered into by (or on behalf of) the Funds, including contracts with an Investment Manager or other parties who provide services to the Funds.

Each Fund may offer other classes of shares not included in this prospectus that have different expense levels, performance history and eligibility requirements from the share classes offered in this prospectus. You may not be eligible for every share class. Your financial intermediary may not offer or otherwise make available all share classes of a Fund. As such, the share class you or your intermediary select may have higher fees and/or sales charges than other classes of shares available through other financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class, which may depend on, among other things, the type of investor account and the policies, procedures and practices adopted by your financial intermediary. For more information, please contact your financial intermediary, visit the Funds' website at www.guggenheiminvestments.com or call Guggenheim Investments at 800.820.0888.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the past five complete fiscal years, or the period since commencement of a Fund or share class, if shorter. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information provided below has been derived from financial statements that have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements and related notes, are included in the Funds' 2017 Annual Reports. The 2017 Annual Reports are available upon request and are incorporated by reference in the SAI.

Effective January 28, 2014, the Funds, which were series of Security Income Fund, a Kansas Corporation, reorganized with and into corresponding series of Guggenheim Funds Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (each, a "Reorganization"). Upon completion of each Reorganization, the respective share classes of each Fund assumed the performance, financial and other historical information of those of the corresponding predecessor fund.

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.92	$25.88	$26.52	$26.62	$26.10
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.93	.99	1.04	1.10	1.30
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.10	.12	(.42)	.05	.65
Total from investment operations	1.03	1.11	.62	1.15	1.95
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.94)	(1.07)	(1.18)	(1.20)	(1.37)
Net realized gains	—	—	(.08)	(.05)	(.06)
Total distributions	(.94)	(1.07)	(1.26)	(1.25)	(1.43)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.01	$25.92	$25.88	$26.52	$26.62
Total Return[e]	**4.03%**	**4.47%**	**2.36%**	**4.42%**	**7.61%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$534,911	$452,611	$400,270	$365,207	$378,324
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.58%	3.88%	3.97%	4.10%	4.90%
Total expenses[b]	1.13%	1.20%	1.19%	1.18%	1.19%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.04%[g]	1.03%	1.03%	1.04%	1.05%
Portfolio turnover rate	44%	35%	44%	58%	50%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.91	$25.87	$26.51	$26.60	$26.09
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.74	.80	.85	.90	1.11
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.10	.12	(.43)	.06	.63
Total from investment operations	.84	.92	.42	.96	1.74
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.75)	(.88)	(.98)	(1.00)	(1.17)
Net realized gains	—	—	(.08)	(.05)	(.06)
Total distributions	(.75)	(.88)	(1.06)	(1.05)	(1.23)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.00	$25.91	$25.87	$26.51	$26.60
Total Return[e]	**3.26%**	**3.68%**	**1.63%**	**3.64%**	**6.77%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$204,008	$197,296	$145,808	$132,370	$120,606
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.83%	3.13%	3.23%	3.35%	4.19%
Total expenses[b]	1.83%	1.93%	1.91%	1.89%	1.93%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.79%[g]	1.78%	1.78%	1.79%	1.81%
Portfolio turnover rate	44%	35%	44%	58%	50%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[d]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.93	$25.89	$26.37
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.94	.99	.40
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.09	.12	(.46)
Total from investment operations	1.03	1.11	(.06)
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.94)	(1.07)	(.42)
Total distributions	(.94)	(1.07)	(.42)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.02	$25.93	$25.89
Total Return[e]	**4.03%**	**4.46%**	**(0.24%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$360,829	$124,974	$20,536
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	3.59%	3.86%	3.68%
Total expenses[b]	1.16%	1.06%	1.04%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.03%[g]	1.03%	1.02%
Portfolio turnover rate	44%	35%	44%

Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.94	$25.90	$26.54	$26.64	$26.12
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.36
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.10	.12	(.42)	.06	.65
Total from investment operations	1.10	1.17	.68	1.22	2.01
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(1.01)	(1.13)	(1.24)	(1.27)	(1.43)
Net realized gains	—	—	(.08)	(.05)	(.06)
Total distributions	(1.01)	(1.13)	(1.32)	(1.32)	(1.49)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.03	$25.94	$25.90	$26.54	$26.64
Total Return[e]	**4.28%**	**4.71%**	**2.59%**	**4.67%**	**7.86%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$2,590,393	$1,643,932	$1,231,352	$753,476	$457,813
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.83%	4.11%	4.18%	4.32%	5.12%
Total expenses[b]	0.82%	0.87%	0.85%	0.87%	0.86%
Net expenses[c, f]	0.79%[g]	0.79%	0.79%	0.80%	0.81%
Portfolio turnover rate	44%	35%	44%	58%	50%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[c] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers.

[d] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[e] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

[f] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses the operating expense ratios for the periods would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14	09/30/13
A-Class	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.03%
C-Class	1.77%	1.77%	1.77%	1.77%	1.78%
P-Class	1.02%	1.02%	1.01%	N/A	N/A
Institutional Class	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.79%

[g] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions of expense reimbursements is 0.00% for A-Class, 0.00% for P-Class, and 0.01% Institutional Class.

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim High Yield Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.16	$10.79	$12.02	$11.85	$11.95
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.64	.67	.69	.72	.81
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.35	.41	(.97)	.27	.27
Total from investment operations	.99	1.08	(.28)	.99	1.08
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.65)	(.72)	(.74)	(.83)	(.90)
Net realized gains	—[e]	—	(.22)	—	(.29)
Total distributions	(.65)	(.72)	(.96)	(.83)	(1.19)
Redemption fees collected	—	.01	.01	.01	.01
Net asset value, end of period	$11.50	$11.16	$10.79	$12.02	$11.85
Total Return[b]	**9.11%**	**10.71%**	**(2.40%)**	**9.18%**	**9.54%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$126,097	$87,045	$73,236	$82,854	$70,451
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	5.63%	6.32%	6.01%	5.91%	6.84%
Total expenses[c]	1.31%	1.25%	1.27%	1.32%	1.41%
Net expenses[d, g]	1.29%[h]	1.23%	1.20%	1.26%	1.18%
Portfolio turnover rate	62%	55%	72%	97%	101%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim High Yield Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.26	$10.88	$12.12	$11.95	$12.03
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[b]	.56	.60	.61	.63	.73
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.35	.41	(.98)	.27	.27
Total from investment operations	.91	1.01	(.37)	.90	1.00
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.57)	(.64)	(.66)	(.74)	(.80)
Net realized gains	—	—	(.22)	—	(.29)
Total distributions	(.57)	(.64)	(.88)	(.74)	(1.09)
Redemption fees collected	—[e]	.01	.01	.01	.01
Net asset value, end of period	$11.60	$11.26	$10.88	$12.12	$11.95
Total Return[b]	**8.38%**	**9.81%**	**(3.14%)**	**8.46%**	**8.69%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$30,461	$26,941	$13,671	$14,674	$9,463
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	4.92%	5.52%	5.25%	5.14%	6.10%
Total expenses[c]	2.05%	2.01%	2.01%	2.09%	2.17%
Net expenses[d, g]	2.03%[h]	1.98%	1.95%	2.01%	1.93%
Portfolio turnover rate	62%	55%	72%	97%	101%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim High Yield Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[f]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.17	$10.80	$11.53
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.64	.67	.27
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.37	.42	(.73)
Total from investment operations	1.01	1.09	(.46)
Less distributions from:	(.67)	(.72)	(.27)
Net investment income	(.67)	(.72)	(.27)
Total distributions	—[e]	—[e]	—[e]
Net asset value, end of period	$11.51	$11.17	$10.80
Total Return[b]	**9.24%**	**10.74%**	**(4.06%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$16,883	$3,178	$10
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	5.58%	6.20%	5.76%
Total expenses[c]	1.29%	1.17%	3.36%
Net expenses[d, g]	1.22%[h]	1.17%	1.19%
Portfolio turnover rate	62%	55%	72%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim High Yield Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.11	$8.81	$9.87	$9.74	$9.90
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.56	.58	.58	.61	.70
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.28	.34	(.79)	.23	.22
Total from investment operations	.84	.92	(.21)	.84	.92
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.57)	(.62)	(.64)	(.72)	(.80)
Net realized gains	—	—	(.22)	—	(.29)
Total distributions	(.57)	(.62)	(.86)	(.72)	(1.09)
Redemption fees collected	—[e]	—[e]	.01	.01	.01
Net asset value, end of period	$9.38	$9.11	$8.81	$9.87	$9.74
Total Return[b]	**9.56%**	**10.95%**	**(2.21%)**	**9.50%**	**9.97%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$194,280	$141,833	$75,167	$36,880	$18,755
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	6.00%	6.58%	6.21%	6.12%	7.12%
Total expenses[c]	0.94%	0.95%	0.94%	1.01%	1.01%
Net expenses[d, g]	0.93%[h]	0.94%	0.94%	1.01%	0.93%
Portfolio turnover rate	62%	55%	72%	97%	101%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

[c] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[d] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers.

[e] Redemption fees collected are less than $0.01 per share.

[f] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[g] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses, the operating expense ratios for the years would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14
A-Class	1.15%	1.16%	1.16%	1.16%
C-Class	1.89%	1.91%	1.91%	1.91%
P-Class	1.08%	1.09%	1.16%	—
Institutional Class	0.79%	0.87%	0.91%	0.91%

[h] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions of expense reimbursements is 0.09% for A-Class, 0.06% for C-Class, 0.00% for P-Class, and 0.00% for Institutional Class.

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$18.55	$18.10	$18.50	$17.81	$17.92
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.59	.64	.69	.65	.61
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.02	.50	(.30)	.83	(.04)
Total from investment operations	.61	1.14	.39	1.48	.57
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.61)	(.69)	(.79)	(.79)	(.68)
Total distributions	(.61)	(.69)	(.79)	(.79)	(.68)
Net asset value, end of period	$18.55	$18.55	$18.10	$18.50	$17.81
Total Return[b]	**3.39%**	**6.50%**	**2.12%**	**8.47%**	**3.21%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$170,624	$158,932	$115,019	$99,565	$83,642
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.19%	3.55%	3.72%	3.55%	3.40%
Total expenses[c]	1.07%	1.08%	1.17%	1.19%	1.21%
Net expenses[d, h]	1.02%[e]	1.03%	1.07%	1.05%	1.04%
Portfolio turnover rate	81%	100%	57%	61%	119%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$18.48	$18.02	$18.42	$17.73	$17.82
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.45	.51	.55	.51	.48
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.02	.51	(.30)	.83	(.05)
Total from investment operations	.47	1.02	.25	1.34	.43
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.48)	(.56)	(.65)	(.65)	(.52)
Total distributions	(.48)	(.56)	(.65)	(.65)	(.52)
Net asset value, end of period	$18.47	$18.48	$18.02	$18.42	$17.73
Total Return[b]	**2.59%**	**5.78%**	**1.36%**	**7.69%**	**2.42%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$28,083	$36,040	$24,111	$20,673	$17,876
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.47%	2.81%	3.00%	2.80%	2.65%
Total expenses[c]	1.85%	1.90%	1.99%	1.99%	2.03%
Net expenses[d, h]	1.77%[e]	1.77%	1.82%	1.80%	1.79%
Portfolio turnover rate	81%	100%	57%	61%	119%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

P-Class	Year Ended September 30,2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[f]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$18.57	$18.12	$18.45
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.56	.59	.25
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.05	.55	(.26)
Total from investment operations	.61	1.14	(.01)
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.62)	(.69)	(.32)
Total distributions	(.62)	(.69)	(.32)
Net asset value, end of period	$18.56	$18.57	$18.12
Total Return[b]	**3.33%**	**6.51%**	**(0.11%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$17,303	$3,087	$10
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	3.06%	3.25%	3.25%
Total expenses[c]	1.13%	0.98%	3.29%
Net expenses[d, h]	1.01%[e]	0.98%	1.09%
Portfolio turnover rate	81%	100%	57%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013[g]
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$18.53	$18.07	$18.47	$17.80	$18.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.64	.62	.74	.68	.46
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.02	.58	(.31)	.83	(.21)
Total from investment operations	.66	1.20	.43	1.51	.25
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.67)	(.74)	(.83)	(.84)	(.45)
Total distributions	(.67)	(.74)	(.83)	(.84)	(.45)
Net asset value, end of period	$18.52	$18.53	$18.07	$18.47	$17.80
Total Return[b]	**3.67%**	**6.83%**	**2.37%**	**8.64%**	**1.35%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$142,014	$83,168	$6,910	$5,909	$174
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.51%	3.41%	4.01%	3.72%	3.85%
Total expenses[c]	0.74%	0.76%	0.94%	0.88%	1.17%
Net expenses[d, h]	0.70%[e]	0.76%	0.82%	0.78%	0.82%
Portfolio turnover rate	81%	100%	57%	61%	119%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

[c] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[d] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers.

[e] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions of expense reimbursements is 0.05% for A-Class, 0.03% for C-Class, 0.01% for P-Class, and 0.02% Institutional Class.

[f] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[g] Since commencement of operations: January 29, 2013. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[h] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses, the operating expense ratios for the years would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14	09/30/13
A-Class	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.02%
C-Class	1.75%	1.74%	1.75%	1.75%	1.77%
P-Class	0.99%	0.97%	1.00%	–	–
Institutional Class	0.68%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.77%

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating a Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Period Ended September 30, 2014[a]
Per Share Data				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$24.71	$24.65	$24.97	$25.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:				
Net investment income (loss)[b]	.53	.67	.69	.52
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.20	.08	(.16)	(.08)
Total from investment operations	.73	.75	.53	.44
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(.58)	(.69)	(.84)	(.47)
Net realized gains	—[c]	—	(.01)	—
Total distributions	(.58)	(.69)	(.85)	(.47)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.86	$24.71	$24.65	$24.97
Total Return[i]	**2.95%**	**3.16%**	**2.15%**	**1.75%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$509,410	$215,856	$117,628	$17,035
Ratios to average net assets:				
Net investment income (loss)	2.14%	2.73%	2.79%	2.67%
Total expenses[d]	0.86%	0.93%	0.99%	1.14%
Net expensee[e, h]	0.81%	0.84%	0.87%	0.83%
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	39%	26%	40%

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Period Ended September 30, 2014[a]
Per Share Data				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$24.70	$24.63	$24.96	$25.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:				
Net investment income (loss)[b]	.35	.48	.49	.38
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.18	.10	(.16)	(.09)
Total from investment operations	.53	.58	.33	.29
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(.39)	(.51)	(.65)	(.33)
Net realized gains	—[c]	—	(.01)	—
Total distributions	(.39)	(.51)	(.66)	(.33)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.84	$24.70	$24.63	$24.96
Total Return[i]	**2.18%**	**2.39%**	**1.37%**	**1.13%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$50,743	$26,802	$10,323	$643
Ratios to average net assets:				
Net investment income (loss)	1.41%	1.98%	1.96%	1.93%
Total expenses[d]	1.65%	1.73%	1.76%	2.14%
Net expenses[e, h]	1.56%[f]	1.58%	1.62%	1.56%
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	39%	26%	40%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[g]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$24.72	$24.65	$24.86
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[b]	.47	.68	.25
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.24	.08	(.17)
Total from investment operations	.71	.76	.08
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.57)	(.69)	(.29)
Net realized gains	—[c]	—	—
Total distributions	(.57)	(.69)	(.29)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.86	$24.72	$24.65
Total Return[i]	**2.93%**	**3.17%**	**0.32%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$92,503	$1,646	$2,736
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	1.89%	2.76%	2.39%
Total expenses[d]	0.92%	0.94%	0.94%
Net expenses[e, h]	0.81%[f]	0.84%	0.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	39%	26%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Period Ended September 30, 2014[a]
Per Share Data				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$24.71	$24.64	$24.96	$25.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:				
Net investment income (loss)[b]	.59	.73	.78	.57
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.19	.09	(.19)	(.08)
Total from investment operations	.78	.82	.59	.49
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(.64)	(.75)	(.90)	(.53)
Net realized gains	—[c]	—	(.01)	—
Total distributions	(.64)	(.75)	(.91)	(.53)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.85	$24.71	$24.64	$24.96
Total Return[i]	**3.21%**	**3.43%**	**2.41%**	**1.98%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$1,637,509	$476,591	$176,322	$69,150
Ratios to average net assets:				
Net investment income (loss)	2.36%	2.97%	3.14%	2.90%
Total expenses[d]	0.61%	0.67%	0.73%	0.96%
Net expenses[e, h]	0.56%	0.58%	0.62%	0.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	55%	39%	26%	40%

[a] Since commencement of operations: December 16, 2013. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[b] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[c] Distributions from realized gains are less than $0.01 per share.

[d] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[e] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers.

[f] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions of expense reimbursements is 0.00% for C-Class and 0.00% for P-Class.

[g] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[h] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses, the net expense ratios for the years would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14
A-Class	0.79%	0.80%	0.80%	0.79%
C-Class	1.54%	1.55%	1.55%	1.52%
P-Class	0.79%	0.80%	0.80%	—
Institutional Class	0.54%	0.55%	0.55%	0.54%

[i] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating the Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2016[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2015[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$26.01	$26.07	$26.81	$26.31	$26.53
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.95	1.16	.98	1.10	1.37
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.68	.21	(.55)	.69	(.04)
Total from investment operations	1.63	1.37	.43	1.79	1.33
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.97)	(1.43)	(1.17)	(1.27)	(1.43)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	(.12)
Return of capital	—	—	—	(.02)	—
Total distributions	(.97)	(1.43)	(1.17)	(1.29)	(1.55)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.67	$26.01	$26.07	$26.81	$26.31
Total Return[h]	**6.33%**	**5.57%**	**1.59%**	**6.88%**	**5.01%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$893,104	$727,602	$844,523	$357,765	$334,751
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.58%	4.59%	3.67%	4.08%	5.11%
Total expenses[b]	1.42%	1.65%	1.52%	1.51%	1.56%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.27%[d]	1.46%	1.38%	1.36%	1.41%
Portfolio turnover rate	61%	61%	40%	54%	84%

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2016[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2015[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.99	$26.05	$26.79	$26.29	$26.51
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.75	.98	.78	.90	1.17
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.68	.20	(.55)	.69	(.03)
Total from investment operations	1.43	1.18	.23	1.59	1.14
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.77)	(1.24)	(.97)	(1.07)	(1.24)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	(.12)
Return of capital	—	—	—	(.02)	—
Total distributions	(.77)	(1.24)	(.97)	(1.09)	(1.36)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.65	$25.99	$26.05	$26.79	$26.29
Total Return[h]	**5.55%**	**4.79%**	**0.84%**	**6.10%**	**4.26%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$434,634	$337,075	$374,633	$248,359	$163,129
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.83%	3.87%	2.90%	3.34%	4.36%
Total expenses[b]	2.14%	2.36%	2.24%	2.22%	2.29%
Net expenses[c, f]	2.03%[d]	2.20%	2.13%	2.10%	2.15%
Portfolio turnover rate	61%	61%	40%	54%	84%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2016[g]	Period Ended September 30, 2015[e, g]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$26.02	$26.07	$26.78
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.92	1.20	.37
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.71	.21	(.62)
Total from investment operations	1.63	1.41	(.25)
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.97)	(1.46)	(.46)
Total distributions	(.97)	(1.46)	(.46)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.68	$26.02	$26.07
Total Return[h]	**6.33%**	**5.74%**	**(0.95%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$188,980	$63,665	$63,819
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	3.48%	4.73%	3.36%
Total expenses[b]	1.44%	1.49%	1.43%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.26%[d]	1.33%	1.30%
Portfolio turnover rate	61%	61%	40%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2016[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2015[g]	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$26.04	$26.10	$26.84	$26.34	$26.56
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	1.02	1.26	1.06	1.18	1.46
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.71	.21	(.54)	.70	(.04)
Total from investment operations	1.73	1.47	.52	1.88	1.42
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(1.06)	(1.53)	(1.26)	(1.36)	(1.52)
Net realized gains	—	—	—	—	(.12)
Return of captial	—	—	—	(.02)	—
Total distributions	(1.06)	(1.53)	(1.26)	(1.38)	(1.64)
Net asset value, end of period	$26.71	$26.04	$26.10	$26.84	$26.34
Total Return[h]	**6.73%**	**5.97%**	**1.92%**	**7.23%**	**5.35%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$4,591,424	$2,204,079	$2,396,622	$914,366	$416,727
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.86%	4.96%	3.97%	4.37%	5.43%
Total expenses[b]	1.06%	1.29%	1.20%	1.18%	1.23%
Net expenses[c, f]	0.91%	1.08%	1.05%	1.02%	1.09%
Portfolio turnover rate	61%	61%	40%	54%	84%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[c] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers and reimbursements, as applicable.

[d] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions or expense reimbursement is 0.02% for A-Class, 0.04% for C-Class, and 0.02% for P-Class.

[e] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[f] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement and affi liated fee waivers. Excluding these expenses, the net expense ratios for the periods would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14	09/30/13
A-Class	1.25%	1.28%	1.30%	1.27%	1.29%
C-Class	2.00%	2.02%	2.05%	2.01%	2.01%
P-Class	1.24%	1.15%	1.21%	N/A	N/A
Institutional Class	0.88%	0.90%	0.97%	0.94%	0.96%

[g] Consolidated.

[h] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating the Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.86	$12.52	$12.51	$11.59	$12.59
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.27	.26	.29	.36	.38
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	(.15)	.34	.01	.92	(1.00)
Total from investment operations	.12	.60	.30	1.28	(.62)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.28)	(.26)	(.29)	(.36)	(.38)
Total distributions	(.28)	(.26)	(.29)	(.36)	(.38)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.70	$12.86	$12.52	$12.51	$11.59
Total Return[b]	**0.94%**	**4.85%**	**2.39%**	**11.20%**	**(5.09%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$33,515	$41,283	$49,086	$44,090	$50,463
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.19%	2.06%	2.28%	3.00%	3.04%
Total expenses	1.20%	1.18%	1.17%	1.29%	1.14%
Net expenses[c, f]	0.82%	0.81%	0.81%	0.83%	0.82%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	61%	80%	173%	91%

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.86	$12.52	$12.50	$11.59	$12.58
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.18	.16	.19	.27	.28
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	(.17)	.35	.02	.91	(.98)
Total from investment operations	.01	.51	.21	1.18	(.70)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.18)	(.17)	(.19)	(.27)	(.29)
Total distributions	(.18)	(.17)	(.19)	(.27)	(.29)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.69	$12.86	$12.52	$12.50	$11.59
Total Return[b]	**0.12%**	**4.06%**	**1.71%**	**10.28%**	**(5.70%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$3,768	$5,008	$2,472	$1,082	$1,495
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	1.44%	1.26%	1.54%	2.24%	2.30%
Total expenses	1.92%	1.89%	1.87%	2.08%	1.93%
Net expenses[c, f]	1.57%	1.56%	1.56%	1.58%	1.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	61%	80%	173%	91%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[d]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.86	$12.52	$12.64
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.25	.26	.13
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	(.14)	.34	(.12)
Total from investment operations	.11	.60	.01
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.27)	(.26)	(.13)
Total distributions	(.27)	(.26)	(.13)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.70	$12.86	$12.52
Total Return[b]	**0.89%**	**4.86%**	**0.06%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$111	$84	$10
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	2.01%	2.00%	2.46%
Total expenses	1.27%	1.21%	3.17%
Net expenses[c, f]	0.82%[e]	0.79%	0.81%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	61%	80%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.87	$12.53	$12.51	$11.60	$12.59
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.30	.29	.32	.39	.40
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	(.15)	.34	.02	.91	(.98)
Total from investment operations	.15	.63	.34	1.30	(.58)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.31)	(.29)	(.32)	(.39)	(.41)
Total distributions	(.31)	(.29)	(.32)	(.39)	(.41)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.71	$12.87	$12.53	$12.51	$11.60
Total Return[b]	**1.19%**	**5.11%**	**2.73%**	**11.38%**	**(4.76%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$15,914	$24,126	$8,564	$6,451	$6,343
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.43%	2.24%	2.53%	3.23%	3.35%
Total expenses	0.88%	0.84%	0.89%	0.97%	0.93%
Net expenses[c, f]	0.57%	0.56%	0.56%	0.58%	0.57%
Portfolio turnover rate	31%	61%	80%	173%	91%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Total return does not refl ect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

[c] Net expense information refl ects the expense ratios after expense waivers.

[d] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[e] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions of expense reimbursements is 0.04% for P-Class.

[f] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses, the net expense ratios for the years would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14
A-Class	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
C-Class	1.55%	1.55%	1.55%	1.54%
P-Class	0.80%	0.78%	0.81%	–
Institutional Class	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%	0.55%

Financial Highlights

Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

This table is presented to show selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and to assist shareholders in evaluating the Fund's performance for the periods presented.

A-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$27.23	$26.50	$26.94	$26.16	$26.51
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.83	.96	.94	1.01	1.20
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.05	.81	(.25)	1.13	(.28)
Total from investment operations	.88	1.77	.69	2.14	.92
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.95)	(1.04)	(1.09)	(1.36)	(1.23)
Net realized gains	(.11)	—	(.04)	—	(.04)
Total distributions	(1.06)	(1.04)	(1.13)	(1.36)	(1.27)
Net asset value, end of period	$27.05	$27.23	$26.50	$26.94	$26.16
Total Return[f]	**3.33%**	**6.88%**	**2.56%**	**8.34%**	**3.53%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$744,989	$548,223	$435,760	$90,805	$74,328
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.08%	3.63%	3.50%	3.80%	4.47%
Total expenses[b]	1.02%	1.15%	1.10%	1.19%	1.27%
Net expenses[c, g]	0.87%[d]	0.97%	0.91%	0.94%	0.98%
Portfolio turnover rate	72%	86%	74%	52%	94%

C-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$27.23	$26.50	$26.94	$26.16	$26.50
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.65	.75	.74	.82	.99
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.03	.82	(.25)	1.12	(.27)
Total from investment operations	.68	1.57	.49	1.94	.72
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(.75)	(.84)	(.89)	(1.16)	(1.02)
Net realized gains	(.11)	—	(.04)	—	(.04)
Total distributions	(.86)	(.84)	(.93)	(1.16)	(1.06)
Net asset value, end of period	$27.05	$27.23	$26.50	$26.94	$26.16
Total Return[f]	**2.58%**	**6.08%**	**1.82%**	**7.58%**	**2.77%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$251,177	$216,255	$89,320	$25,107	$15,654
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	2.44%	2.82%	2.75%	3.10%	3.70%
Total expenses[b]	1.74%	1.83%	1.80%	1.90%	2.07%
Net expenses[c, g]	1.60%[d]	1.69%	1.63%	1.66%	1.77%
Portfolio turnover rate	72%	86%	74%	52%	94%

Financial Highlights (continued)

Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

P-Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Period Ended September 30, 2015[e]
Per Share Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	$27.23	$26.49	$26.98
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.85	.96	.36
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.03	.84	(.43)
Total from investment operations	.88	1.80	(.07)
Less distributions from:			
Net investment income	(.96)	(1.06)	(.42)
Net realized gains	(.11)	—	—
Total distributions	(1.07)	(1.06)	(.42)
Net asset value, end of period	$27.04	$27.23	$26.49
Total Return[f]	**3.34%**	**6.97%**	**(0.21%)**
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$572,644	$161,928	$12,509
Ratios to average net assets:			
Net investment income (loss)	3.14%	3.58%	3.20%
Total expenses[b]	1.03%	0.96%	1.02%
Net expenses[c, g]	0.86%[d]	0.82%	0.84%
Portfolio turnover rate	72%	86%	74%

Financial Highlights (concluded)

Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

Institutional Class	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Year Ended September 30, 2013
Per Share Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$27.26	$26.53	$26.97	$26.19	$26.54
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[a]	.93	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.28
Net gain (loss) on investments (realized and unrealized)	.04	.82	(.25)	1.14	(.27)
Total from investment operations	.97	1.87	.78	2.23	1.01
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(1.05)	(1.14)	(1.18)	(1.45)	(1.32)
Net realized gains	(.11)	—	(.04)	—	(.04)
Total distributions	(1.16)	(1.14)	(1.22)	(1.45)	(1.36)
Net asset value, end of period	$27.07	$27.26	$26.53	$26.97	$26.19
Total Return[f]	**3.68%**	**7.26%**	**2.91%**	**8.74%**	**3.88%**
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$6,418,897	$3,024,918	$1,409,171	$270,668	$78,318
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net investment income (loss)	3.47%	3.94%	3.83%	4.09%	4.78%
Total expenses[b]	0.68%	0.79%	0.76%	0.81%	0.89%
Net expenses[c, g]	0.52%	0.59%	0.57%	0.57%	0.64%
Portfolio turnover rate	72%	86%	74%	52%	94%

[a] Net investment income (loss) per share was computed using average shares outstanding throughout the period.

[b] Does not include expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

[c] Net expense information reflects the expense ratios after expense waivers and reimbursements.

[d] The portion of the ratios of net expenses to average net assets attributable to recoupments of prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements is 0.01% for A-Class, 0.01% for C-Class and 0.01% for P-Class.

[e] Since commencement of operations: May 1, 2015. Percentage amounts for the period, except total return and portfolio turnover rate, have been annualized.

[f] Total return does not reflect the impact of any applicable sales charges and has not been annualized.

[g] Net expenses may include expenses that are excluded from the expense limitation agreement. Excluding these expenses, the net expense ratio for the year would be:

	09/30/17	09/30/16	09/30/15	09/30/14	09/30/13
A-Class	0.84%	0.87%	0.84%	0.86%	0.86%
C-Class	1.57%	1.60%	1.56%	1.58%	1.64%
P-Class	0.83%	0.75%	0.75%	N/A	N/A
Institutional Class	0.49%	0.49%	0.50%	0.50%	0.52%

For More Information

By Telephone—Call 800.820.0888

By Mail—Write to:
Guggenheim Investments
805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600
Rockville, MD 20850

On the Internet—Reports and other information about the Funds can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: The EDGAR Database at http://www.sec.gov

Guggenheim Investments: http://www.guggenheiminvestments.com

Additional information about the Funds (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 202.551.8090. Copies may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the Public Reference Section of the Commission, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Funds' annual reports, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI, which includes additional information about the Funds, and the Funds' annual or semi-annual reports are available, without charge, upon request by calling the Funds' toll-free telephone number 800.820.0888. Shareholder inquiries should be addressed to Guggenheim Investments, 805 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 600, Rockville, Maryland 20850, or by calling the Funds' toll-free telephone number listed above. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference.

Each Fund's Investment Company Act file number is listed below:

Guggenheim Funds Trust 811-01136

- Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund
- Guggenheim High Yield Fund
- Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund
- Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund
- Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund
- Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund
- Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund

Family of Funds, for disclosure purposes in this Prospectus, include—series of Guggenheim Funds Trust: Guggenheim Alpha Opportunity Fund, Guggenheim Diversified Income Fund, Guggenheim Floating Rate Strategies Fund, Guggenheim High Yield Fund, Guggenheim Investment Grade Bond Fund, Guggenheim Large Cap Value Fund, Guggenheim Limited Duration Fund, Guggenheim Macro Opportunities Fund, Guggenheim Market Neutral Real Estate Fund, Guggenheim Mid Cap Value Fund, Guggenheim Mid Cap Value Institutional Fund, Guggenheim Municipal Income Fund, Guggenheim Risk Managed Real Estate Fund, Guggenheim Small Cap Value Fund, Guggenheim StylePlus—Large Core Fund, Guggenheim StylePlus—Mid Growth Fund, Guggenheim Total Return Bond Fund, and Guggenheim World Equity Income Fund; the Transparent Value Funds; the Rydex Series Funds; and the Rydex Dynamic Funds.

APPENDIX A

Intermediary-Specific Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts

The availability of initial and contingent deferred sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. For waivers or discounts not available through a particular financial intermediary, investors will have to purchase shares directly from the Fund (or the Distributor) or through another financial intermediary to receive such waivers or discounts. Financial intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the waivers and discounts set forth in this Appendix. These sales charge waivers and/or discounts are implemented and administered by the applicable financial intermediary.

In all instances, it is an investor's responsibility to notify the financial intermediary of any facts that may qualify the investor for sales charge waivers or discounts. These waivers or discounts (and their terms and availability) may vary from those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus and are subject to change at any time. You may wish to contact your financial intermediary for more information regarding the sales charge waivers and discounts available to you and the intermediary's related policies and procedures, including with respect to eligibility requirements, and to ensure that you have the most current information regarding waivers and discounts available to you.

Merrill Lynch

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch
Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan;
Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan;
Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program;
Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform;
Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable);
Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the Guggenheim Investments family of funds (the "Guggenheim Funds");
Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date;
Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members;
Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in the this prospectus; and
Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the Guggenheim Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
CDSC Waivers on A and C Shares available at Merrill Lynch
Death or disability of the shareholder;
Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund's prospectus;
Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account;
Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½;
Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch;
Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement; and
Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A and C shares only).
Front-end load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent
Breakpoints as described in this prospectus;
Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Guggenheim Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible Guggenheim Funds assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets; and
Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within the Guggenheim Funds, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable).

Morgan Stanley

Shareholders that purchase Class A shares of a Fund through Morgan Stanley's self-directed brokerage platform are eligible for a waiver of both the front-end sales charge and contingent deferred sales charge, as applicable, which may differ from the waiver eligibility requirements disclosed elsewhere in the Prospectus or SAI.

702 King Farm Boulevard, Suite 200
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800 820 0888
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