

**ROOSEVELT MULTI-CAP FUND**  
**Investor Class Shares (BULLX)**  
**Institutional Class Shares (BULRX)**  
A Series of the Unified Series Trust

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**March 30, 2017**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Roosevelt Multi-Cap Fund dated March 30, 2017. This SAI incorporates by reference the annual report to shareholders of the Roosevelt Multi-Cap Fund for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016 (the “Annual Report”). A free copy of the Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained by writing the transfer agent at 225 Pictoria Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 322-0576 or by visiting the Fund’s website at [www.rooseveltmcf.com](http://www.rooseveltmcf.com).

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Roosevelt Multi-Cap Fund (the “Fund”) was organized as a diversified series of Unified Series Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust is an open-end management investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated October 17, 2002 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust Agreement permits the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. The Fund is one of a series of funds currently authorized by the Board. The investment adviser to the Fund is The Roosevelt Investment Group, Inc. (the “Adviser”).

The Fund currently offers two classes of shares, Investor Class and Institutional Class. Each share represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to the applicable class of the Fund and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the applicable class of the Fund as are declared by the Board. Expenses attributable to any class are borne by that class. On matters that affect the Fund as a whole, each class has the same voting and other rights and preferences as any other class. Each class votes separately on matters affecting only that class, or as expressly required to be voted on separately by state or federal law. Shares of each class of a series have the same voting and other rights and preferences as the other classes and series of the Trust for matters that affect the Trust as a whole. The Fund may offer additional classes of shares in the future.

Effective as of September 23, 2005, the Fund (previously known as the Abacus Bull Moose Growth Fund) acquired all the assets of the Bull Moose Growth Fund, a series of AmeriPrime Advisors Trust (the “Predecessor Fund”), in a tax-free reorganization. The Predecessor Fund (now represented by the Investor Class shares) commenced operations on December 21, 2001. The Fund changed its name from The Roosevelt Anti-Terror Multi-Cap Fund to The Roosevelt Multi-Cap Fund effective as of July 10, 2008. The Institutional Class commenced operations on October 16, 2012.

The Fund does not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificate form registered on the books of the Fund and the Fund’s transfer agent for the account of the shareholder. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Board has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series (or the applicable class of the series). Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Board in such manner as the Board determines to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

Any Trustee of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. The Trust does not hold an annual meeting of shareholders. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share he or she owns and fractional votes for fractional shares he or she owns. All shares of the Fund have equal voting rights and liquidation rights. The Trust Agreement can be amended by the Board, except that certain amendments that could adversely affect the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected. All shares of the Fund are subject to involuntary redemption if the Board determines to liquidate the Fund. The Fund will provide notice to the shareholders if the Board determines, in its sole judgment, to liquidate the Fund, but the Fund will not be required to obtain shareholder approval prior to such liquidation. An involuntary liquidation will create a capital gain or a capital loss, which may have tax consequences about which you should consult your tax adviser.

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Fund, see “How to Buy Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the Fund’s Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Fund’s assets, see “Determination of Net Asset Value” in the Fund’s Prospectus and this SAI.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS**

This section contains a more detailed discussion of some of the investments the Fund may make and some of the techniques it may use.

**A. Equity Securities** – The Fund may invest in U.S. or foreign equity securities, which include common stock, preferred stock, trust or limited partnership interests, rights and warrants to subscribe to or purchase such securities, sponsored or unsponsored American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), convertible securities consisting of debt securities or preferred stock that may be converted into common stock or that carry the right to purchase common stock, and securities of other investment companies. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. The Fund may invest in other equity securities including securities of other investment companies (including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)) that invest primarily in equity securities. In addition, the Fund may invest in equity real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). Equity REITs trade like common stocks and invest directly in real estate, or other readily marketable securities that are issued by companies investing in, or that are secured by, real estate or real estate interests.

ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign-based issuer held in trust by a bank or similar financial institution. Designed for use in U.S. and European securities markets, respectively, ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are alternatives to the purchase of the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies. ADRs, GDRs and EDRs are subject to the same risks as the foreign securities to which they relate. See “Foreign Securities” herein.

Preferred stock has a preference in liquidation (and, generally dividends) over common stock but is subordinated in liquidation to debt. As a general rule, the market value of preferred stocks with fixed dividend rates and no conversion rights varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, with the price determined by the dividend rate. Some preferred stocks are convertible into other securities (for example, common stock) at a fixed price and ratio or upon the occurrence of certain events. The market price of convertible preferred stocks generally reflects an element of conversion value. Because many preferred stocks lack a fixed maturity date, these securities generally fluctuate substantially in value when interest rates change; such fluctuations often exceed those of long-term bonds of the same issuer. Some preferred stocks pay an adjustable dividend that may be based on an index, formula, auction procedure or other dividend rate reset mechanism. In the absence of credit deterioration, adjustable rate preferred stocks tend to have more stable market values than fixed rate preferred stocks. All preferred stocks are also subject to the same types of credit risks of the issuer as corporate bonds. In addition, because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of an issuer, deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar yield characteristics. Preferred stocks may be rated by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“S&P”) and Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”), although there is no minimum rating which a preferred stock must have (and a preferred stock may not be rated) to be an eligible investment for the Fund. The Adviser expects, however, that generally the preferred stocks in which the Fund invests will be rated at least CCC by S&P or Caa by Moody’s or, if unrated, of comparable quality in the opinion of the Adviser. Preferred stocks rated CCC by S&P are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay preferred stock obligations and represent the highest degree of speculation among securities rated between BB and CCC; preferred stocks rated Caa by Moody’s are likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. Moody’s rating with respect to preferred stocks does not purport to indicate the future status of payments of dividends.

In addition to investing directly in common stocks, the Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds. Changes in the price of an ETF track the movement of the associated Index relatively closely. When the Fund invests in exchange-traded funds, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by such exchange-traded fund. In connection with such investments, the Fund will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative.

**B. Convertible Securities** – A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest generally paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have several unique investment characteristics, such as (a) higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities, (b) a lesser degree of fluctuation in value than the underlying stock since they have fixed income characteristics, and (c) the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. A convertible security might be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund may be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

**C. Corporate Debt Securities** – Corporate debt securities are bonds or notes issued by corporations and other business organizations, including business trusts, in order to finance their credit needs. Corporate debt securities include commercial paper which consists of short-term (usually from one to two hundred seventy days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. Investment grade debt securities generally have adequate to strong protection of principal and interest payments. In the lower end of this category, credit quality may be more susceptible to potential future changes in circumstances and the securities have speculative elements.

Lower quality corporate debt securities are those rated BBB or lower by Standard & Poor’s Corporation (“S&P”), Baa or lower by Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality (commonly called “junk bonds”). These securities are not considered to be investment grade and often are considered to be speculative and involve greater risk of default or price change due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness or changes in economic conditions. The market prices of these securities will fluctuate over time, may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty, which may follow periods of rising interest rates. The market for lower quality securities may be less liquid than the market for securities of higher quality. Furthermore, the liquidity of lower quality securities may be affected by the market’s perception of their credit quality. Therefore, judgment may at times play a greater role in valuing these securities than in the case of higher quality securities, and it also may be more difficult during certain adverse market conditions to sell lower quality securities at favorable prices to meet redemption requests or to respond to changes in the market. The Fund will not invest more than 10% of the value of its net assets in junk bonds. If, as a result of a downgrade, the Fund holds more than 10% of the value of its assets in junk bonds, the Fund will take action to reduce the value of such securities below 10%.

**D. Zero Coupon Bonds** – The Fund may invest in zero coupon bonds issued by corporations as well as government agencies and instrumentalities. Zero coupon bonds do not make regular interest payments. Instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value and redeemed at face value. The issuer of the bond avoids the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments and, accordingly, these bonds may involve greater risk than debt securities that make regular interest payments. The Fund will accrue income on such bonds for tax and accounting purposes, in accordance with applicable law. This income will be distributed to shareholders. Because no cash is received at the time such income is accrued, the Fund may be required to liquidate other portfolio securities to satisfy its distribution obligations. Because a zero coupon bond does not pay current income, its price can be very volatile when interest rates change.

The Federal Reserve creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the coupon payments and the principal payment from an outstanding Treasury security and selling them as individual securities. A broker-dealer creates a derivative zero by depositing a Treasury security with a custodian for safekeeping and then selling the coupon payments and principal payment that will be generated by this security separately. Examples are Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (CATS), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (TIGRs) and generic Treasury Receipts (TRs). These derivative zero coupon obligations are not considered to be government securities unless they are part of the STRIPS program. Original issue zeros are zero coupon securities issued directly by the U.S. government, a government agency, or by a corporation.

**E. Foreign Securities** – The Fund may invest in foreign securities, directly or through depositary receipts such as ADRs, EDRs or GDRs. When the Fund invests in ADRs or other dollar-denominated foreign securities, it generally will not be subject to currency risk. The Fund may invest in both foreign equity and fixed income securities. Foreign fixed income securities include corporate debt obligations issued by foreign companies and debt obligations of foreign governments or international organizations. This category may include floating rate obligations, variable rate obligations, Yankee dollar obligations (U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by foreign companies and traded on U.S. markets) and Eurodollar obligations (U.S. dollar denominated obligations issued by foreign companies and traded on foreign markets).

Foreign government obligations generally consist of debt securities supported by national, state or provincial governments or similar political units or governmental agencies. Such obligations may or may not be backed by the national government's full faith and credit and general taxing powers. Investments in foreign securities also include obligations issued by international organizations. International organizations include entities designated or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development as well as international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the European Coal and Steel Community, the Asian Development Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank. In addition, investments in foreign securities may include debt securities denominated in multinational currency units of an issuer (including international issuers). An example of a multinational currency unit is the European Currency Unit. A European Currency Unit represents specified amounts of the currencies of certain member states of the European Economic Community, more commonly known as the Common Market.

Purchases of foreign fixed income securities are usually made in foreign currencies and, as a result, the Fund may incur currency conversion costs and may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in the value of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar. In addition, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies are not generally subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Other risks associated with investments in foreign securities include changes in restrictions on foreign currency transactions and rates of exchanges, changes in the administrations or economic and monetary policies of foreign governments, the imposition of exchange control regulations, the possibility of expropriation decrees and other adverse foreign governmental action, the imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, delays in settlement of securities transactions and greater price volatility. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities of issuers in industrialized, as well as emerging market countries. The world's industrialized markets generally include but are not limited to the following: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The world's emerging markets generally include but are not limited to the following: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

Investment in securities of issuers based in underdeveloped emerging markets entails all of the risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers outlined in this section to a heightened degree. These heightened risks include: (i) greater risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, and less social, political and economic stability; (ii) the smaller size of the market for such securities and a low or nonexistent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict a Fund's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests; and (iv) the absence of developed capital markets and legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property and the possibility that any favorable economic and political developments could be slowed or reversed by unanticipated events. In the event of such expropriation, the Fund could lose a substantial portion of any investments it has made in the affected countries. Further, no accounting standards exist in many emerging market countries. Finally, even though certain foreign currencies may be convertible into U.S. dollars, the conversion rates may be artificial to the actual market values and may be adverse to Fund shareholders.

In addition to brokerage commissions, custodial services and other costs relating to investment in emerging markets are generally more expensive than in the United States. Such markets have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. The inability of the Fund to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of a security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund due to subsequent declines in the value of the security or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

**F. Brady Bonds** – The Fund may invest in “Brady bonds,” which have been issued by the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Uruguay and Venezuela. Most Brady bonds are currently rated below BBB by S&P or Baa by Moody's.

The Brady Plan was conceived by the U.S. Treasury in the 1980's in an attempt to produce a debt restructuring program which would enable a debtor country to (i) reduce the absolute level of debt of its creditor banks, and (ii) reschedule its external debt repayments, based upon its ability to service such debts by persuading its creditor banks to accept a debt write-off by offering them a selection of options, each of which represented an attractive substitute for the nonperforming debt. Although it was envisaged that each debtor country would agree to a unique package of options with its creditor banks, the plan was that these options would be based upon the following: (i) a discount bond carrying a market rate of interest (whether fixed or floating), with principal collateralized by the debtor country with cash or securities in an amount equal to at least one year of rolling interest; (ii) a par bond carrying a low rate of interest (whether fixed or floating), collateralized in the same way as in (i) above; and (iii) retention of existing debt (thereby avoiding a debt write-off) coupled with an advance of new money or subscription of new bonds.

The Fund may invest in either collateralized or uncollateralized Brady bonds. U.S. dollar-denominated, collateralized Brady bonds, which may be fixed rate par bonds or floating rate discount bonds, are collateralized in full as to principal by U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds having the same maturity as the bonds. Interest payments on such bonds generally are collateralized by cash or securities in an amount that in the case of fixed rate bonds, is equal to at least one year of rolling interest payments or, in the case of floating rate bonds, initially is equal to at least one year's rolling interest payments based on the applicable interest rate at the time and is adjusted at regular intervals thereafter.

**G. U.S. Government Securities** – The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities. These securities may be backed by the credit of the government as a whole or only by the issuing agency. It is possible that the U.S. government would not provide financial support to its agencies if not required to do so by law. U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, and bills and some agency securities, such as those issued by the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government as to payment of principal and interest and are the highest quality government securities. Other securities issued by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, are supported only by the credit of the agency that issued them, and not by the U.S. government. Securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit System, the Federal Land Banks and the Federal Home Loan Banks are supported by the agency’s right to borrow money from the U.S. Treasury under certain circumstances, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. If a U.S. government agency in which the Fund invests defaults and the U.S. government does not stand behind the obligation, the Fund’s share price could fall.

The Fund may invest in Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, often called TIPS, which are government issued securities whose value is linked to the inflation rate. Like Treasury bills, bonds and notes, TIPS are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. TIPS are liquid securities that can be bought and then resold at any time on the open market or directly to the Treasury Department. TIPS pay a fixed interest rate; however, the principal is adjusted every six months based on the changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). If inflation rises, the principal of the bond increases; if deflation occurs, the principal decreases. The Fund can never receive less than the original principal if it holds the TIPS to maturity. The Fund will receive the inflation adjusted principal or the original principal, whichever is greater, when the bonds mature.

**H. Investment Company Securities** – The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, such as other mutual funds, money market funds, and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in connection with its management of daily cash positions. The Fund may invest in ETFs that meet its investment strategy and, from time to time for defensive purposes and otherwise, ETFs that do not meet such investment strategy. The Fund may also invest in various sector and sub-sector ETFs. Additionally, the Fund may invest in new exchange-traded shares as they become available. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Fund may indirectly bear its pro rata portion of service and other fees of such other investment company, which are in addition to the fees the Fund pays its service providers. ETFs in particular are also subject to the following additional risks: (i) an ETF’s shares may trade at a market price that is above or below its net asset value (“NAV”); (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) the ETF may employ an investment strategy that utilizes high leverage ratios; or (iv) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

**Commodity ETFs.** To the extent that the Fund invests in commodity ETFs, it will be subject to additional risks. Commodity ETFs invest in commodities such as gold or silver, and their values are highly dependent on the prices of the related commodity. The demand and supply of these commodities may fluctuate widely based on such factors as interest rates, investors’ expectation with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, the production and cost levels of the producing countries and/or forward selling by such producers, global or regional political, economic or financial events, purchases and sales by central banks, and trading activities by hedge funds and other commodity funds. Commodity ETFs generally may use derivatives, such as futures, options and swaps, which exposes them to further risks, including counterparty risk (i.e., the risk that the institution on the other side of their trade will default). In addition, an investment in a commodity ETF may not constitute a good security or generate good income for purposes of the RIC test (described under “Status and Taxation of the Fund”). In general, for an investment to constitute a good security and generate good income: either (i) the underlying asset must be a “security” as defined under 1940 Act, or (ii) the investment must represent a hedge by the Fund against investments in similar stocks. In contrast, an investment in a commodity ETF represents a proportionate investment in the underlying commodity in which such ETF invests (such as gold), which typically is not considered a “security” under the 1940 Act.

**Leveraged or Inverse ETFs.** The Fund may invest in leveraged and/or inverse ETFs, including multiple inverse (or ultra-short) ETFs. These ETFs are subject to additional risk not generally associated with traditional ETFs. Leveraged ETFs seek to multiply the performance of the particular benchmark that is tracked (which may be an index, a currency or other benchmark). Inverse ETFs seek to negatively correlate to the performance of the benchmark. These ETFs seek to achieve their returns by using various forms of derivative transactions, including by short-selling the underlying index. Ultra-short ETFs seek to multiply the negative return of the tracked index (e.g., twice the inverse return). As a result, an investment in an inverse ETF will decrease in value when the value of the underlying index rises. For example, an inverse ETF tracking the S&P 500 Index will gain 1% when the S&P falls 1% (if it is an ultra-short ETF that seeks twice the inverse return, it will gain 2%), and will lose 1% if the S&P 500 gains 1% (if an ultra-short ETF that seeks twice the inverse return, it would lose 2%). By investing in ultra-short ETFs and gaining magnified short exposure to a particular index, the Fund can commit less assets to the investment in the securities represented on the index than would otherwise be required.

Leveraged and inverse ETFs typically determine their inverse return on a day-to-day basis and, as a result, there is no guarantee that the ETF's actual long-term returns will be equal to the daily return that the fund seeks to achieve. For example, on a long-term basis (e.g., a period of 6 months or a year), the return of a double inverse ETF may in fact be considerably less than two times the long-term inverse return of the tracked index. Furthermore, because these ETFs achieve their results by using derivative instruments, they are subject to the risks associated with derivative transactions, including the risk that the value of their derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments, thereby causing the ETF to lose money and, consequently, the value of the Fund's investment to lose value. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that other parties to the derivative contract may fail to meet their obligations, which could cause losses to the ETF. Short sales in particular are subject to the risk that, if the price of the security sold short increases, the ETF may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss to the leveraged or inverse ETF and, indirectly, to the Fund. The use of these techniques by the leveraged or inverse ETF will make the Fund's investment in such ETF more volatile than if the Fund were to invest directly in the securities underlying the tracked index, or in an ETF that does not use leverage or derivative instruments. However, by investing in an inverse ETF rather than directly purchasing and/or selling derivative instruments, the Fund will limit its potential loss solely to the amount actually invested in the ETF (i.e., the Fund will not lose more than its principal amount). Inverse ETFs may also incur capital gains, some of which may be taxed as ordinary income, thereby, increasing the amounts of the Fund's taxable distributions.

**Closed-End Funds.** The structure of a closed-end fund poses additional risks than are involved when investing in most open-end funds. For example, closed-end funds generally list their shares for trading on a securities exchange and do not redeem their shares at the option of the shareholder. By comparison, mutual funds issue securities redeemable at NAV at the option of the shareholder and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. If a closed-end fund's underlying market rises and the fund's discount narrows or its premium widens, the price return of the closed-end fund — the actual return to the shareholder — will be greater than the fund's NAV return. Generally, demand for the type of asset class in which a closed-end fund invests will drive changes in and levels of premiums and discounts. Interest rate risk is one of two major factors that triggers changes in a closed-end fund's premium/discounts. When interest rates rise, bond prices (and consequently the NAVs of income funds — municipal-bond funds, preferred-stock funds, etc.) decline. Declining bond prices may cause a closed-end fund's price to decline faster as investors sell their shares in the open market. On the other hand, the opposite scenario also occurs. When rates fall and the NAVs of income-oriented closed-end funds rise, their prices tend to rise faster as investors buy in, resulting in narrower discounts and wider premiums. A second factor that may contribute to changes in premium/discount without necessarily a change in NAV is low trading volumes and liquidity in the shares of the closed-end fund. Most closed-end funds trade actively, and their shares are liquid. Some closed-end funds, however, trade less actively, and may not be very liquid. The market price of a closed-end fund's shares may also be affected by its dividend or distribution levels (which are dependent, in part, on expenses), stability of dividends or distributions, general market and



economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of a closed-end fund. Overall stock market risks may also affect the value of closed-end funds. Factors such as domestic economic growth and market conditions and political events may affect the securities markets and from time to time can cause markets to fall substantially. During periods of extreme market volatility, closed-end funds may be subject to these market risks. For example, the price of a closed-end fund that holds a portfolio of fixed income securities generally may fall on the days that equity markets experience significant losses. The foregoing factors may result in the market price of the shares of the closed-end fund being greater than, less than or equal to NAV.

Another feature that distinguishes closed-end funds from open-end mutual funds is their ability to leverage a higher percentage of their assets (that is, use borrowed money to buy additional assets). Closed-end funds use several different methods to borrow money — issuing preferred stock, entering into reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls, borrowing under bank lines of credit, and so on. Leverage can provide higher yields and potentially higher returns for closed-end fund investors, but it also increases overall risk and the volatility of the investment. The maximum leverage ratio depends on how a closed-end fund leverages its assets — 33% if debt is used, 50% if preferred stock is used. Thus, a closed-end fund with \$100 million in net assets may borrow an additional \$50 million, so that the borrowed amount (\$50 million) is 33% of the total assets (\$150 million). Although closed-end funds rarely deleverage their assets completely, sometimes such funds may be forced to reduce leverage when the underlying market weakens dramatically, causing the fund's total assets to decline to a level where the leverage ratio exceeds the permitted maximum. A forced reduction in leverage can lead to a dividend reduction if the closed-end fund's earnings that had been produced by the previously leveraged assets decline.

Closed-end funds usually are offered only once at their initial public offering price and are not actively marketed, although most closed-end funds trade actively and their shares are liquid. The Fund will invest in closed-end funds that trade on a national or international exchange. Some closed-end funds trade less actively and may not be very liquid. To the extent that the Fund invests in a thinly-traded closed-end fund, the Fund may be subject to the risk that it cannot close out of a position at any time it desires. When the Fund attempts to trade a greater number of shares than the average daily volume of the closed-end fund, the selling pressure will cause the closed-end fund's price to fall and its discount to widen suddenly, causing a sharp decline in the value of the closed-end fund.

**I. Real Estate Investment Trusts** – A real estate investment trust (“REITs”) is a corporation or business trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those which purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. In addition, REITs are generally subject to risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values or fluctuations in rental income caused by a variety of factors, including increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and other operating costs, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities and changes in supply and demand for properties. Risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts.

**J. Publicly-Traded Partnership Interests** – The Fund may invest in units or other interests issued by limited partnerships that are listed and traded on U.S. securities exchanges or over-the-counter (“PTP Interests”). Publicly-traded limited partnerships (“PTPs”) generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners. The general partner typically owns a majority stake in the PTP and controls its management and operations. Limited partners have a very limited role (if any) in the PTP's operations and management. The value of the Fund's investment in PTP Interests may fluctuate based on prevailing market conditions and the success of the PTP. Risks associated with PTP investments include the fact that the success of a PTP typically is dependent

upon its specialized management skills. In addition, the risks related to a particular PTP investment by the Fund will vary depending on the underlying industries represented in the PTP's portfolio. For example, the success of a PTP that invests in the oil and gas industries is highly dependent on oil and gas prices, which can be highly volatile. Moreover, the underlying oil and gas reserves attributable to such PTP may be depleted. Conversely, PTPs that invest in real estate typically are subject to risks similar to those of a REIT investment. Unlike ownership of common stock of a corporation, the Fund would have limited voting rights and have no ability annually to elect directors in connection with its PTP Interests.

PTPs are generally treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. To qualify as such, a PTP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources. These qualifying sources generally include activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of mineral or natural resources. As a limited partner, the Fund generally will be required to include its allocable share of the PTP's net income in its taxable income, regardless of whether the PTP actually distributes cash to the Fund. The recognition of taxable income by the Fund from an investment in a PTP without the receipt of cash distributions could adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet its minimum distribution requirements. In addition, although generally treated as a partnership, there is a risk that a PTP could be re-classified by the Internal Revenue Service as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, as a result of a change in the tax laws or other laws relating to a particular PTP's business or industry. Such re-classification would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the PTP, and causing any such distributions received by the Fund to be taxed as dividend income. Thus, if any of the PTPs owned by the Fund are treated as corporations for tax purposes, the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such PTPs would be materially reduced, which could cause a substantial decline in the value of the Fund's investment in the PTP.

## INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

**A. Fundamental.** The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust for the Fund and are fundamental (i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund). As used in the Prospectus and this SAI, the term "majority" of the outstanding shares of the Fund means the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

1. **Borrowing Money.** The Fund will not borrow money, except (a) from a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) from a bank or other persons for temporary purposes only, provided that such temporary borrowings are in an amount not exceeding 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.

2. **Senior Securities.** The Fund will not issue senior securities. This limitation is not applicable to activities that may be deemed to involve the issuance or sale of a senior security by the Fund, provided that the Fund's engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or its staff.

3. **Underwriting.** The Fund will not act as underwriter of securities issued by other persons. This limitation is not applicable to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities (including restricted securities), the Fund may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

4. Real Estate. The Fund will not purchase or sell real estate. This limitation is not applicable to investments in marketable securities which are secured by or represent interests in real estate. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from investing in mortgage-related securities or investing in companies engaged in the real estate business or that have a significant portion of their assets in real estate (including real estate investment trusts).

5. Commodities. The Fund will not purchase or sell commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other investments. This limitation does not preclude the Fund from purchasing or selling options or futures contracts, from investing in securities or other instruments backed by commodities or from investing in companies which are engaged in a commodities business or have a significant portion of their assets in commodities.

6. Loans. The Fund will not make loans to other persons, except (a) by loaning portfolio securities, (b) by engaging in repurchase agreements, or (c) by purchasing nonpublicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term "loans" shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

8. Diversification. The Fund will not invest in the securities of any issuer if, immediately after such investment, less than 75% of the total assets of the Fund will be invested in cash and cash items (including receivables), Government securities, securities of other investment companies or other securities for the purposes of this calculation limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount (determined immediately after the latest acquisition of securities of the issuer) not greater in value than 5% of the total assets of the Fund and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on the Fund's Fundamental investment policies and limitations, an excess above the fixed percentage will not be a violation of the policy or limitation unless the excess results immediately and directly from the acquisition of any security or the action taken. This paragraph does not apply to the borrowing policy set forth in paragraph 1 above.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing limitations, any investment company, whether organized as a trust, association or corporation, or a personal holding company, may be merged or consolidated with or acquired by the Trust, provided that if such merger, consolidation or acquisition results in an investment in the securities of any issuer prohibited by the paragraphs above, the Trust shall, within ninety days after the consummation of such merger, consolidation or acquisition, dispose of all of the securities of such issuer so acquired or such portion thereof as shall bring the total investment therein within the limitations imposed by said paragraphs above as of the date of consummation.

**B. Non-Fundamental.** The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust for the Fund and are non-fundamental (i.e. they are other investment practices that may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy).

1. Pledging. The Fund will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with borrowings described in Fundamental limitation (1) above. Margin deposits, security interests, liens and collateral arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques are not deemed to be a mortgage, pledge or hypothecation of assets for purposes of this limitation.

2. Borrowing. The Fund will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than one third of its total assets are outstanding.

3. Margin Purchases. The Fund will not purchase securities or evidences of interest thereon on “margin.” This limitation is not applicable to short term credit obtained by the Fund for the clearance of purchases and sales or redemption of securities, or to arrangements with respect to transactions involving options, futures contracts, short sales and other permitted investments and techniques.

## THE INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Roosevelt Investment Group, Inc., located at 730 Third Avenue, 23rd Floor, New York, New York 10017 is the Fund’s investment adviser. Arthur Sheer owns at least 75% of the outstanding voting shares of the Adviser and may be deemed to be a controlling person of the Adviser.

Under the terms of the management agreement (the “Agreement”), the Adviser is responsible for managing the Fund’s investments, subject to oversight by the Board. As compensation for its management services, the Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.90% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser pays all of the expenses of the Fund except brokerage fees and commissions, taxes, borrowing costs (such as (a) interest and (b) dividend expense on securities sold short), fees and expenses of the independent trustees, extraordinary expenses, 12b-1 expenses (Investor Class only) and indirect expenses (such as fees and expenses of acquired funds).

The following table describes the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by the Fund for the last three fiscal years:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Net Advisory Fees Paid</u>
November 30, 2016	\$ 815,717
November 30, 2015	\$ 1,209,459
November 30, 2014	\$ 1,569,789

The Adviser retains the right to use the Fund’s name in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Adviser is or may become associated. The Trust’s right to use the Fund’s name automatically ceases ninety days after termination of the Fund’s management contract and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on ninety days written notice.

The Adviser may make payments to financial intermediaries that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a financial intermediary were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Fund believes that there would be no material impact on the Fund or its shareholders. These financial intermediaries may charge their customers fees for offering these services to the extent permitted by applicable regulatory authorities, and the overall return to those shareholders availing themselves of the services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Fund may occasionally purchase securities issued by financial intermediaries that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

## About the Portfolio Managers

Mr. Arthur Sheer has been responsible for determining the investment strategy to be used by, and the advice to be given to, the Fund since the inception of its predecessor in 2001. Senior Portfolio Managers John Roscoe and Jason Benowitz assist him in this capacity. In addition to Mr. Roscoe and Mr. Benowitz, the remaining portfolio managers are members of the Adviser’s Investment Committee who are responsible for providing research and analyses of portfolio securities, assisting Mr. Arthur Sheer in implementing the investment strategy of the Fund and providing day-to-day management of the Fund. As of November 30, 2016, Mr. Arthur Sheer and the members of the Investment Committee (each a “Portfolio Manager”) as a group were responsible for management of the following types of other accounts in addition to the Fund:

<u>Total Accounts By Type</u>	<u>Total Assets By Account Type</u>	<u>Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee</u>
Registered Investment Companies: N/A	Registered Investment Companies: N/A	Registered Investment Companies: N/A	Registered Investment Companies: N/A
Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0	Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0	Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0	Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0
Other Accounts: 7,371	Other Accounts: \$2,774 million	Other Accounts: 0	Other Accounts: N/A

Compensation. Each Portfolio Manager is compensated for his services by the Adviser. Each Portfolio Manager's compensation consists of a fixed salary and an annual bonus based on one or more of the following: (i) the quality of research contributions, (ii) the performance of stock recommendations, (iii) overall contribution to the firm's success, and (iv) the success of the firm. Finally, each Portfolio Manager may participate in the Adviser's equity distribution program. As of November 30, 2016, the Portfolio Managers owned shares of the Fund in the following ranges:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares</u>
Arthur H. Sheer	None
Robert L. Meyer, CFA	None
Jason Sheer, CFA	\$50,001 - \$100,000
John Roscoe, CFA	None
Nainesh Shah, CFA	None
Jason Benowitz, CFA	None

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The Portfolio Managers provide investment advisory and other services to clients other than the Fund. In addition, each Portfolio Manager may carry on investment activities for his own account(s) and/or the accounts of family members. The Fund has no interest in these activities. As a result of the foregoing, these Portfolio Managers are engaged in substantial activities other than on behalf of the Fund, and may have differing economic interests in respect of such activities and may have conflicts of interest in allocating investment opportunities. For example, a Portfolio Manager may manage such other accounts on terms that are more favorable than the terms on which the Adviser manages the Fund, such as in cases where the Adviser receives higher fees from the other accounts than the management fee received from the Fund.

There may be circumstances under which a Portfolio Manager will cause one or more other accounts to commit a larger percentage of their assets to an investment opportunity than the percentage of the Fund's assets that the Portfolio Manager commits to such investment. There also may be circumstances under which a Portfolio Manager purchases or sells an investment for the other accounts and does not purchase or sell the same investment for the Fund, or purchases or sells an investment for the Fund and does not purchase or sell the same investment for the other accounts.

It is the Adviser's policy that investment decisions for all accounts that a Portfolio Manager manages be made based on a consideration of their respective investment objectives and policies, and other needs and requirements affecting the accounts and that investment transactions and opportunities be fairly allocated among the Fund and other accounts. For example, the Adviser has written policies and procedures with respect to allocation of block trades and/or investment opportunities among the Fund and other clients of the Adviser. When feasible, the Portfolio Managers will group or block various orders to

more efficiently execute orders and receive reduced commissions in order to benefit the Fund and other client accounts. In the event that more than one client wants to purchase or sell the same security on a given date and limited quantities are available, the purchases and sales will normally be made on a pro rata average price per share basis.

## TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

**GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.** The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires, or is removed. The Chairman of the Board and more than 75% of the Trustees are “Independent Trustees,” which means that they are not “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust or any adviser, sub-adviser or distributor of the Trust.

The following table provides information regarding the Independent Trustees.

<b>Name, Address*, (Year of Birth), Position with Trust**, Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships</b>
Gary E. Hippenstiel (1947) Chairman of the Audit and Pricing Committees; Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present	<b>Current:</b> President and founder of Hippenstiel Investment Counsel LLC, a registered investment advisor, since November 2008.  <b>Previous:</b> Chairman of investment committee for the Diana Davis Spencer Foundation from October 2011 to May 2014; Chairman and Founder, Constitution Education Foundation from February 2011 to December 2016.
Stephen A. Little (1946) Chairman, December 2004 to December 2016; Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present	<b>Current:</b> President and founder of The Rose, Inc., a registered investment advisor, since April 1993.
Daniel J. Condon (1950) Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present	<b>Previous:</b> Executive Advisor of Standard Steel LLC, a Railway manufacturing supply company, Jan. 2016-Dec. 2016; Chief Executive Officer of Standard Steel LLC, Aug. 2011- Dec. 2015; Director of Standard Steel Holdings Co., which owns Standard Steel LLC, Aug. 2011- Dec. 2016; President and CEO of International Crankshaft Inc., an automotive supply manufacturing company, 2004 to Aug. 2011; Director of International Crankshaft Inc., 2004 to Dec. 2016; Chairman of SMI Crankshaft, an automotive and truck supply company from July 2010 to Aug. 2011.
Ronald C. Tritschler (1952) Independent Trustee, January 2007 to present; Interested Trustee, December 2002 to December 2006	<b>Current:</b> Chief Executive Officer, Director and Legal Counsel of The Webb Companies, a national real estate company, since 2001; Director of First State Financial, a full-service bank, since 1998; Chairman of The Lexington Convention and Visitors’ Bureau since 2011; Director of Lexington Chamber of Commerce since January 2017.
Kenneth G.Y. Grant (1949) Chairman, January 2017 to present; Independent Trustee, May 2008 to present	<b>Current:</b> Executive Vice President and Chief Officer, Corporate Development for Global Trust Company, a nondepository trust company, since 2008, Advisors Charitable Gift Fund since May 2005, Northeast Retirement Services, Inc., a provider of retirement and charitable services products, since February 2003 and Savings Banks Employees Retirement Association, a provider of qualified retirement benefit plans, since February 2003; Director, Lift Up Africa since 2008; Chair Investment Committee since January 2011 and past Chair, Board of Directors of Massachusetts Council of Churches; Member, Presbytery of Boston, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) since June 1975.

\* The address for each Trustee is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

\*\* As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of, and each Trustee oversees, 17 series.

The following table provides information regarding the interested Trustee and the Officers of the Trust.

Name, Address*, (Year of Birth), Position with Trust**, Term of Position with Trust	Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships
Nancy V. Kelly (1955)*** Trustee, November 2007 to present	<b>Current:</b> Executive Vice President of Huntington National Bank, the Trust’s custodian, since December 2001.
David R. Carson (1958) President, January 2016 to present	<b>Current:</b> Vice President and Director of Client Strategies of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2013; President, Ultimus Managers Trust (“UMT”) since October 2013.  <b>Previous:</b> Vice President, UMT (April 2013 to October 2013); Chief Compliance Officer, The Huntington Funds (2005 to 2013), Huntington Strategy Shares (2012 to 2013), and Huntington Asset Advisors (2013); Vice President, Huntington National Bank (2001 to 2013).
Bo Howell (1981) Vice President of Legal Services and Secretary, January 2016 to present	<b>Current:</b> Vice President, Director of Fund Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2014; Secretary, UMT since 2015; Assistant Secretary of Valued Advisory Trust since 2016; Assistant Secretary of Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc. and Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust since 2016.  <b>Previous:</b> Chief Compliance Officer, BPV Family of Funds (2015-2016); Assistant Secretary, UMT (2014); Counsel – Securities and Mutual Funds for Western & Southern Financial Group (2012 to 2014); U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Senior Counsel (2009 to 2012).
John C. Swhear (1961) Vice President, January 2016 to present	<b>Current:</b> Assistant Vice President and Associate Director of Compliance, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2015; Chief Compliance Officer, Unified Financial Securities, LLC since May 2007 and Director May, 2014 to December, 2015; Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer, Capitol Series Trust since September 2013; Chief Compliance Officer, AML Officer and Vice President, Valued Advisers Trust since May 2007.  <b>Previous:</b> Vice President of Legal Administration, Compliance and Risk for Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC), the Trust’s administrator, (April 2007 to December 2015), Director (May 2014 to December 2015); President, Unified Series Trust (August 2013 to January 2016), Interim President (March 2012 to August 2013).
Zachary P. Richmond (1980) Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, November 2014 to present	<b>Current:</b> Assistant Vice President, Associate Director of Financial Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since December 2015; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Capitol Series Trust since August 2014; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Commonwealth International Series Trust since September 2015.  <b>Previous:</b> Manager, Fund Administration, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (January 2011 to December 2015); Interim Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Unified Series Trust (August 2014 to November 2014); Assistant Treasurer of Unified Series Trust (May 2011 to August 2014).

Martin R. Dean (1963)  
Assistant Chief Compliance  
Officer, January 2016 to  
present

**Current:** Vice President, Director of Fund Compliance of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since January 2016; Chief Compliance Officer, Peachtree Alternative Strategies Fund since January 2017; Chief Compliance Officer, FSI Low Beta Absolute Return Fund since November 2016; Chief Compliance Officer, Cross Shore Discovery Fund since June 2016; Chief Compliance Officer, First Western Funds Trust since April 2016; Assistant Chief Compliance Officer of Ultimus Managers Trust since January 2016.

**Previous:** Anti-Money Laundering Officer and Chief Compliance Officer of The Huntington Funds (July 2013 to April 2013) and the Huntington Strategy Shares (July 2013 to March 2016); Senior Vice President and Compliance Group Manager, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (July 2013 to December 2015); Director of Fund Accounting and Fund Administration Product at Citi Fund Services (January 2008 to June 2013).

Stacey Havens (1965)  
Relationship Manager

**Current:** Assistant Vice President, Relationship Management for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since December 2015; Vice President of Capitol Series Trust since September 2013.

**Previous:** Vice President, Relationship Management, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (July 1993 to December 2015).

Carol J. Highsmith (1964)  
Assistant Secretary, January  
2016 to present

**Current:** Assistant Vice President, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since December, 2015.

**Previous:** Secretary, Cross Shore Discovery Fund (May 2014 to February 2016); Employed in various positions with Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (November 1994 to December 2015), most recently Vice President of Legal Administration (2005 to December 2015).

Lynn E. Wood (1946)  
Chief Compliance Officer,  
October 2004 to present

**Current:** Managing Member, Buttonwood Compliance Partners, LLC, since May 2013; Chief Compliance Officer of Unified Series Trust, since October, 2004

\* The address for each Trustee and officer is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

\*\* As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of, and each Trustee oversees, 17 series.

\*\*\* Ms. Kelly may be deemed an interested trustee because she is an officer of an entity that, until December 2015, was under common control with Unified Financial Securities, LLC, one of the Trust's distributors. The Board reviewed and approved this arrangement.

In addition to the information provided above, below is a summary of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes or skills of each Trustee and the reason why he or she was selected to serve as Trustee:

**Stephen A. Little** – Mr. Little has been an Independent Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2002. He previously served as trustee to three other registered investment companies. In 1993, he founded an investment advisory firm that provides discretionary investment advice and advice on socially responsible investing. Mr. Little previously held NASD Series 6, 7, and 22 licenses. Mr. Little received a B.A. from Wabash College and a M. Div. from Christian Theological Seminary. Prior to completing his education, Mr. Little served in the U.S. Marine Corps. Mr. Little was selected to serve as Trustee of the Trust based primarily on his experience in the investment management industry.



**Gary E. Hippenstiel** – Mr. Hippenstiel has served as a mutual fund trustee since 1995. He has been an Independent Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2002, and he currently serves as Chairman of the Audit and Pricing Committees of the Board. He previously served as a trustee to three other registered investment companies and a variable insurance trust. In 2008, Mr. Hippenstiel founded an investment consulting firm and he also serves as Chairman of the investment committee for two family foundations. Prior to that, he served as Chief Investment Officer of Legacy Trust Company for 17 years, where he was responsible for establishing investment strategies and selecting and monitoring independent managers of trust accounts. Mr. Hippenstiel received a B.S. in Business Administration and an M.B.A. in Finance from the University of California, Berkeley. Mr. Hippenstiel was selected as Trustee based primarily on his experience in the investment management industry.

**Daniel J. Condon** – Mr. Condon has been an Independent Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2002. He has also served as trustee of three other registered investment companies. From 1990 to 2002, he served as Vice President and General Manager of an international automotive equipment manufacturing company. Since 2002, he has served as CEO of various multi-national companies. Mr. Condon received a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Illinois Institute of Technology and an M.B.A. from Eastern Illinois University. He also received his registered Professional Engineer license. Mr. Condon was selected as Trustee based on his over 22 years of international business experience.

**Ronald C. Tritschler** – Mr. Tritschler has been a Trustee of the Trust since its inception in 2002. He also has served as trustee of three other registered investment companies. Since 2001, Mr. Tritschler has been CEO, director and general counsel of a national real estate company. He also is a director of a bank holding company. Mr. Tritschler received a B.A. in Business Administration from Baldwin-Wallace College and his J.D. and M.B.A. from the University of Toledo. Mr. Tritschler was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on his substantial business and legal experience.

**Kenneth G.Y. Grant** – Mr. Grant has been an Independent Trustee of the Trust since 2008, and he currently serves as Chairman of the Board. He is a founder of a trust company that offers collective investment trust products to qualified plans. Mr. Grant has over 27 years of executive leadership experience, including experience in management, business development for financial services firms, strategic planning, and investing. Mr. Grant also has experience developing trust and plan accounting services for institutional investors. He currently serves as a senior executive of a retirement plan services provider, as senior vice president of a retirement association and as Treasurer of a council of churches. Mr. Grant received his B.A. in Psychology from Syracuse University, his Th.M. in Theology and Ethics from Boston University, and his M.B.A. from Clark University. Mr. Grant was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on his substantial experience in the retirement plan and financial services industry.

**Nancy V. Kelly** – Ms. Kelly has been a Trustee of the Trust since 2007. She has served as Senior Risk Officer of Huntington National Bank's Risk Administration business segment since August 2013. Prior to that, she served as Regulatory Reform Director of Huntington National Bank's Risk Management business segment from March 2012 to August 2013, Chief Administrative Officer of Huntington's Wealth Advisors, Government Finance, and Home Lending business segment from November 2010 to March 2012, and Executive Vice President of Huntington from December 2001 to November 2010. She is active as a community leader and she serves on the Board of several local organizations, including a youth social services agency. Ms. Kelly was selected to serve as a Trustee based primarily on her experience in managing securities-related businesses operated by banks and her senior position within Huntington Bank, which is an affiliate of the custodian of certain series of the Trust. Ms. Kelly received a B.S. from Hood College in 1977, and an M.B.A. in 1981 from Xavier University.

Independent Trustees Messrs. Hippenstiel, Tritschler, Condon, and Little each have previous experience serving as trustees to other multi-series trusts, which means that they are familiar with issues relating to overseeing multiple advisers and multiple funds. Messrs. Hippenstiel, Little, and Grant have experience conducting due diligence on and evaluating investment advisers – Mr. Hippenstiel as the Chief Investment Officer of Legacy Trust, Mr. Little as the President of a registered investment adviser, and Mr. Grant as an officer of a bank which operated a collective investment trust. This means that they are qualified to review annually each adviser’s qualifications, including the qualification of The Roosevelt Investment Group, Inc. to serve as adviser to the Fund. Ms. Kelly’s experience as an officer of one of the Trust’s custodial banks and former supervisor of one of the Trust’s administrators provides the Independent Trustees with insight into the operations of the service providers and their day-to-day administration of the Fund.

**RISK MANAGEMENT.** As part of its efforts to oversee risk management associated with the Trust, the Board has established the Audit Committee, Pricing Committee, and the Advisory Contract Renewal Committee as described below:

- The Audit Committee consists of Independent Trustees Messrs. Hippenstiel, Condon, Tritschler and Grant. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Trust’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of financial statements and the independent audits of the financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee met four times during the year ended December 31, 2016.
- The Pricing Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving fair valuation determinations. The members of the Pricing Committee are all of the Trustees, except that any one member of the Pricing Committee constitutes a quorum for purposes of reviewing and approving a fair value. In addition to meetings to approve fair valuations, the Pricing Committee met four times during the year ended December 31, 2016.
- The Advisory Contract Renewal Committee is responsible for conducting due diligence on the initial approval and subsequent renewals of investment advisory contracts between the Trust and the advisers and sub-advisers to each series of the Trust, and making a recommendation to the full Board regarding approvals and renewals of these contracts. The Committee reviews materials of the type required by Section 15(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which are provided by the investment advisers and sub-advisers and the Trust’s Administrator. The Committee also conducts interviews of advisers and sub-advisers to the Trust. The Advisory Contract Renewal Committee is comprised of all of the Trustees, although at least two Independent Trustees are required to establish a quorum. This Committee held four meetings during the year ended December 31, 2016.

The Audit and Pricing committees meet at least quarterly, and the Advisory Contract Renewal Committee meets as necessary, and each committee reviews reports provided by administrative service providers, legal counsel and independent accountants. The Committees report directly to the Board.

The Independent Trustees have engaged independent legal counsel to provide advice on regulatory, compliance and other topics. This legal counsel also serves as counsel to the Trust. In addition, the Board has engaged on behalf of the Trust a full-time Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) who is responsible for overseeing compliance risks. He reports to the Board at least quarterly any material compliance items that have arisen, and annually he provides to the Board a comprehensive compliance report outlining the effectiveness of compliance policies and procedures of the Trust and its service providers. As part of the CCO’s risk oversight function, the CCO seeks to understand the risks inherent in the operations of the Trust’s series and their advisers and sub-advisers. Periodically the CCO provides reports to the Board that:

- Assess the quality of the information the CCO receives from internal and external sources;
- Assess how Trust personnel monitor and evaluate risks;
- Assess the quality of the Trust’s risk management procedures and the effectiveness of the Trust’s organizational structure in implementing those procedures;

- Consider feedback from and provide feedback regarding critical risk issues to Trust and administrative and advisory personnel responsible for implementing risk management programs; and
- Consider economic, industry, and regulatory developments, and recommend changes to the Trust’s compliance programs as necessary to meet new regulations or industry developments.

The Trustees meet in-person on a quarterly basis, typically for two days of meetings. Trustees also participate in special meetings and conference calls as needed. In addition to Board meetings, Trustees also participate in teleconferences each quarter to review and discuss 15(c) materials, and to interview advisers and sub-advisers whose contracts are up for renewal. Legal counsel to the Trust provides quarterly reports to the Board regarding regulatory developments. On a quarterly basis, the Trustees review and discuss some or all of the following compliance and risk management reports relating to the series of the Trust:

- (1) Fund Performance/Morningstar Report/Portfolio Manager’s Commentary
- (2) Code of Ethics review
- (3) NAV Errors, if any
- (4) Distributor Compliance Reports
- (5) Timeliness of SEC Filings
- (6) Dividends and other Distributions
- (7) List of Brokers, Brokerage Commissions Paid and Average Commission Rate
- (8) Review of 12b-1 Payments
- (9) Multiple Class Expense Reports
- (10) Anti-Money Laundering/Customer Identification Reports
- (11) Administrator and CCO Compliance Reports
- (12) Market Timing Reports

The Board has not adopted a formal diversity policy. When soliciting future nominees for Trustee, the Board will make efforts to identify and solicit qualified minorities and women.

On an annual basis, the Trustees assess the Board’s and their individual effectiveness in overseeing the Trust. Based upon its assessment, the Board determines whether additional risk assessment or monitoring processes are required with respect to the Trust or any of its service providers.

Based on the qualifications of each of the Trust’s Trustees and officers, the risk management practices adopted by the Board, including a regular review of several compliance and operational reports, and the committee structure adopted by the Board, the Trust believes that its leadership is appropriate.

The following table provides information regarding shares of the Fund and other portfolios of the Trust owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2016.

<b>Trustee</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned</b>	<b>Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Funds Within the Trust*</b>
Gary E. Hippenstiel	None	None
Ronald C. Tritschler	None	None
Stephen A. Little	\$1 - \$10,000	\$1 - \$10,000
Daniel J. Condon	None	None
Kenneth G.Y. Grant	\$1 - \$10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Nancy V. Kelly	None	None

\* The Trust currently consists of 17 series.

Set forth below is the compensation paid during the last fiscal year to the Trustees and compensated officers by the Fund on an individual basis and by the Trust on an aggregate basis. Trustees' and officers' fees and expenses are Trust expenses and the Fund incurs its share of such expenses, which are allocated among the series of the Trust in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable.

<u>Name and Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from the Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Trust<sup>1</sup></u>
Gary E. Hippenstiel, Independent Trustee and the Chairman of Audit Committee	\$ 2,521	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,925
Kenneth G.Y. Grant, Independent Trustee and Chairman of the Board	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Daniel J. Condon, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Ronald C. Tritschler, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Stephen A. Little, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,521	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,925
Nancy V. Kelly, Interested Trustee	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Lynn E. Wood, Chief Compliance Officer	\$ 8,828	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 125,000 <sup>2</sup>

1 The Trust currently consists of 17 series.

2 In addition to the CCO's salary listed in the table, the CCO is allocated \$25,000 for potential bonus compensation, as well as to pay for the CCO's expenses in connection with compliance-related activities, including audits of advisers to the series of the Trust, attendance at compliance seminars, etc. These expenses are allocated to each series of the Trust in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable.

## CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the Agreement with the Adviser. As of February 28, 2017, no shareholder owned more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund.

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the a class of the Fund. As of February 28, 2017, the following persons were considered to be principal shareholders of the respective class.

### Investor Class

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	40.85%	Record
Nationwide Trust Company P.O. Box 182029 Columbus, OH 43218	6.09%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC 1 New York Plaza, 12th Floor Bowling Green, NY 10004	15.80%	Record

## Institutional Class

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
TD Ameritrade, Inc. P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	12.76%	Record
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith 4800 Deer Lake Drive East Jacksonville, FL 32246	5.37%	Record

As of February 28, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Fund as a group beneficially owned less than 1% of the shares of the Fund.

### **ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM**

Customer identification and verification is part of the Fund's overall obligation to prevent money laundering under federal law. The Trust has, on behalf of the Fund, adopted an anti-money laundering compliance program designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or financing of terrorist activities (the "AML Compliance Program"). The Trust has delegated the responsibility to implement the AML Compliance Program to the Fund's transfer agent, Ultimus Asset Services, LLC ("UAS"), subject to oversight by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and, ultimately, by the Board.

When you open an account with the Fund, the Fund's transfer agent will request that you provide your name, physical address, date of birth, and Social Security number or tax identification number. You may also be asked for other information that, in the transfer agent's discretion, will allow the Fund to verify your identity. Entities are also required to provide additional documentation. This information will be verified to ensure the identity of all persons opening an account with the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order, (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account activities, or (iii) involuntarily redeem your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of the Fund's transfer agent, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund, or in cases where the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority.

### **PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE**

Subject to policies established by the Board of the Trust, the Adviser is responsible for the Fund's portfolio decisions and the placing of the Fund's portfolio transactions. In placing portfolio transactions, the Adviser seeks the best qualitative execution for the Fund, taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable brokerage commission or dealer spread), the execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness of the broker or dealer and the brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. The Adviser generally seeks favorable prices and commission rates that are reasonable in relation to the benefits received.

The Adviser is specifically authorized to select brokers or dealers who also provide brokerage and research services to the Fund and/or the other accounts over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion and to pay such brokers or dealers a commission in excess of the commission another broker or dealer would charge if the Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided. The determination may be viewed in terms of a particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to the Trust and to other accounts over which it exercises investment discretion.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Fund effects securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to the Fund. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016, the Fund directed the following Fund brokerage transactions to brokers who provided research services to the Adviser:

<b>Brokerage Transactions Directed</b>	<b>Brokerage Commissions Paid</b>
\$196,374,644	\$ 110,136

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

When the Fund and another of the Adviser’s clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser may execute the transaction on a combined (“blocked”) basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Fund because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Fund may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell, or as high a price for any particular portfolio security, if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. Blocked transactions may also occur between the Fund and employees of the Adviser; however in the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale by the Fund will have priority over the purchase or sale by employees of the Adviser.

The following table provides information regarding the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund for the last three fiscal years:

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Brokerage Commissions Paid</b>
November 30, 2014	\$ 215,191
November 30, 2015	\$ 138,778
November 30, 2016	\$ 110,136

The Trust, the Adviser and the Fund’s distributor have each adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Codes”) pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, and the Adviser’s Code of Ethics conforms to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The personnel subject to the Codes are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. You may obtain a copy of the Codes from the Fund, free of charge, by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 322-0576. You may also obtain copies of the Trust’s Code from documents filed with the SEC and available on the SEC’s web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## **DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

The Trust has adopted policies with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings. These policies generally prohibit the disclosure of information about the Fund's portfolio to third-parties prior to (i) the filing of the information with the SEC in a required filing, (ii) the day after the information is posted to the Fund's website. As described below, the policies allow for disclosure of non-public portfolio information to third-parties only if there is a legitimate business purpose for the disclosure. In addition, the policies require that the party receiving the portfolio holdings information execute a non-disclosure agreement that includes a prohibition on trading based on the information, unless the party is already subject to a duty of confidentiality (as determined by the Trust's CCO). Any arrangement to disclose non-public information about the Fund's portfolio must be approved by the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer. The Trust and the Adviser are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration in connection with disclosing information about the Fund's portfolio to third parties.

Under the Trust's policies, the Adviser is permitted to include Fund portfolio information that has already been made public through the Fund's website or SEC filing in marketing literature and other communications to shareholders or other parties, provided that, in the case of portfolio information made public solely through the Fund's website, the information is disclosed no earlier than the day after the date of posting to the website.

The Fund releases non-public portfolio holdings information to certain third-party service providers on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Fund. These service providers include the Adviser, Distributor, Transfer Agent, Fund Accounting Agent, Administrator and Custodian. The Fund also periodically discloses portfolio holdings information on a confidential basis to other parties that provide services to the Fund, such as the Fund's auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), printers, brokers and pricing services. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the nature of the services provided by the party to whom the information is disclosed. For example, the information may be provided to the Fund's auditors within days after the end of the Fund's fiscal year in connection with the Fund's annual audit, while the information may be given to legal counsel at any time. Fund service providers are required to keep this information confidential and are prohibited from trading based on the information or otherwise using the information except as necessary in providing services to the Fund.

The Fund may also disclose non-public portfolio holdings information to rating and ranking organizations, such as Morningstar Inc. and Lipper Inc., in connection with those firms' research on and classification of the Fund and in order to gather information about how the Fund's attributes (such as performance, volatility and expenses) compare to peer funds. In these instances, information about the Fund's portfolio would be supplied within approximately 25 days after the end of the month. In addition, any such ratings organization would be required to keep the Fund's portfolio information confidential and would be prohibited from trading based on the information or otherwise using the information except as necessary.

## **DISTRIBUTION PLAN**

The Trust, with respect to the Fund, has adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Plan") with respect to the Investor Class shares. The Plan permits the Fund to pay the Adviser for certain distribution and promotion expenses related to marketing Investor Class shares of the Fund. The amount payable annually by the Fund to the Adviser is 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Investor Class.

Under the Plan, the Fund may engage, directly or indirectly, in any activities related to the distribution of Investor Class shares, including without limitation the following: (a) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisers and others that are engaged in the sale of Investor Class shares of the Fund, or that may be advising shareholders of the Trust regarding the purchase, sale or retention of Investor Class shares of the Fund; (b) payments, including incentive compensation, to securities dealers or other financial intermediaries, financial institutions, investment advisers and others that hold Investor Class shares in omnibus accounts or as shareholders of record

or provide shareholder support or administrative services to the Fund and its shareholders; (c) expenses of maintaining personnel (including personnel of organizations with which the Trust has entered into agreements related to the Plan) who engage in or support distribution of Investor Class shares of the Fund or who render shareholder support services, including, but not limited to, allocated overhead, office space and equipment, telephone facilities and expenses, answering routine inquiries regarding the Trust, processing shareholder transactions, and providing such other shareholder services as the Trust may reasonable request; (d) costs of preparing, printing and distributing prospectuses and statements of additional information and reports of the Fund for recipients other than existing shareholders of the Fund; (e) costs of formulating and implementing marketing and promotional activities, including, but not limited to, sales seminars, direct mail promotions and television, radio, newspaper, magazine and other mass media advertising; (f) costs of preparing, printing and distributing sales literature; (g) costs of obtaining such information, analyses and reports with respect to marketing and promotional activities as the Adviser may, from time to time, deem advisable; and (h) costs of implementing and operating the Plan.

The Trustees expect that the Plan could significantly enhance the Fund's ability to expand distribution of Investor Class shares of the Fund. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of the Fund will facilitate more efficient portfolio management and assist the Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

The Plan is a compensation plan, which means that payments are made to the Adviser regardless of 12b-1 expenses actually incurred. Therefore, payments under the Plan may exceed distribution and shareholder service expenses incurred pursuant to the Plan, and the Adviser is permitted to retain the excess. It is also possible that 12b-1 expenses incurred by the Fund for a period will exceed the payments received by the Adviser, in which case the Adviser may pay such excess expenses out of its own resources. Payments received by the Adviser under the Plan are in addition to the fees paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Agreement. Because these 12b-1 expenses are paid out of the Investor Class assets on an ongoing basis, over time these 12b-1 expenses will increase the cost of your investment.

The Plan was approved by the Fund's Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or any related agreement, by a vote cast in person at a meeting held on September 12, 2005, and amended effective July 10, 2008. Continuation of the Plan and the related agreements must be approved by the Trustees annually, in the same manner, and the Plan or any related agreement may be terminated at any time without penalty by a majority of such independent Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable class. Any amendment increasing the maximum percentage payable under the Plan or other material change must be approved by a majority of the outstanding Investor Class shares of the Fund, and all other material amendments to the Plan or any related agreement must be approved by a majority of the independent Trustees. The Fund paid distribution fees of \$71,626 related to the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016. The fees were used for payments to broker-dealers and other sponsors of mutual fund sales platforms.

## **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The NAV of each class of the shares of the Fund is determined at the close of trading (which is normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) on each day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business. The NYSE is closed on Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. For a description of the methods used to determine the NAV (share price), see "Determination of Net Asset Value" in the prospectus. The Fund's NAV per share for each class is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the applicable class plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in the class outstanding at such time.



Equity securities are generally valued by using market quotations. Exchange traded securities are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, an exchange traded security is generally valued by the pricing service at its last bid price. Securities traded in the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by a pricing service at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Options traded on major exchanges are valued at the last quoted sales price on their primary exchange or, if there is no sale on the applicable exchange on such day, then the last quoted bid price as of the close of such exchange will be used. If market quotations are not available, or if management or the Adviser considers the valuation unreliable due to market or other events, then the Fund will value its securities at their fair value, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, as determined by the Adviser in good faith according to guidelines established by the Board. The Trust maintains a pricing review committee that will review any fair value provided by the Adviser, subject to the ultimate review and approval of the Pricing Committee of the Board. Any one member of the Pricing Committee constitutes a quorum for purposes of reviewing and approving a fair value. The full Pricing Committee will review all fair valued securities on a quarterly basis.

Fixed income securities are generally valued by using market quotations or a pricing service that utilizes electronic data processing techniques based on yield spreads relating to securities with similar characteristics to determine prices for normal institutional-size trading units of debt securities without regard to sale or bid prices. If market quotations are not available or if management or the Adviser considers the valuation unreliable due to market or other events, then the Fund will value its securities at their fair value, as of the close of the regular trading on the NYSE, as determined in good faith by the Adviser, in conformity with guidelines adopted by and subject to review of the Board. Short-term investments in fixed income securities with maturities of less than 60 days when acquired, or which subsequently are within 60 days of maturity, are valued at their market value as determined by an independent third party pricing agent, unless it is determined that such practice does not approximate fair market value.

## **REDEMPTION IN-KIND**

The Fund does not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. However, if the amount you are redeeming is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV, pursuant to an election by the Trust on behalf of the Fund under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV in securities instead of cash. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund.

## **STATUS AND TAXATION OF THE FUND**

The Fund was organized as a series of a business trust, and intends to continue to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") in each taxable year. There can be no assurance that it actually will so qualify. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, its dividend and capital gain distributions generally are subject only to a single level of taxation, to the shareholders. This differs from distributions of a regular business corporation which, in general, are taxed first as taxable income of the distributing corporation, and then again as dividend income of the shareholder.

Redemption of Fund shares will result in a taxable gain or loss to the redeeming shareholder, depending on whether the redemption proceeds are more or less than the shareholder's adjusted basis for the redeemed shares.

If the Fund does qualify as a RIC but (in a particular calendar year) distributes less than 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (as the Code defines each such term), the Fund is subject to an excise tax. The excise tax, if applicable, is 4% of the excess of the amount required to have been distributed over the amount actually distributed for the applicable year. If the Fund does not qualify as a RIC, its income will be subject to taxation as a regular business corporation, without reduction by dividends paid to shareholders of the Fund.

To continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code, the Fund must, among other requirements:

- Derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, and certain other income (including gains from options, futures, or forward contracts derived with respect to the RIC's business of investing in stock, securities, or foreign currencies) (the "Income Requirement");
- Diversify its investments in securities within certain statutory limits; and
- Distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, taxable net investment income less net capital gain) (the "Distribution Requirement").

If the Fund fails the gross income test for a taxable year, it will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test for such year if (i) the Fund satisfies certain procedural requirements and (ii) the Fund's failure to satisfy the gross income test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. However, in such case, a tax is imposed on the Fund for the taxable year in which, absent the application of this provision, it would have failed the gross income test equal to the amount by which (i) the Fund's non-qualifying gross income exceeds (ii) one-ninth of the Fund's qualifying gross income, each as determined for purposes of applying the gross income test for such year.

If the Fund fails the asset diversification test as of the end of a quarter, it will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test as of the end of such quarter in the following circumstances. If the Fund's failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of the quarter is due to the ownership of assets the total value of which does not exceed the lesser of (i) one percent of the total value of the Fund's assets at the end of such quarter and (ii) \$10,000,000 (a "de minimis failure"), the Fund will be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if, within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the Fund identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the Fund either disposes of assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification test, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test.

In the case of a failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of a quarter in a case that does not constitute a de minimis failure, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if (i) the Fund satisfies certain procedural requirements; (ii) the Fund's failure to satisfy the asset diversification test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and (iii) within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the Fund identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the Fund either disposes of assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification test, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test. However, in this case, a tax is imposed on the Fund, at the current rate of 35%, on the net income generated by the assets that caused the Fund to fail the asset diversification test during the period for which the asset diversification test was not met. However, in all events, such tax will not be less than \$50,000.

The Fund may acquire zero coupon or other securities issued with original issue discount (including pay-in-kind securities). If it does so, the Fund will have to include in its income its share of the original issue discount that accrues on the securities during the taxable year, even if the Fund receives no corresponding payment on the securities during the year. Because the Fund annually must distribute (a) 98% of its ordinary income in order to avoid imposition of a 4% excise tax, and (b) 90% of its investment company taxable income, including any original issue discount, to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund may be required in a particular year to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. Those distributions would be made from the Fund's cash assets, if any, or from the sales of portfolio securities, if necessary. The Fund might realize capital gains or losses from any such sales, which would increase or decrease the Fund's investment company taxable income and/or net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss).

Fund distributions received by your qualified retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan or IRA, are generally tax-deferred; this means that you are not required to report Fund distributions on your income tax return when paid to your plan, but, rather, when your plan makes payments to you or your beneficiary. Special rules apply to payouts from Roth and Education IRAs.

The portion of the dividends the Fund pays (other than capital gain distributions) that does not exceed the aggregate dividends it receives from U.S. corporations will be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations; however, dividends received by a corporate shareholder and deducted by it pursuant to the dividends received deduction are generally subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

If you are a non-retirement plan holder, the Fund will send you a Form 1099 each year that tells you the amount of distributions you received for the prior calendar year, the tax status of those distributions, and a list of reportable sale transactions. Generally, the Fund's distributions are taxable to you in the year you received them. However, any dividends that are declared in October, November or December but paid in January are taxable as if received in December of the year they are declared. Investors should be careful to consider the tax consequences of buying shares shortly before a distribution. The price of shares purchased at that time may reflect the amount of the anticipated distribution. However, any such distribution will be taxable to the purchaser of the shares and may result in a decline in the share value by the amount of the distribution.

The Fund's realized net capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses incurred in taxable years of the Fund beginning after November 30, 2011 may be carried forward indefinitely to offset any capital gains. As of November 30, 2016, the Fund had no unused capital loss carryforwards.

If shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after redeeming other shares of the Fund at a loss, all or a portion of that loss will not be deductible and will increase the basis of the newly purchased shares. If shares of the Fund are sold at a loss after being held by a shareholder for six-months or less, the loss will be treated as long-term, instead of short-term, capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received on the shares.

The foregoing is only a summary of some of the important federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. **Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers for more detailed information regarding the above and for information regarding federal, state, local and foreign taxes.**

## **CUSTODIAN**

Huntington National Bank, located at 41 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, is Custodian of the Fund's investments. The Custodian acts as the Fund's depository, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Fund's request and maintains records in connection with its duties. A Trustee of the Trust is a member of the Custodian's management.

## **FUND SERVICES**

Ultimus Asset Services, LLC ("UAS"), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Fund's transfer agent, fund accountant, and administrator. UAS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), the parent company of Unified Financial Securities, LLC (the "Distributor"). Certain officers of the Trust also are officers of the Distributor and/or Ultimus.

UAS maintains the records of each shareholder’s account, answers shareholders’ inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Fund’s shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. In addition, UAS provides the Fund with fund accounting services, which include certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. UAS also provides the Fund with administrative services, including all regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. The following table provides information regarding fees paid by the Adviser (not the Fund) to UAS during the last three fiscal years in connection with its transfer agency, fund accounting and administrative services to the Fund.

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Fund Accounting Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Administrative Services</b>
November 30, 2016	\$ 146,415	\$ 45,038	\$ 87,188
November 30, 2015	\$ 177,867	\$ 58,836	\$ 114,394
November 30, 2014	\$ 194,830	\$ 36,622	\$ 111,224

**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd. (“Cohen”), located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115 has been selected as Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2017. Cohen performs an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements and provides financial, tax and accounting services, as requested, in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

**DISTRIBUTOR**

Unified Financial Securities, LLC, located at 9465 Counselors Row, Suite 200, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund. An officer of the Trust is also an officer of the Distributor, and may be deemed to be an affiliate of the Distributor

The Distributor is obligated to sell the shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis.

**PROXY VOTING POLICIES**

The Board has delegated responsibilities for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Fund to the Fund’s Adviser.

The Adviser’s policy provides that it will generally direct proxies to be voted in accordance with the recommendations of Glass Lewis & Co., an independent research firm that the Adviser has engaged to provide proxy voting-related research. Proxy issues generally will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the circumstances surrounding the company being analyzed. For example, the voting guidelines provide that it will generally recommend that the Adviser vote in favor of management proposals that seek to protect and enhance the best interest of shareholders by promoting, among other things, (i) director independence, (ii) a record of positive performance, (ii) a breadth and depth of experience with respect to management and directors, (iii) management accountability (with respect to company performance), and (v) transparency and integrity of the financial reporting process. The Adviser has also engaged Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. to actually vote proxies in accordance with its directions.

Pursuant to the Trust's policy, if a conflict of interest between the Adviser or its affiliates and the Fund arises with respect to any proxy, the Adviser must disclose the conflict to the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer who will consult with the Board on how to vote the proxies. When the Board is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon are permitted to participate in the decision of how the Fund's vote will be cast. The Adviser will then be required to vote the proxy in accordance with the Board's instructions.

*More information.* You may obtain a copy of the Trust's and the Adviser's proxy voting policies by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 322-0576 or by writing to Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, the Fund's transfer agent, at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, Attn: Unified Series Trust Chief Compliance Officer. A copy of the policies will be mailed to you within three days of receipt of your request. You also may obtain a copy of the policies from Fund documents filed with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The actual voting records relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are filed by the Fund with the SEC on Form N- PX. The Fund's proxy voting record is also available to shareholders free of charge upon request by calling or writing the Fund as described above or from the SEC's web site.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements and report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, required to be included in the Statement of Additional Information, are hereby incorporated by reference to the Fund's Annual Report to the shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016, filed electronically on February 3, 2017 (File No. 811-21237). You can obtain the Annual Report without charge by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 322-0576.