

**AUER GROWTH FUND (AUERX)**  
A Series of 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 (the “Prospectus”) of the Auer Growth Fund (the “Fund”) dated March 30, 2017. This SAI incorporates by reference the Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016 (the “Annual Report”). A free copy of the Fund’s Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained by writing Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, the Fund’s transfer agent, at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling Shareholder Services at (888) 711- AUER (2837), or by visiting the Fund’s website at [www.auergrowthfund.com](http://www.auergrowthfund.com).

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Auer Growth Fund (the “Fund”) was organized as a diversified series of the Unified Series Trust (the “Trust”) on September 10, 2007. The Trust is an open-end 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 Fund’s investment Adviser is SBAuer Funds, LLC (the “Adviser”). The Fund commenced operations on December 28, 2007.

The Fund does not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificate form registered on the books of the Fund and its transfer agent for the account of the shareholders. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Board. 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. 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 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 advisor.

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 Prospectus and this SAI. The Fund has authorized one or more brokers or other intermediaries to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such intermediaries are authorized to designate others to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund’s behalf. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized intermediary or, if applicable, its authorized designee, receives the order.

Customer orders will be priced at the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee and accepted by the Fund. The performance of the Fund may be compared in publications to the performance of various indices and investments for which reliable performance data is available. The performance of the Fund may be compared in publications to averages, performance rankings, or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services. The annual report contains additional performance information and will be made available to investors upon request and without charge.

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

This section contains additional information about the investments the Fund may make and some of the techniques it may use.

**A. Common Stock and Equivalents.** Equity securities include common stock and common stock equivalents (such as rights and warrants, and convertible securities). Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price valid for a specific period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders.

**B. Depositary Receipts.** The Fund may invest in foreign securities indirectly by purchasing dollar-denominated depositary receipts ("Depositary Receipts"), including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"). Depositary Receipts represent an ownership interest in securities of foreign companies (an "underlying issuer") that are deposited with a depository. Depositary Receipts are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities. ADRs are dollar-denominated Depositary Receipts typically issued by a U.S. financial institution and evidence an ownership interest in a security or pool of securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs are listed and traded in the United States. GDRs are typically issued by foreign banks or trust companies, although they also may be issued by U.S. financial institutions, and evidence ownership interests in a security or pool of securities issued by either a foreign or a U.S. corporation.

Depositary Receipts facilities may be established as either "unsponsored" or "sponsored". While Depositary Receipts issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of Depositary Receipts holders and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or even necessarily the permission of) the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depository requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored Depositary Receipts generally bear all the costs of such facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to pass through voting rights to Depositary Receipts holders in respect of the deposited securities. In addition, an unsponsored facility is generally not obligated to distribute communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to disclose material information about such issuer in the U.S. and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the Depositary Receipts.

Sponsored Depositary Receipts facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that the issuer of the deposited securities enters into a deposit agreement with the depository. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the issuer, the depository, and the Depositary Receipts holders. With sponsored facilities, the issuer of the deposited securities generally will bear some of the costs relating to the facility (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although Depositary Receipts holders continue to bear certain other costs (such as deposit and withdrawal fees). Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositories agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the Depositary Receipts holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities.

When the Fund invests in Depositary Receipts or other dollar-denominated foreign securities, it generally will not be subject to currency risk. Prices of Depositary Receipts in which the Fund invests are quoted in U.S. dollars and are traded in the U.S. on exchanges or over-the-counter. While Depositary Receipts do not eliminate all the risk associated with foreign investments, by investing in Depositary Receipts rather than directly in the stock of foreign issuers, the Fund will avoid currency risks during the settlement period for either purchases or sales. In general, there is a large, liquid market in the U.S. for Depositary Receipts quoted on a national securities exchange or on NASDAQ. The information available for Depositary Receipts is subject to the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of the U.S. market or exchange on which they are traded, which standards are more uniform and more exacting than those to which many foreign issuers may be subject. Risks associated with direct investments in foreign securities, rather than through depository receipts, are described below under "Foreign Securities."

**C. Foreign Securities.** The Fund may invest directly in foreign securities traded on U.S. exchanges or over the counter. Investing in securities of foreign companies and countries involves certain considerations and risks that are not typically associated with investing in U.S. government securities and securities of domestic companies. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than a domestic one, and foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. There may also be less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, brokers and listed companies than exists in the United States. Interest and dividends paid by foreign issuers may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may decrease the net return on such investments as compared to dividends and interest paid to the Fund by domestic companies or the U.S. government. There may be the possibility of expropriations, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, confiscatory taxation, political, economic or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect assets of the Fund held in foreign countries. The establishment of exchange controls or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions could adversely affect the payment of obligations. In addition, investing in foreign securities will generally result in higher commissions than investing in similar domestic securities.

Decreases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which the Fund will invest relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding decrease in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in those currencies (and possibly a corresponding increase in the amount of securities required to be liquidated to meet distribution requirements). Conversely, increases in the value of currencies of the foreign countries in which the Fund invests relative to the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding increase in the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets (and possibly a corresponding decrease in the amount of securities to be liquidated).

**D. Currency Risk.** Foreign investments also may be riskier than U.S. investments because of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Exchange rate fluctuations may reduce or eliminate gains or create losses. The Fund's adviser does not hedge against currency movements in the various markets in which foreign issuers are located so the value of the Fund's foreign securities is subject to the risk of adverse changes in currency exchange rates.

**E. 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.

**F. U.S. Government Obligations.** "U.S. Government obligations" include securities which are issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, by various agencies of the United States Government, and by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the United States Government. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States Government. U.S. Treasury obligations include Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. U.S. Treasury obligations also include the separate principal and interest components of U.S. Treasury obligations which are traded under the Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities ("STRIPS") program. Agencies or instrumentalities established by the United States Government include the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Bank, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Small Business Administration, the Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, the Resolution Funding Corporation, the Financing Corporation of America and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Some of these securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States Government while others are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality, which may include the right of the issuer to borrow from the United States Treasury. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitments. Shares of the Funds are not guaranteed or backed by the United States Government.

STRIPS are U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds that have been issued without interest coupons or stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, interest coupons that have been stripped from such U.S. Treasury securities, and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped U.S. Treasury securities and coupons. A STRIP security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life although interest is accrued for federal income tax purposes. Its value to an investor consists of the difference between its face value at the time of maturity and the price for which it was acquired, which is generally an amount significantly less than its face value. Investing in STRIPS may help to preserve capital during periods of declining interest rates.

STRIPS do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity. Accordingly, such securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and will be subject to greater fluctuations of market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities which make periodic distributions of interest. On the other hand, because there are no periodic interest payments to be reinvested prior to maturity, STRIPS eliminate the reinvestment risk and lock in a rate of return to maturity. Current federal tax law requires that a holder of a STRIP security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as income each year even though the Fund received no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

**G. Commercial Paper.** Commercial paper 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. The Fund will only invest in commercial paper rated A-1 or A-2 by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P") or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or which, in the opinion of the Adviser, is of equivalent investment quality. Certain notes may have floating or variable rates. Unless deemed liquid by the Adviser variable and floating rate notes with a demand notice period exceeding seven days generally are considered illiquid and, therefore, subject to the Trust's prohibition on illiquid investments (see "Investment Limitations" below).

Commercial paper rated A-1 (highest quality) by S&P has the following characteristics: liquidity ratios are adequate to meet cash requirements; long-term senior debt is rated "A" or better, although in some cases "BBB" credits may be allowed; the issuer has access to at least two additional channels of borrowing; basic earnings and cash flow have an upward trend with allowance made for unusual circumstances; typically, the issuer's industry is well established and the issuer has a strong position within the industry; and the reliability and quality of management are unquestioned. The relative strength or weakness of the above factors determines whether the issuer's commercial paper is rated A-1 or A-2.

The rating of Prime-1 is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Among the factors considered by Moody's in assigning ratings are the following: evaluation of the management of the issuer; economic evaluation of the issuer's industry or industries and an appraisal of speculative-type risks which may be inherent in certain areas; evaluation of the issuer's products in relation to competition and customer acceptance; liquidity; amount and quality of long-term debt; trend of earnings over a period of 10 years; financial strength of the parent company and the relationships which exist with the issuer; and recognition by the management of obligations which may be present or may arise as a result of public interest questions and preparations to meet such obligations. These factors are all considered in determining whether the commercial paper is rated Prime-1 or Prime-2.

**H. Bank Debt Instruments.** Bank debt instruments in which the Fund may invest consist of certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits issued by national banks and state banks, trust companies and mutual savings banks, or banks or institutions the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank to pay a draft which has been drawn on it by a customer, which instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate. Investments in time deposits maturing in more than seven days generally are deemed illiquid and, therefore, subject to the Trust's prohibition on illiquid investments (see "Investment Limitations" below).

**I. Options.** The Fund may purchase and sell options involving individual securities and market indices. An option involves either (a) the right or the obligation to buy or sell a specific instrument at a specific price until the expiration date of the option, or (b) the right to receive payments or the obligation to make payments representing the difference between the closing price of a market index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple until the expiration date of the option. The purchaser of an option on a security pays the seller (the writer) a premium for the right granted but is not obligated to buy or sell the underlying security. The purchaser of an option on a market index pays the seller a premium for the right granted, and in return the seller of such an option is obligated to make the payment. Options are traded on organized exchanges and in the over-the-counter market.

The purchase of options involves certain risks. The purchase of options typically will limit the Fund's potential loss to the amount of the premium paid and can afford the Fund the opportunity to profit from favorable movements in the price of an underlying security to a greater extent than if transactions were effected in the security directly. However, the purchase of an option could result in the Fund losing a greater percentage of its investment than if the transaction were effected directly.

The Fund may write (sell) covered call options on common stocks in the Fund's portfolio. A covered call option on a security is an agreement to sell a particular portfolio security if the option is exercised at a specified price, or before a set date. The Fund profits from the sale of the option, but gives up the opportunity to profit from any increase in the price of the stock above the option price, and may incur a loss if the stock price falls. Risks associated with writing covered call options include the possible inability to effect closing transactions at favorable prices and an appreciation limit on the securities set aside for settlement. When the Fund writes a covered call option, it will receive a premium, but it will give up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying security above the exercise price as long as its obligation as a writer continues, and it will retain the risk of loss should the price of the security decline. The Fund will only engage in exchange-traded options transactions.

**J. Income Trusts.** The Fund may invest in income trusts, including oil royalty trusts (or partnerships). Income trusts are operating businesses that have been put into a trust. They pay out the bulk of their free cash flow to unit holders. The businesses that are sold into these trusts are usually mature and stable income-producing companies that lend themselves to fixed (monthly or quarterly) distributions. These trusts are regarded as equity investments with fixed-income attributes or high-yield debt with no fixed maturity date. These trusts typically offer regular income payments and a significant premium yield compared to other types of fixed income investments.

**Oil Royalty Entities.** The Fund may invest in oil royalty entities, structured as trusts or as master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), that are traded on major stock exchanges. A royalty trust or MLP typically controls an operating company which purchases oil and gas properties using the entity’s capital. The royalty entity then receives royalties and/or interest payments from its operating company, and distributes them as income to its unit holders. Units of the royalty entity represent an economic interest in the underlying assets of the entity.

Royalty trusts and/or MLPs pay out substantially all of the cash flow they receive from the production and sale of underlying crude oil and natural gas reserves to shareholders (unitholders) in the form of monthly dividends (distributions). As a result of distributing the bulk of their cash flow to unitholders, the royalty entities are effectively precluded from internally originating new oil and gas prospects. Therefore, these entities typically grow through acquisition of producing companies or those with proven reserves of oil and gas, funded through the issuance of additional equity or, where possible, additional debt. Consequently, these entities are considered less exposed to the uncertainties faced by a traditional exploration and production corporation. However, they are still exposed to commodity risk and reserve risk as well as operating risk.

The operations and financial condition of oil royalty trusts or MLPs, and the amount of distributions or dividends paid on their securities is dependent on the oil prices. Prices for commodities vary and are determined by supply and demand factors, including weather, and general economic and political conditions. A decline in oil prices could have a substantial adverse effect on the operations and financial conditions of the entity. Such entities are also subject to the risk of an adverse change in the regulations of the natural resource industry and other operational risks relating to the energy sector. In addition, the underlying operating companies held or controlled by these royalty entities are usually involved in oil exploration; however, such companies may not be successful in holding, discovering, or exploiting adequate commercial quantities of oil, the failure of which will adversely affect their values. Even if successful, oil and gas prices have fluctuated widely during the most recent years and may continue to do so in the future. The combination of global demand growth and depleting reserves, together with current geopolitical instability, could continue to support strong crude oil prices over the long term. However, there is no guarantee that these prices will not decline. Declining crude oil prices may cause the Fund to incur losses on its investments. In addition, the demand in and supply to the developing markets could be affected by other factors such as restrictions on imports, increased taxation, creation of government monopolies, as well as social, economic and political uncertainty and instability. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that non-conventional sources of natural gas will not be discovered which would adversely affect the oil industry.



Moreover, as the underlying oil and gas reserves are produced the remaining reserves attributable to the royalty trust or MLP are depleted. The ability of such entity to replace reserves is therefore fundamental to its ability to maintain distribution levels and unit prices over time. Certain royalty entities have demonstrated consistent positive reserve growth year-over-year and, as such, certain of these entities have been successful to date in this respect and are thus currently trading at unit prices significantly higher than those of five or ten years ago. Oil royalty trusts or partnerships manage reserve depletion through reserve additions resulting from internal capital development activities and through acquisitions.

When the Fund invests in foreign oil royalty trusts and/or MLPs, it will also be subject to foreign securities risks which are more fully described above.

**K. Investment Company Securities.** The Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies, including shares of open-end investment companies, closed-end investment companies (including business development companies (“BDCs”)), and unit investment trusts. Investment companies are collective investment portfolios that invest directly in underlying investments.

When the Fund invests in another investment company, the Fund indirectly will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by that investment company. These expenses are in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund itself and, for certain investment companies, such as BDCs, may be significant.

In addition, when the Fund invests in another investment company, the Fund will be affected by losses of the investment company and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the investment company (such as the use of leverage or derivatives). The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by underlying investment companies in which it invests. The Fund may also be required to pay redemption fees charged by underlying investment companies.

Open-end investment companies traded on an exchange are often referred to as exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). In addition to risks generally associated with investments in investment company securities, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to traditional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (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.

The Fund may invest in inverse ETFs. Inverse ETFs seek daily investment results that correspond to the inverse, or a multiple of the inverse, of the daily performance of some index. Inverse ETFs obtain investment exposure through derivatives, which may be considered aggressive or speculative, and there is no guarantee that an inverse ETF will meet its investment objective. The Fund will be adversely affected if it holds an inverse ETF during periods when the value of the index tracked by the ETF increases. For periods longer than a day, an inverse ETF will typically lose money when the level of the tracked index is flat over time, and it is possible that an inverse ETF will lose money over time even if the tracked index falls. Underlying ETFs in which the Fund may invest may use derivatives that are “leveraged,” which may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to the ETF and thus adversely affect the Fund.

To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, closed-end funds or trusts, or other investment vehicles that invest in commodities (or are designed to track the prices of commodities), it will be subject to additional risks. Commodities are real assets such as oil, agriculture, livestock, industrial metals, and precious metals such as gold or silver. The values of ETFs that invest in commodities 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 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 on its obligations under the contract).

Closed-end funds (including BDCs) are subject to additional risks. Closed-end funds may leverage a higher percentage of their assets (that is, using borrowed money to buy additional assets) than traditional mutual funds. Leveraging can provide higher yields and potentially higher returns for investors, but it also increases overall risk and the volatility of the investment. Closed-end funds generally sell a fixed number of shares at one time (in the initial public offering), after which the shares typically trade on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market. A closed-end fund is not required to buy its shares back from investors upon request. By comparison, mutual funds issue securities that are redeemable at net asset value at the option of the shareholder and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares. Shares of closed-end funds may trade at a value greater or lower than their NAV. If a closed-end fund’s underlying market falls and the fund’s discount increases or its premium decreases, the price return of the closed-end fund – the actual return to the shareholder – will be less than the fund’s NAV return. Most closed-end funds trade actively, and their shares are liquid. Some closed-end funds, however, trade less actively, and may not be 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. The foregoing factors may result in the market price of the shares of the closed-end fund being greater than or less than their net asset value.

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

## 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 from: (a) a bank, provided that immediately after such borrowing there is an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings of the Fund; or (b) 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 non-publicly 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 more than 25% of its total assets in any one particular industry, as “industry” is defined by the Global Industry Classification Standards (April 2006) and compiled by Standard & Poor’s. 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. With respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund will not purchase securities issued by any one issuer (other than cash, cash items, securities issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result at the time of such purchase, more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or if it would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

With respect to the percentages adopted by the Trust as maximum limitations on its 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 said paragraphs, 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 paragraph (1) of Fundamental Limitations 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 engage in borrowing (including reverse repurchase agreements).

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.

## INVESTMENT ADVISER

SBAuer Funds LLC, located at 8801 River Crossing Blvd., Suite 100, Indianapolis, IN 46240, serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

The Adviser was formed in 2007 by Robert C. Auer, the Adviser’s principal owner. Sheaff Brock, a federally registered investment adviser, owns a minority interest in the Adviser and provides the Adviser with office space and back office support.

Under the terms of the management agreement (the “Agreement”), the Adviser manages 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 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund.

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

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	Net Advisory Fees Paid
November 30, 2014	\$1,180,116	\$ 0	\$1,180,116
November 30, 2015	\$ 766,669	\$ 0	\$ 766,669
November 30, 2016	\$ 376,672	\$ 0	\$ 376,672

The Adviser retains the right to use the name “Auer” 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 name “Auer” automatically ceases 90 days after termination of the Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on 90 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 shareholders. 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

The Adviser’s investment team is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Robert Auer, Paul Auer and Eric McKenzie (each a “Portfolio Manager,” and collectively, the “Portfolio Managers”) comprise the Adviser’s investment team. As of November 30, 2016, each Portfolio Manager exclusively managed the Fund and was not responsible for the portfolio management of any other client account.

Compensation: Each Portfolio Manager is compensated by the Adviser for his services. Mr. Robert Auer, as the majority owner of the Adviser, receives a portion of the net profits of the Adviser, if any. Mr. Paul Auer is compensated based on family assets under management (“AUM”). Mr. McKenzie is compensated with a base salary and incentivized based on total AUM.

Potential Conflicts of Interest: Each Portfolio Manager may carry on investment activities for his own account(s) and/or the accounts of family members; as a result, the 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.

Ownership of Fund Shares: 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>
Robert C. Auer	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Paul Auer	\$ 1 - \$10,000
Eric McKenzie	None

## 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.

**Name, Address\*, (Year of Birth), Position with Trust\*\*, Term of Position with Trust**

Gary E. Hippenstiel (1947)  
Chairman of the Audit and Pricing Committees;  
Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present

**Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships**

**Current:** President and founder of Hippenstiel Investment Counsel LLC, a registered investment advisor, since November 2008.

**Previous:** 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

**Current:** President and founder of The Rose, Inc., a registered investment advisor, since April 1993.

Daniel J. Condon (1950)  
Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present

**Previous:** 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

**Current:** 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

**Current:** 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**  
Nancy V. Kelly (1955)\*\*\*

Trustee, November 2007 to present

David R. Carson (1958)  
President, January 2016 to present

Bo Howell (1981)  
Vice President of Legal Services and Secretary,  
January 2016 to present

John C. Swhear (1961)  
Vice President, January 2016 to present

Zachary P. Richmond (1980)  
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer,  
November 2014 to present

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

**Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships**

**Current:** Executive Vice President of Huntington National Bank, the Trust's custodian, since December 2001.

**Current:** Vice President and Director of Client Strategies of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2013; President, Ultimus Managers Trust ("UMT") since October 2013.

**Previous:** 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).

**Current:** 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.

**Previous:** 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).

**Current:** 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.

**Previous:** 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).

**Current:** 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.

**Previous:** 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).

**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 SBAuer Funds, LLC 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.

<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of the Fund's Shares</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Funds Within the Trust*</u>
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 principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund. 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. TD Ameritrade, and L. Bryan Auer may be deemed to control the Fund.

As of February 28, 2017, the following persons were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Fund:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
TD Ameritrade fbo Bryan L. Auer IRA TD Ameritrade Clearing Custodian 7373 Lightship Court Fishers, IN 46038	28.23%	Record*
TD Ameritrade fbo Janet N. Auer Roth IRA TD Ameritrade Clearing Custodian 7373 Lightship Court Fishers, IN 46038	24.60%	Record
TD Ameritrade fbo Bryan L. Auer Roth IRA TD Ameritrade Clearing Custodian 7373 Lightship Court Fishers, IN 46038	19.44%	Record*

\* Bryan L. Auer owned a total 47.67% of the Fund in two accounts as of February 28, 2017.

As of February 28, 2017, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust 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, subject to oversight by the Trust's CCO 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, 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 Fund 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. Although research services and other information are useful to the Fund and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Board and the Adviser that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser of performing its duties to the Fund under the Agreement.

For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016, the Fund did not direct Fund brokerage transactions to brokers based on research services provided to the Adviser.

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.

The following table provides information regarding brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during its last three fiscal years:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Brokerage Commissions Paid</u>
November 30, 2014	\$ 3,886
November 30, 2015	\$ 4,555
November 30, 2016	\$ 4,545

The Trust, the Distributor, and the Adviser 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 the Fund at (888) 711-AUER (2837). You may also obtain copies of the Trust’s Code from documents filed with 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, or (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 CCO. 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 Advisor 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.

### **PROXY VOTING POLICY**

The Trust and the Fund's Adviser each have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in shareholders' best interests. As a brief summary, the Trust's policy delegates responsibility regarding proxy voting to the Adviser. The Adviser votes the Fund's proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policy, subject to the provisions of the Trust's policy regarding conflicts of interests.

The Adviser's proxy voting policy requires the Adviser to vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Adviser's policy underscores the Adviser's concern that all proxy voting decisions be made in the best interests of the Fund shareholders. Each vote cast by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund is done on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all relevant factors.

You may obtain a copy of the Trust's and the Adviser's proxy voting policy by calling Shareholder Services at (888) 711-AUER (2837) to request a copy, or by writing to Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, the Fund's transfer agent, at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246.

A copy of the policies will be mailed to you within three days 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 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.

## **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The NAV 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 is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the Fund 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 Fund 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 being redeemed is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV, pursuant to an election under Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act by the Trust on behalf of the Fund, 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 ninety percent (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).

Hedging strategies, to reduce risk in various ways, are subject to complex rules that determine for federal income tax purposes, the character and time for recognition of gains and losses the Fund realizes in connection with the hedge. The Fund's income from derivative instruments, if any, in each case derived with respect to its business of making investments, should qualify as allowable income for the Fund under the Income Requirement.

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.

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 a short-term, capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received on such shares. The Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses incurred in taxable years of the Fund beginning before December 1, 2011, may be carried forward to offset any capital gains. As of November 30, 2016, the Fund had available for federal tax purposes an unused capital loss carryforward of \$23,039,722 which expires November 30, 2017, \$9,594,277 short-term tax loss carryforwards that do not expire, and \$5,858,722 in long-term tax loss carryforwards that do not expire. Capital losses, if any, incurred by the Fund in taxable years of the Fund beginning after November 30, 2011 will have an indefinite carryover period, and must be utilized prior to pre-enactment loss carryforwards.

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 advisors for more detailed information regarding the above and for information regarding federal, state, local and foreign taxes.**

## CUSTODIAN

Huntington National Bank (“Huntington”), 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 Huntington’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 the distributor, Unified Financial Securities, LLC, (the “Distributor”). Certain officers of the Trust also are officers of Ultimus and/or the Distributor.

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 includes 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 tables set forth the amounts paid by the Fund to UAS for its transfer agency, fund accounting and fund administration services for the fiscal periods indicated.

	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016
<b>Auer Growth Fund</b>			
Transfer Agent Fees	\$ 48,853*	\$ 44,099*	\$ 22,493
Fund Accounting Fees	\$ 32,963	\$ 24,808	\$ 25,000
Administration Fees	\$ 73,452	\$ 46,517	\$ 34,869

\* Includes out-of-pocket fees.

## **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd. (“Cohen”), located at 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Fund for the fiscal year ending November 30, 2017. Cohen will perform an annual audit of the Fund’s financial statements and will provide 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.

## **DISTRIBUTION PLAN**

The Trust, with respect to the Fund, has adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Plan was approved by a majority of the Board of the Trust, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or the Fund, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any other Rule 12b-1 agreement, cast in person at a meeting on November 12, 2007 called for the purpose of, among other things, voting on such Plan.

The Plan provides that the Fund will pay the Adviser and/or any registered securities dealer, financial institution or any other person (the "Recipient") a shareholder servicing fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Fund in connection with the promotion and distribution of the Fund's shares or the provision of personal services to shareholders, including, but not necessarily limited to, advertising, compensation to underwriters, dealers and selling personnel, the printing and mailing of prospectuses to other than current Fund shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature and servicing shareholder accounts ("12b-1 Expenses"). The Fund or Adviser may pay all or a portion of these fees to any Recipient who renders assistance in distributing or promoting the sale of shares, or who provides certain shareholder services, pursuant to a written agreement. The Plan is a compensation plan, which means that compensation is provided regardless of 12b-1 Expenses actually incurred. It is anticipated that the Plan will benefit shareholders because an effective sales program typically is necessary in order for the Fund to reach and maintain a sufficient size to achieve efficiently its investment objectives and to realize economies of scale. The Fund has not implemented its 12b-1 Plan, although the Fund may do so at any time after March 31, 2018, upon notice to shareholders.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm required to be included in the Statement of Additional Information are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund's Annual Report to 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 (888) 711-AUER (2837) or upon written request.