

Statement of Additional Information
June 28, 2018

WAYCROSS LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND (WAYEX)

Series of
ULTIMUS MANAGERS TRUST
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund (the “Fund”) dated June 28, 2018, which may be supplemented from time to time (the “Prospectus”). This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of the Fund should be made solely upon the information contained herein. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained without charge, upon request, by writing the Fund at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, by calling toll-free 1-866-267-4304, or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.waycrossfunds.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS	2
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	16
CALCULATION OF SHARE PRICE	18
ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION	19
SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES	20
MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST	20
INVESTMENT ADVISER	26
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS	29
THE DISTRIBUTOR	31
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	31
GENERAL INFORMATION	34
ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION	39
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	43
APPENDIX A (TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS)	44
APPENDIX B (TRUST’S PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES)	48
APPENDIX C (ADVISER’S PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES)	51

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund is a diversified series of Ultimus Managers Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company. The Trust is an unincorporated business trust organized under Ohio law on February 28, 2012. On November 10, 2016, the Fund changed its name from the “Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund” to the “Navian Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund” and then on January 25, 2018, the Fund changed its name back to “Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund”. The Fund’s investments are managed by Waycross Partners, LLC (the “Adviser”). For further information on the Fund, please call 1-866-267-4304 or visit the Fund’s website at www.waycrossfunds.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Information contained in this SAI expands upon information contained in the Prospectus. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that the Fund’s investment programs will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of the Fund’s investments and associated risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus.

General Investment Risks. Prices of securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all securities, which could also result in losses to the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of all types of securities, including securities held by the Fund, can decline.

Equity Securities. The equity portion of the Fund’s portfolio will generally be comprised of U.S. common stock. In addition to U.S. common stock, the Fund’s equity investments may include preferred stock and foreign stock. The Fund’s equity investments may include securities traded on domestic exchanges or on the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market. The prices of equity securities in which the Fund invests may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose securities the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. In addition, regardless of any one company’s particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all equity securities, which could also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for an indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities, including securities held by the Fund, will likely decline.

Common Stock. The Fund may purchase common stock. Prices of common stock may fluctuate in response to many factors, including, but not limited to, the activities of the individual companies whose stock the Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates,

and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund potential loss. In addition, regardless of any one company's particular prospects, a declining stock market may produce a decline in prices for all stocks, which also result in losses for the Fund. Market declines may continue for any indefinite period of time, and investors should understand that during temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline.

Preferred Stock. The Fund may invest in preferred stock. Preferred stocks are securities that represent an ownership interest providing the holder with claims on the issuer's earnings and assets before common stock owners but after bond owners. Unlike debt securities, the obligations of an issuer of preferred stock, including dividend and other payment obligations, may not typically be accelerated by the holders of such preferred stock on the occurrence of an event of default or other non-compliance by the issuer of the preferred stock. Preferred stocks may include the obligation to pay a stated dividend. The price of preferred stocks could depend more on the size of the dividend than on the company's performance. If a company fails to pay the dividend, its preferred stock is likely to drop in price. Changes in interest rates can also affect the price of preferred stock.

Warrants and Rights. The Fund may purchase warrants and rights, or it may acquire ownership of such investments by virtue of its ownership of common stocks.

Warrants are essentially options to purchase equity securities at specific prices and are valid for a specific period of time. Rights are similar to warrants but generally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. The holders of warrants and rights have no voting rights, and receive no dividends, with respect to the equity interests underlying warrants or rights, and will have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer, until the warrant or right is exercised. Investments in warrants and rights involve certain risks, including the possible lack of a liquid market for resale, potential price fluctuations as a result of speculation or other factors, and failure of the price of the underlying security to reach or have reasonable prospects of reaching a level at which the warrant or right can be prudently exercised (in which event the warrant or right may expire without being exercised, resulting in a loss of the Fund's entire investment therein).

Short Selling of Securities. For its short positions, the Fund generally will engage in short selling of securities. In a short sale of securities, the Fund sells stock that it does not own, making delivery with securities "borrowed" from a broker. The Fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. This price may or may not be less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay the lender any dividends and/or interest which accrues during the period that the short sale remains open. In order to borrow the security, the Fund may also have to pay a fee which would increase the cost of selling a security short. The proceeds of the short sale may be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out, or the proceeds may be released to the Fund and invested in additional securities.

The Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security.

Excluding any dividend and/or interest payments, the Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those two dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased and the amount of any loss will be increased by any dividends and/or interest the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

In a short sale, the seller does not own the securities sold and is said to have a short position in those securities until the position is closed out. The Fund must deposit in a segregated account with the Fund's custodial bank an amount of cash and/or liquid assets sufficient to cover the Fund's short positions. While the short position is open, the Fund monitors daily the segregated account's balance to ensure that it meets the relevant collateral requirements.

The Fund may also engage in short sales if at the time of the short sale the Fund owns or has the right to obtain without additional cost an equal amount of the security being sold short. This investment technique is known as a short sale "against the box." The Fund does not intend to engage in short sales against the box for investment purposes. The Fund may, however, make a short sale against the box as a hedge, when the investment manager believes that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Fund (or a security convertible or exchangeable for such security), or when the Fund wants to sell the security at an attractive current price. In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position should be offset by a gain in the short position and, conversely, any gain in the long position should be reduced by a loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are reduced will depend upon the amount of the security sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns. There will be certain additional transaction costs associated with short sales against the box, but the Fund will endeavor to offset these costs with the income from the investment of the cash proceeds of short sales.

Swap Agreements. The Fund may enter into swap agreements. Generally, swap agreements are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank or other institutional buyer (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with the swap counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" or value of predetermined underlying reference instruments. The notional amount is the set dollar or other value selected by the parties to use as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given investments or at given interest rates. Examples of returns that may be exchanged in a swap agreement are those of a particular security, a particular fixed or variable interest rate, a particular non-U.S. currency, or a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The Fund customarily will enter into swap agreements that are based on the standard terms and conditions of an International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") Master Agreement. ISDA is a voluntary industry association of participants in the OTC derivatives markets that has developed standardized contracts used by such participants that have agreed to be bound by such standardized contracts.

The Fund will generally enter into swap agreements on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams that are to be made by the Fund and its counterparty are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net difference in the two payments. The

Fund's obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement that is entered into on a net basis will generally be the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the obligations of each party upon termination of the agreement or at set valuation dates. The Fund will accrue its obligations under a swap agreement daily (offset by any amounts the counterparty owes the Fund). If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will segregate assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement. If the swap agreement does not provide for that type of netting, the full amount of the Fund's obligations will be accrued on a daily basis. If the Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, it will segregate assets with a value equal to the full amount of the Fund's accrued obligations under the agreement.

During the term of a swap agreement, the Fund is usually required to pledge to the swap counterparty, from time to time, an amount of cash and/or other assets equal to the total net amount (if any) that would be payable by the Fund to the counterparty if the swap were terminated on the date in question, including any early termination payments. Periodically, changes in the amount pledged are made to recognize changes in value of the contract resulting from, among other things, interest on the notional value of the contract, market value changes in the underlying investment, and/or dividends paid by the issuer of the underlying instrument. Likewise, the counterparty may be required to pledge cash or other assets to cover its obligations to the Fund. However, the amount pledged may not always be equal to or more than the amount due to the other party. Therefore, if a counterparty defaults in its obligations to the Fund, the amount pledged by the counterparty and available to the Fund may not be sufficient to cover all the amounts due to the Fund and the Fund may sustain a loss.

Total Return Swaps. The Fund may enter into total return swaps. In a total return swap, the buyer receives a periodic return equal to the total return of a specified security, securities, or index, for a specified period. In return, the buyer pays the counterparty a variable stream of payments, typically based upon short-term interest rates, possibly plus or minus an agreed upon spread.

Total return swaps entered into in which payments are not netted may entail greater risk than a swap entered into a net basis. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

When the Fund invests in total return swaps, it will comply with the asset coverage requirements under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") and the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (the "SEC") staff's interpretation thereof.

Risks of Swaps. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity, which involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Whether the Fund is successful in using swap agreements to achieve its investment goals depends on the ability of the Adviser correctly to predict which types of investments are likely to produce greater returns. If the Adviser, in using swap agreements, is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, currency exchange rates, or other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Fund will be less than its performance would have been if it had not used the swap agreements.

The risk of loss to the Fund for swap transactions that are entered into on a net basis depends on which party is obligated to pay the net amount to the other party. If the counterparty is obligated to pay the net amount to the Fund, the risk of loss to the Fund is loss of the entire amount that the Fund is entitled to receive. If the Fund is obligated to pay the net amount, the Fund's risk of loss is limited to that net amount. If the swap agreement involves the exchange of the entire principal value of a security, the entire principal value of that security is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Because swap agreements are two-party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, they may be illiquid and, therefore, subject to the Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, the Fund may not be able to establish or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. Participants in the swap markets are not required to make continuous markets in the swap contracts they trade. Participants could refuse to quote prices for swap contracts or quote prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they are prepared to buy and the price at which they are prepared to sell. However, the swap markets have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of financial institutions acting as both principals and agents, utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, the swap markets have become increasingly liquid. Some swap agreements entail complex terms and may require a greater degree of subjectivity in their valuation.

While more standardized swaps must be transacted through a Futures Commission Merchant and centrally cleared or exchange-traded, some swap agreements are not exchange-traded instruments, but are traded OTC. As a result, swap participants in OTC traded swap agreements are not as protected as participants on organized exchanges. Performance of a swap agreement is the responsibility only of the swap counterparty and not of any exchange or clearinghouse. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will be unable or will refuse to perform under such agreement, including because of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. No limitations on daily price movements or speculative position limits apply to swap transactions. Counterparties may, however, limit the size or duration of a swap agreement with the Fund because of credit considerations. The Fund risks the loss of the accrued but unpaid amounts under a swap agreement, which could be substantial, in the event of a default, insolvency, or bankruptcy by a swap counterparty. In such an event, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the swap agreements, but bankruptcy and insolvency laws could affect the Fund's rights as a creditor. If the counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of a swap agreement would likely decline, potentially resulting in losses. The Adviser will only approve a swap agreement counterparty for the Fund if the Adviser deems the counterparty to be creditworthy. However, in unusual or extreme market conditions, a counterparty's creditworthiness and ability to perform may deteriorate rapidly, and the availability of suitable replacement counterparties may become limited.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulatory developments requires the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized OTC derivative instruments the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the SEC have defined as "swaps." Mandatory exchange trading and clearing is occurring on a phased-in basis

based on the type of market participant involved and the CFTC's approval of the contracts for central clearing. While central clearing and exchange trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit and liquidity risk, they do not make a swap transaction risk-free. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

Certain Internal Revenue Service positions may limit the Fund's ability to use swap agreements in a desired tax strategy. It is possible that developments in the swap markets and/or the laws relating to swap agreements, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to benefit from using swap agreements, or could have adverse tax consequences.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers that trade on U.S. and foreign stock exchanges or in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are receipts that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs are generally issued by a U.S. bank or trust company to U.S. buyers as a substitute for direct ownership of a foreign security and are traded on U.S. exchanges. ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. The depository of an unsponsored ADR is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights with respect to the deposited security. Investments in ADRs are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct investments in foreign securities. The Fund intends to invest primarily in foreign securities that are listed on U.S. stock exchanges.

Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. The performance of foreign markets does not necessarily track U.S. markets. Foreign investments may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit less liquidity and greater price volatility than securities of U.S. companies. There may be less governmental supervision of securities markets, brokers and issuers of securities than in the U.S. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities, which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Therefore, to the extent the Fund invests in a foreign security, which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, there is a risk that the value of such security will decrease due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar and the securities underlying foreign currency. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than those applicable to domestic custodial arrangements, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions. Investments in foreign securities may also be subject to other risks different from those affecting U.S. investments, including local political or economic developments, expropriation or nationalization of assets, restrictions on foreign investment and

repatriation of capital, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, currency blockage (which would prevent cash from being brought back to the U.S.), limits on proxy voting and difficulty in enforcing legal rights outside the U.S. currency exchange rates and regulations may cause fluctuation in the value of foreign securities. In addition, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities.

Investment Companies. The Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, both open-end and closed-end, including, without limitation, money market funds and exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) Generally, under the 1940 Act, a fund may not acquire shares of another investment company if, immediately after such acquisition, (i) a fund would hold more than 3% of the other investment company’s total outstanding shares, (ii) a fund’s investment in securities of the other investment company would be more than 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund, or (iii) more than 10% of a fund’s total assets would be invested in investment companies. Under certain conditions, a fund may invest in registered and unregistered money market funds in excess of these limitations. The Fund generally expects to rely on Rule 12d-1 under the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, the Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge (“sales charge”), as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), or service fee, as defined in rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund (“service fee”); or the Adviser waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Fund expects to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the investment company’s total outstanding stock (the “3% Limitation”). To the extent the 3% Limitation applies to an investment the Fund wishes to make, the Fund may be prevented from allocating its investments in the manner that the Adviser considers optimal. Also, under the 1940 Act, to the extent that the Fund relies upon Section 12(d)(1)(F) in purchasing securities issued by another investment company, the Fund must either seek instructions from its shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies with respect to its investment in such securities and vote such proxies only in accordance with the instructions, or vote the shares held by it in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the securities. In the event that there is a vote of investment company shares held by the Fund in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund intends to vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities. Investment in other investment companies subjects the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, the Fund investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses.

ETFs and Similar Instruments. The Fund may invest in shares of one or more ETFs. An ETF is typically an investment company registered under the 1940 Act that holds a portfolio of common stocks designed to track the performance of a particular index or market sector. Alternatively, ETFs may be actively managed pursuant to a particular investment strategy, similar to other non-index based investment companies. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market

value. ETFs sell and redeem their shares at net asset value (“NAV”) in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called “creation units.” Shares representing fractional interests in these creation units are listed for trading on national securities exchanges and can be purchased and sold in the secondary market like ordinary stocks in lots of any size at any time during the trading day. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value.

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional registered investment company (i.e., one that is not exchange traded), including the risk that the general level of stock prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decline, thereby affecting the value of the shares of an ETF. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional investment companies: (i) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to the ETF’s NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange deems such action appropriate; and (iv) ETF shares may be delisted from the exchange on which they trade, or “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) may temporarily halt trading. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities or sectors that the ETF is designed to track.

Because ETFs bear various fees and expenses, the Fund will pay a proportionate share of these expenses, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. As with traditional investment companies, ETFs charge asset-based fees, although these fees tend to be relatively low as compared to other type of investment companies. ETFs do not charge initial sales loads or redemption fees and investors pay only customary brokerage fees to buy and sell ETF shares.

The SEC has granted orders for exemptive relief to certain ETFs that permit investments in those ETFs by other investment companies (such as the Fund) in excess of the limits discussed above under the section entitled “Investment Companies”. The Fund may invest in ETFs that have received such exemptive orders from the SEC, pursuant to the conditions specified in such orders. In accordance with Section 12(d)(1)(F)(i) of the 1940 Act, the Fund may also invest in ETFs that have not received such exemptive orders and in other investment companies in excess of these limits, as long as the Fund (and all of its affiliated persons, including the Adviser) does not acquire more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such ETF or other investment company, unless otherwise permitted to do so pursuant to permission granted by the SEC. In purchasing ETFs, the Fund will be subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% Limitation from the SEC that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. The SEC has issued such exemptive orders to numerous ETFs and their investment advisers, which permit investment companies, including the Fund, to invest in such ETFs (“Exempted ETFs”) beyond the 3% Limitation, subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Exempted ETF. The Fund may enter into such agreements with one or more Exempted ETFs so that the Fund will be permitted to invest in such Exempted ETFs in excess of the 3% Limitation. If the Fund seeks to redeem shares of an ETF or other investment company purchased in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F), the investment company is not obligated to redeem an amount exceeding 1% of the investment company’s outstanding shares during a period of less than 30 days.

While the creation and redemption of creation units helps an ETF maintain a market value close to NAV, the market value of an ETF's shares may differ from its NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the ETF's underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF trades at a premium (creating the risk that the Fund pays more than NAV for an ETF when making a purchase) or discount (creating the risks that the Fund's NAV is reduced for undervalued ETFs it holds, and that the Fund receives less than NAV when selling an ETF).

Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk. The Fund may invest in leveraged and inverse ETFs. Leveraged and inverse ETFs involve additional risks and considerations not present in traditional ETFs. Typically, shares of an index-based ETF are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark increases. However, in the case of inverse ETFs (also called "short ETFs" or "bear ETFs"), shares are expected to increase in value as the value of the underlying benchmark decreases, similar to holding short positions in the underlying benchmark. Leveraged ETFs seek to deliver multiples (e.g., 2X or 3X) of the performance of the underlying benchmark, typically by using derivatives in an effort to amplify returns (or decline, in the case of inverse ETFs) of the underlying benchmark. While leveraged ETFs may offer the potential for greater return, the potential for loss and the speed at which losses can be realized also are greater.

Leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" over short periods of time, meaning they are designed to deliver their stated returns only for the length of their reset periods (typically daily), and are not designed to deliver their returns intraday or over periods longer than the stated reset period. Because of the structure of these products, their rebalancing methodologies and the math of compounding, extended holdings beyond the reset period can lead to results very different from a simple doubling, tripling, or inverse of the benchmark's average return over the same period of time. This difference in results can be magnified in volatile markets. Further, leveraged and inverse ETFs may have lower trading volumes or may be less tax efficient than traditional ETFs and may be subject to additional regulation. To the extent that leveraged or inverse ETFs invest in derivatives, investments in such ETFs will be subject to the risks of investments in derivatives. For these reasons, leveraged and inverse ETFs are typically considered to be riskier investments than traditional ETFs.

Options. The Fund may purchase and write, or sell, put and call options on securities. The Fund may buy and sell options for a number of purposes, including hedging, investment or speculative purposes. For example, it may do so to try to manage its exposure to the possibility that the prices of its portfolio securities may decline, or to establish a position in the securities market as a substitute for purchasing individual securities. Buying puts and writing covered calls may be used to hedge the Fund's portfolio against price fluctuations. Buying call options tends to increase the Fund's exposure to the securities market. The Fund may write a call or put option only if the option is "covered" by the Fund's holding a position in the underlying securities or by other means which would permit immediate satisfaction of the Fund's obligation as writer of the option. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying securities above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline.

The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying securities at the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the Fund may be unable to close out a position.

Special Risk Factors of Options. Transactions in derivative instruments such as options involve a risk of loss or depreciation due to: unanticipated adverse changes in securities prices, interest rates, indices, the other financial instruments' prices or currency exchange rates; the inability to close out a position; default by the counterparty; imperfect correlation between a position and the desired hedge (if the derivative instrument is being used for hedging purposes); tax constraints on closing out positions; and portfolio management constraints on securities subject to such transactions. The loss on derivative instruments (other than purchased options) may substantially exceed the amount invested in these instruments. In addition, the entire premium paid for purchased options may be lost before they can be profitably exercised. Transaction costs are incurred in opening and closing positions.

The Fund's use of certain derivative instruments will have the economic effect of financial leverage. Financial leverage magnifies exposure to the swings in prices of an asset underlying a derivative instrument and results in increased volatility, which means the Fund will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Fund does not use derivative instruments that have a leveraging effect. Leveraging tends to magnify, sometimes significantly, the effect of any increase or decrease in the Fund's exposure to an asset and may cause the Fund's NAV to be volatile. For example, if the Adviser seeks to gain enhanced exposure to a specific asset through a derivative instrument providing leveraged exposure to the asset and that derivative instrument increases in value, the gain to the Fund will be magnified; however, if that investment decreases in value, the loss to the Fund will be magnified. A decline in the Fund's assets due to losses magnified by the derivative instruments providing leveraged exposure may require the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations, to meet redemption requests or to meet asset segregation requirements when it may not be advantageous to do so. There is no assurance that the Fund's use of derivative instruments providing enhanced exposure will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's success in using derivative instruments to hedge portfolio assets depends on the degree of price correlation between the derivative instruments and the hedged asset. Imperfect correlation may be caused by several factors, including temporary price disparities among the trading markets for the derivative instrument, the assets underlying the derivative instrument and the Fund's assets.

OTC derivative instruments involve an increased risk that the issuer or counterparty will fail to perform its contractual obligations. Some derivative instruments are not readily marketable or may become illiquid under adverse market conditions. Certain purchased OTC options, and assets used as cover for written OTC options, may be considered illiquid. The ability to terminate OTC derivative instruments may depend on the cooperation of the counterparties to such contracts. For thinly traded derivative instruments, the only source of price quotations may be the selling dealer or counterparty. The use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that involves skills different from conducting ordinary portfolio securities transactions. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's use of derivative instruments will be advantageous to the Fund.

Money Market Instruments. The Fund may invest in money market instruments. Money market instruments may include U.S. Government obligations or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements) as described herein, provided that they mature in thirteen months or less from the date of acquisition and are otherwise eligible for purchase by the Fund. Money market instruments also may include Banker's Acceptances, Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper, Variable Amount Demand Master Notes ("Master Notes") and shares of money market investment companies. **Banker's Acceptances** are time drafts drawn on and "accepted" by a bank, which are the customary means of effecting payment for merchandise sold in import-export transactions and are a source of financing used extensively in international trade. When a bank "accepts" such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When the Fund acquires a Banker's Acceptance, the bank which "accepted" the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker's Acceptance, therefore, carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A **Certificate of Deposit** ("CD") is an unsecured interest-bearing debt obligation of a bank. CDs acquired by the Fund would generally be in amounts of \$100,000 or more. **Commercial Paper** is an unsecured, short term debt obligation of a bank, corporation or other borrower. Commercial Paper maturity generally ranges from two to 270 days and is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. The Fund will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated in the highest rating category by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") or, if not rated, if the issuer has an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated in the three highest categories by any NRSRO or, if not so rated, is of equivalent quality in the Adviser's assessment. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality. **Master Notes** are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes are acquired by the Fund only through the Master Note program of the custodian, acting as administrator thereof. The Adviser will monitor, on a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by the Fund. The Fund may invest in shares of money market investment companies to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement transaction occurs when an investor purchases a security (normally a U.S. Government security), then resells it to the vendor (normally a member bank of the Federal Reserve or a registered government securities dealer) and is required to deliver the security (and/or securities substituted for them under the repurchase agreement) to the vendor at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date in the future. The repurchase price exceeds the purchase price by an amount that reflects an agreed upon market interest rate effective for the period of time during which the

repurchase agreement is in effect. Delivery pursuant to the resale normally will occur within one to seven days of the purchase. Repurchase agreements are considered “loans” under the 1940 Act, collateralized by the underlying security. The Trust has implemented procedures to monitor on a continuous basis the value of the collateral serving as security for repurchase obligations. The Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of the vendor. If the vendor fails to pay the agreed upon resale price on the delivery date, the Fund will retain or attempt to dispose of the collateral. The Fund’s risk is that such default may include any decline in value of the collateral to an amount which is less than 100% of the repurchase price, any costs of disposing of such collateral, and any loss resulting from any delay in foreclosing on the collateral. The Fund will not enter into any repurchase agreement that would cause more than 15% of its net assets to be invested in repurchase agreements that extend beyond seven days.

Illiquid Securities. The Fund may invest in illiquid securities, but will limit its investment in illiquid securities to no more than 15% of the Fund’s net assets. Illiquid securities are securities that may be difficult to sell promptly (generally within seven days) at approximately their current value because of a lack of an available market and other factors. Under the supervision of the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”), the Adviser determines the liquidity of the Fund’s investments and, through reports from the Adviser, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund was in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity. The sale of some illiquid and other types of securities may be subject to legal restrictions.

If the Fund invests in securities for which there is no ready market, the Fund may not be able to readily sell such securities. Such securities are unlike securities that are traded in the open market, and which can be expected to be sold immediately if the market is adequate. The sale price of illiquid securities once realized may be lower or higher than the Adviser’s most recent estimate of their fair market value. Generally, less public information is available about the issuers of such securities than about companies whose securities are publicly traded.

Restricted Securities. Within its limitation on investment in illiquid securities, the Fund may purchase restricted securities that generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the federal securities laws, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the Fund may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Fund may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If during such a period adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

Certain restricted securities are illiquid unless it is determined, based upon a review of the trading markets for a specific restricted security, that such restricted security is liquid because it is so-called “4(a)(2) commercial paper” or is otherwise eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (“144A Securities”). Investing in 144A Securities may decrease the liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become for a time uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities. The purchase price and subsequent valuation of restricted and illiquid securities normally reflect a discount, which may be significant,

from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists. Subject to the oversight of the Board, 144A Securities determined by the Adviser to be liquid in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board shall not be deemed “illiquid securities.”

Borrowing Money. The Fund may, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, borrow money in order to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest. In the event the Fund should ever borrow money under these conditions, such borrowing could increase the Fund’s costs and thus reduce the value of the Fund’s assets. In an extreme case, if the Fund’s current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

Lending of Portfolio Securities. In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities that the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Board. In determining whether the Fund will lend securities, the Adviser will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Adviser. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities, or letters of credit. The Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

The borrower at all times during the loan must maintain with the Fund cash or cash equivalent collateral, or provide to the Fund an irrevocable letter of credit equal in value to at least 100% of the value of the securities loaned. While the loan is outstanding, the borrower will pay the Fund any dividends or interest paid on the loaned securities, and the Fund may invest the cash collateral to earn additional income. Alternatively, the Fund may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. It is anticipated that the Fund may share with the borrower some of the income received on the collateral for the loan or the Fund will be paid a premium for the loan. Loans are subject to termination at the option of the Fund or the borrower, at any time the Fund may pay reasonable administrative and custodial fees in connection with a loan, and may pay a negotiated portion of the income earned on the cash to the borrower or placing broker. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. If the Fund invests the cash collateral from the borrower, there is the risk that such investment may result in a financial loss. In such an event, the Fund would be required to repay the borrower out of the Fund’s assets.

Where voting rights with respect to the loaned securities pass with the lending of the securities, the Adviser intends to call the loaned securities to vote proxies, or to use other practicable and legally enforceable means to obtain voting rights, when the Adviser believes a material event affecting the loaned securities will occur or the Adviser otherwise believes it necessary to vote.

Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund involves operational risk arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service

providers. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that the Fund will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

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 proprietary 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, 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, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, 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.

Economic and Regulatory Risks. Although the U.S. economy has seen improvement over the years, economic growth has been slow and uneven. In response to the global financial crisis that began to unfold in 2007, the U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and other foreign central banks took steps to support financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. It is unclear how long this support will last and at what levels. Recently the Federal Reserve has been willing to allow interest rates to rise, if only moderately. Further reduction or withdrawal of support by the U.S. and the Federal Reserve and/or by other governments and their central banks, or investor perception that such efforts or support are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally, as well as result in higher interest rates, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of certain securities, including securities held by the Fund.

In addition, policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries have been implemented that are affecting many aspects of the financial markets and imposing additional regulatory requirements. Given the broad scope, sweeping nature, and relatively recent enactment of some of these changes, the potential impact they could have on securities held by the Fund is unclear and may not be fully known for some time. These changes and any future regulatory change could adversely affect the Fund.

Temporary Defensive Positions. The Fund may from time to time take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. If the Adviser

believes a temporary defensive position is warranted in view of market conditions, the Fund may hold cash or invest up to 100% of its assets in high-quality short-term government or corporate obligations, money market instruments or shares of money market mutual funds. Taking a temporary defensive position may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover. The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of the Fund’s purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the securities. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and also may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, and may result in additional tax consequences to the Fund’s shareholders. For the period(s)/year(s) listed below, the portfolio turnover rates for the Fund were:

Fiscal Period/Year Ended February 28,	Portfolio Turnover Rate
2018	35%^
2017	192%

^The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate decreased during the last fiscal year due to a decrease in portfolio transactions.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund has adopted the following fundamental investment limitations that 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 voting securities of the Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase of the applicable securities. See the Prospectus for more information about the Fund’s investment objective and investment strategies, each of which are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval.

FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS. As a matter of fundamental policy:

1. Borrowing Money. The Fund may, subject to the restrictions of the 1940 Act, borrow money from banks as a temporary measure. For example, the Fund may borrow money to meet redemption requests or for extraordinary or emergency purposes.

2. Senior Securities. The Fund will not issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. Underwriting. The Fund will not act as underwriter, except 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 or in connection with investments in other investment companies.

4. Real Estate. The Fund will not directly 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 holding or selling real estate acquired as a result of the Fund's ownership of securities or other instruments, 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, forward contracts, or futures contracts, including those relating to indices, or options on futures contracts or indices, or 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, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33⅓% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this restriction, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and any other lending arrangement permitted by the 1940 Act, any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff shall not be deemed to be the making of a "loan". 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 debt securities.

7. Concentration. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a particular industry. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) or state or municipal governments and their political subdivisions (other than revenue bonds issued in connection with an identifiable industry; e.g., healthcare or education) or repurchase agreements with respect thereto, or investments in registered investment companies.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTION. The following investment limitation is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. The Fund may not invest more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Securities qualifying for resale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Rule 144A"), determined by the Adviser to be liquid, subject to the oversight of the Board, shall not be deemed to be "illiquid securities".

With respect to the "fundamental" and "non-fundamental" investment restrictions above, if a percentage limitation or standard is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage or departure from the standard resulting from any change in value or net assets or other factors will not result in a violation of such restriction (i.e., percentage limitations are determined at the time of purchase); provided, however, that the treatment of the fundamental restrictions related to borrowing money and issuing senior securities and the non-fundamental

restriction relating to illiquid securities are exceptions to this general rule and are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

The 1940 Act permits the Fund to borrow money from banks in an amount up to one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less its liabilities (not including any borrowings but including the fair market value at the time of computation of any other senior securities then outstanding). In general, the Fund may not issue any class of senior security, except that the Fund may (i) borrow from banks, provided that immediately following any such borrowing there is an asset coverage of at least 300% for all Fund borrowings and in the event such asset coverage falls below 300% the Fund will within three days (excluding holidays and Sundays) or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulation, reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%, and (ii) engage in trading practices which could be deemed to involve the issuance of a senior security, including options, futures, forward contracts and reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the Fund earmarks or segregates liquid assets in accordance with applicable SEC regulations and interpretations.

CALCULATION OF SHARE PRICE

The share price or NAV of shares of the Fund is determined as of the close of the regular session of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) on each day the NYSE is open for trading. Currently, the NYSE is open for trading on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

For purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV, securities are valued at market value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each business day the NYSE is open. Securities listed on the NYSE or other exchanges are valued on the basis of their last sale prices on the exchanges on which they are primarily traded. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices on the NYSE or other primary exchange for that day. The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (“NASDAQ”) listed securities are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the mean of the most recently quoted bid and ask prices as reported by NASDAQ. Securities traded in the OTC market are valued at the last sale price, if available, otherwise at the mean of the most recently quoted bid and ask prices. In the event that market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable due to market or other events, securities and other assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. Fixed-income securities are normally valued on the basis of prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services approved by the Board, which are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sale

prices and take into account security prices, yield, maturity, call features, ratings, institutional sized trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities. Foreign securities are normally valued on the basis of fair valuation prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services approved by the Board, which are generally determined with consideration given to any change in price of the foreign security and any other developments related to the foreign security since the last sale price on the exchange on which such foreign security primarily traded and the close of regular trading on the NYSE. One or more pricing services may be utilized to determine the value of securities held by the Fund. The methods used by independent pricing services and the quality of valuations so established are reviewed by the Adviser and the Fund's administrator under the general supervision of the Board. To the extent the assets of the Fund are invested in other open-end investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act and not traded on an exchange, the Fund's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs reported by such registered open-end investment companies, and the prospectuses for these companies explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares of the Fund are offered for sale on a continuous basis. Shares are sold and redeemed at their NAV, as next determined after receipt of the purchase or redemption order in proper form.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during a period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted these suspensions; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its assets.

The Fund reserves the right to make payment for a redemption in securities rather than cash, which is known as a "redemption in kind". Redemptions in kind will be made only under extraordinary circumstances and if the Fund deems it advisable for the benefit of all shareholders, such as a very large redemption that could affect Fund operations (for example, more than 1% of the Fund's net assets). A redemption in kind will consist of liquid securities equal in market value to the Fund shares being redeemed, using the same valuation procedures that the Fund uses to compute its NAV. Redemption in kind proceeds will typically be made by delivering a pro-rata amount of the Fund's holdings that are readily marketable securities to the redeeming shareholder within 7 days after the Fund's receipt of the redemption order in proper form. If the Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities that paid as redemption proceeds. In addition, when you sell these securities, you bear the risk that the securities have become less liquid and are difficult to sell. You also will pay taxes and brokerage charges associated with selling the securities.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund offers the following shareholder services:

Regular Account. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions to and withdrawals from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or a redemption, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the current transaction.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables investors to make regular periodic investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the Fund's transfer agent will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum) which will be automatically invested in shares at the NAV on or about the fifteenth or the last business day of the month or quarter, or both. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Fund.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund, c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707. Your request should include the following: (i) the Fund name and existing account registration; (ii) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (iii) if it is for a new account, a completed account application, or if it is an existing account, the account number; (iv) Medallion signature guarantees (See the heading "How to Redeem Shares – Signature Guarantees" in the Prospectus); and (v) any additional documents that are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Overall responsibility for management and supervision of the Fund and the Trust rests with the Board. The members of the Board (the "Trustees") are elected by the Trust's shareholders or existing members of the Board as permitted under the 1940 Act and the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"). The Trustees serve for terms of indefinite duration until death, resignation, retirement or removal from office. The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise the Trust's day-to-day operations. The officers are elected annually. Certain officers of the Trust also may serve as Trustees.

The Trust will be managed by the Trustees in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio governing business trusts. There are currently four Trustees, three of whom are not "interested persons," as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust (the "Independent Trustees"). The Independent Trustees receive compensation for their services as Trustees and attendance at meetings of the Board. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices.

Attached in Appendix A is a list of the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their year of birth and address, their present position with the Trust, and their principal occupation(s) during the past five years. Those Trustees who are “interested persons” as defined in the 1940 Act and those Trustees who are Independent Trustees are identified in the table.

Leadership Structure and Qualifications of Trustees

The Board consists of four Trustees, three of whom are Independent Trustees. The Board is responsible for the oversight of the series, or funds, of the Trust. In addition to the Fund, the Trust currently consists of the following series:

- Alambic Mid Cap Growth Plus Fund, Alambic Mid Cap Value Plus Fund, Alambic Small Cap Growth Plus Fund, and Alambic Small Cap Value Plus Fund managed by Alambic Investment Management, L.P. of San Francisco, California;
- Barrow Value Opportunity Fund managed by Barrow Street Advisors LLC of Stamford, Connecticut;
- Blue Current Global Dividend Fund managed by Edge Advisors, LLC, of Atlanta, Georgia;
- Cincinnati Asset Management Funds: Broad Market Strategic Income Fund managed by Cincinnati Asset Management, Inc. of Cincinnati, Ohio;
- HVIA Equity Fund managed by Hudson Valley Investment Advisors, Inc. of Goshen, New York;
- Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Fund managed by Kempner Capital Management, Inc. of Galveston, Texas;
- Ladder Select Bond Fund managed by Ladder Capital Asset Management Inc. of New York, New York;
- Lyrical U.S. Value Equity Fund managed by Lyrical Asset Management LP of New York, New York;
- Marshfield Concentrated Opportunity Fund managed by Marshfield Associates, Inc. of Washington, District of Columbia;
- Meehan Focus Fund managed by Edgemoor Investment Advisors, Inc. of Bethesda, Maryland;
- Ryan Labs Core Bond Fund and Ryan Labs Long Credit Fund managed by Ryan Labs Asset Management Inc. of New York, New York;
- Stralem Equity Fund managed by Stralem & Company, Inc. of New York, New York;
- Topturn OneEighty Fund managed by Topturn Fund Advisors, LLC of Monterey, California; and
- Wavelength Interest Rate Neutral Fund managed by Wavelength Capital Management, LLC of New York, New York.

The Board has engaged the above-named investment advisers to oversee the day-to-day management of the Trust’s series. The Board is responsible for overseeing these investment

advisers and the Trust's other service providers in the operations of the Trust in accordance with the 1940 Act, other applicable federal and state laws, and the Declaration of Trust.

The Board meets at least four times throughout the year. The Board generally meets in person, but may meet by telephone as permitted by the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trustees may meet in person or by telephone at special meetings or on an informal basis at other times. The Independent Trustees also meet at least quarterly without the presence of any representatives of management.

Board Leadership. The Board is led by its Chairman, Mr. John J. Discepoli, who is also an Independent Trustee. The Chairman generally presides at all Board Meetings, facilitates communication and coordination between the Trustees and management, and reviews meeting agendas for the Board and the information provided by management to the Trustees. The Chairman works closely with Trust counsel and counsel to the Independent Trustees and is also assisted by the Trust's President, who, with the assistance of the Trust's other officers, oversees the daily operations of the Fund, including monitoring the activities of all of the Fund's service providers.

The Board believes that its leadership structure, including having an Independent Trustee serve as Chairman and three out of four Trustees as Independent Trustees, is appropriate and in the best interests of the Trust. The Board also believes its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from Trust management.

Board Committee. The Board has established a Committee of Independent Trustees (the "Committee"), the principal functions of which are: (i) to appoint, retain and oversee the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm; (ii) to meet separately with the independent registered public accounting firm and receive and consider a report concerning its conduct of the audit, including any comments or recommendations it deems appropriate; (iii) to select and nominate all persons to serve as Independent Trustees; (iv) to act as the Trust's qualified legal compliance committee ("QLCC"), as defined in the regulations under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and (v) to act as a proxy voting committee if called upon under the Trust's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures when a matter with respect to which a series of the Trust is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the series' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the series' investment manager, on the other hand. In selecting and nominating persons to serve as Independent Trustees, the Committee will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Trust. Messrs. David M. Deptula, Discepoli, and Ms. Janine L. Cohen are the members of the Committee. Mr. Deptula is the Chairman of the Committee and presides at its meetings. The Committee met seven times during the Fund's fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

Qualifications of the Trustees. The Committee reviews the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of potential candidates for nomination or election by the Board. In evaluating a candidate for nomination or election as a Trustee, the Committee takes into account the contribution that the candidate would be expected to make to the diverse mix of experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that the Committee believes contribute to the oversight of the Trust's affairs. The Board has concluded, based on each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills on both an individual basis and in combination with the other Trustees, that each Trustee is qualified to serve on the Board. The Board believes that the Trustees' ability to review

critically, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the Adviser, other service providers, legal counsel and the independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees support this conclusion. In determining that a particular Trustee is and will continue to be qualified to serve as a Trustee, the Board considers a variety of criteria, none of which, in isolation, is controlling.

In addition to the Trustee qualifications listed above, each of the Trustees has additional Trustee qualifications including, among other things, the experience identified in the “Trustees and Executive Officers” table included in Appendix A and as follows:

Interested Trustee

Robert G. Dorsey is a co-founder of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”) and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”). Mr. Dorsey served as President and Managing Director of Ultimus and the Distributor since their founding in 1999 until 2018 and is currently service as Co-Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Ultimus and its subsidiaries (except as otherwise noted for FINRA-regulated broker-dealer entities) and Managing Director of the Distributor. Mr. Dorsey has over 30 years of experience in the mutual fund servicing industry. He holds a B.S. from Christian Brothers University and is a Certified Public Accountant (inactive). Mr. Dorsey has been a Trustee since February 2012.

Independent Trustees

John J. Discepoli is the owner of Discepoli Financial Planning, LLC, a personal financial planning firm. He founded the firm in November 2004. Mr. Discepoli has over 15 years of experience in the financial services industry. He holds a B.B.A. in Accounting from the University of Notre Dame and received a certificate from the Executive Development Program of Northwestern University – Kellogg School of Management. Mr. Discepoli is a Certified Public Accountant and Personal Financial Specialist. Mr. Discepoli has been the Chairman since May 2016 and a Trustee since June 2012.

David M. Deptula has served as Vice President of Legal and Special Projects for Dayton Freight Lines, Inc. since February 1, 2016. Prior to that position, Mr. Deptula was Vice President of Tax Treasury for Standard Register, Inc. (a company that provides solutions for companies to manage their critical communications, previously The Standard Register Company) since November 2011. (Standard Register, Inc., a newly formed subsidiary of Taylor Corporation, purchased assets of The Standard Register Company on July 31, 2015.) Prior to joining Standard Register, Mr. Deptula was a Tax Partner at Deloitte Tax LLP (“Deloitte”). Mr. Deptula joined Deloitte in 1984 and remained with Deloitte until October of 2011. During his tenure at Deloitte, he was actively involved in providing tax accounting services to open-end mutual funds and other financial services companies. Mr. Deptula holds a B.S. in Accounting from Wright State University and a Juris Doctor from University of Toledo. He is also a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Deptula has been a Trustee since June 2012.

Janine L. Cohen served as the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) from 2004 to 2013 and Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of AER Advisors, Inc. (“AER”) from 2008 through her retirement in 2013. During her tenure at AER, she was actively involved in developing financial forecasts, business plans, and SEC registrations. Prior to her tenure at AER, Ms. Cohen was a Senior Vice President at State Street Bank. Ms. Cohen has over 30 years of experience in the financial services industry. She holds a B.S. in Accounting and Math from the University of Minnesota and is a Certified Public Accountant. Ms. Cohen has been a Trustee since January 2016.

References above to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Risk Oversight. The operation of a mutual fund, including its investment activities, generally involves a variety of risks. As part of its oversight of the Fund, the Board oversees risk through various regular board and committee activities. The Board, directly or through its Committee, reviews reports from, among others, the Adviser, the Trust’s CCO, the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm, and outside legal counsel, regarding risks faced by the Fund and the risk management programs of the Adviser, with respect to the Fund’s investments and trading activities, and certain service providers. The actual day-to-day risk management with respect to the Fund resides with the Adviser, with respect to the Fund’s investment and trading activities, and other service providers to the Fund. Although the risk management policies of the Adviser and the service providers are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will anticipate or mitigate all risks. Not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, eliminated or mitigated and some risks simply may not be anticipated or may be beyond the control of the Board or the Adviser or other service providers. The Independent Trustees meet separately with the Trust’s CCO at least annually, outside the presence of management, to discuss issues related to compliance. Furthermore, the Board receives an annual written report from the Trust’s CCO regarding the operation of the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust and its primary service providers. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the Trust’s CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings.

The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Adviser on the investments and securities trading of the Fund, including the Fund’s investment performance, as well as reports regarding the valuation of the Fund’s securities. The Board also receives quarterly reports from the Fund’s administrator (the “Administrator”), transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”), and the Distributor on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. In addition, in its annual review of the Fund’s investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Board will review information provided by the Adviser relating to its operational capabilities, financial condition and resources. The Board also conducts an annual self-evaluation that includes a review of its effectiveness in overseeing, among other things, the number of funds in the Trust and the effectiveness of the Board’s committee structure.

Trustees' Ownership of Fund Shares. The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Fund and, on an aggregate basis, of shares of all funds within the Trust overseen by the Trustee. Information is provided as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares of the Fund Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned of All Funds in Trust Overseen by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustee</i>		
Robert G. Dorsey	None	Over \$100,000
<i>Independent Trustees</i>		
John J. Discepoli	None	None
David M. Deptula	None	None
Janine L. Cohen	None	None

Ownership In Fund Affiliates. As of the date of this SAI, none of the Independent Trustees, nor members of their immediate families, owned, beneficially or of record, securities of the Adviser, the Distributor or any affiliate of the Adviser or the Distributor.

Trustee Compensation

No director, officer or employee of the Adviser or the Distributor receives any compensation from the Trust for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust. Each Independent Trustee receives a \$500 per meeting fee and a \$1,000 annual retainer for each series of the Trust, except Mr. Discepoli who receives a \$1,200 annual retainer for serving as Chairman. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer for his or her travel and other expenses incurred by attending meetings. The following table provides the amount of compensation paid to each Trustee during the Fund's fiscal year ended February 28, 2018:

Name of Trustee	Compensation from the Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from All Funds Within the Trust
<i>Interested Trustee</i>				
Robert G. Dorsey	None	None	None	None
<i>Independent Trustees</i>				
John J. Discepoli	\$3,200	None	None	\$86,300
David M. Deptula	\$3,000	None	None	\$81,000
Janine L. Cohen	\$3,000	None	None	\$81,000

Principal Holders of Voting Securities. As of June 8, 2018, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group beneficially owned (i.e., had direct or indirect voting and/or investment power) less than 1% of the then-outstanding shares of the Fund. On the same date, the following shareholders owned of record more than 5% of the outstanding shares of beneficial interest of the Fund.

Name and Address of Record Owner	Percentage Ownership
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Boulevard Jersey City, New Jersey 07310	76.87%
Maril & Co FBO SG C/O BMO Harris Bank NA 480 Pilgrim Way, Suite 1000 Green Bay, Wisconsin 54304	17.17%

A shareholder owning of record or beneficially more than 25% of the Fund's outstanding shares may be considered a controlling person. That shareholder's vote could have a more significant effect on matters presented at a shareholders' meeting than the vote of other shareholders.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Waycross Partners, LLC, located at 4965 U.S. Highway 42, Suite 2900, Louisville, Kentucky 40222, serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement dated April 20, 2015. Subject to the Fund's investment objective and policies approved by the Board, the Adviser is responsible for providing the Fund with a continuous program of investing the Fund's assets and determining the composition of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser was organized in 2005 and also provides investment advisory services to family trusts, high net worth individuals, IRAs and foundations. The Adviser is controlled by Benjamin Thomas.

The Advisory Agreement was effective for an initial two-year period and will be renewed for periods of one year each only so long as such renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the applicable Fund's outstanding voting securities, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60 days' notice by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the applicable Fund. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its "assignment," as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly investment advisory fee ("Management Fee") computed at the annual rate of 1.25% of its average daily net assets. Under an expense limitation agreement (the "Expense Limitation Agreement"), the Adviser has agreed to reduce the Management Fee and reimburse Fund expenses to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of brokerage costs, taxes, interest, costs to organize the Fund, Acquired Fund fees and expenses, extraordinary expenses such as litigation and merger or reorganization costs and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to an amount not exceeding 1.99% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Prior to June 30, 2019, the Expense Limitation Agreement may be modified or terminated only with the approval of the Board. Management Fee reductions and expense reimbursements by the Adviser are subject to repayment by the Fund for a period of three years after such fees and

expenses were incurred, provided that the repayments do not cause Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of such reductions and reimbursements) to exceed (i) the expense limitation then in effect, if any, and (ii) the expense limitation in effect at the time the expenses to be repaid were incurred.

The table below provides the compensation paid to the Adviser by the Fund and Management Fee reductions and expense reimbursements made by the Adviser during the fiscal period/year indicated:

Fiscal Period/Year Ended	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fee Reductions	Expense Reimbursements	Net Advisory Fee Received by Adviser
February 28, 2018	\$196,664	\$42,710	\$0	\$153,954
February 28, 2017	\$163,177	\$147,839	\$0	\$15,338
February 29, 2016*	\$56,073	\$56,073	\$51,588	\$0

* 2016 was a leap year.

The Adviser manages the Fund’s investments in accordance with the stated investment objective and policies of the Fund, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Adviser is responsible for investment decisions, and provides the Fund with a portfolio managers to execute purchases and sales of securities and investments. The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Trust or the Fund in connection with the performance of its duties, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to receipt of compensation for services (in which case any award of damages shall be limited to the period and the amount set forth in Section 36(b)(3) of the 1940 Act) or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Portfolio Managers

The Fund is managed by Benjamin H. Thomas, CFA, and John W. Ferreby, CFA (the “Portfolio Managers”), who have joint responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of investment strategies for the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Managers

In addition to the Fund, the Portfolio Managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The following table shows the number of, and total assets in, such other accounts as of February 28, 2018.

Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
Benjamin H. Thomas, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$27 million	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0
John W. Ferreby, CFA	Registered Investment Companies	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$27 million	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	18	\$6 million	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Other Accounts. The Portfolio Managers' management of other investment pooled vehicles and other accounts (the "Other Accounts") may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the Other Accounts, on the other. A potential conflict of interest may arise where an Other Account has the same investment objective as the Fund, is compared to the same index as the Fund, or otherwise holds, purchases or sells securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Fund. In such conditions, the Portfolio Managers could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the Portfolio Managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the Portfolio Managers could use this information to the advantage of the Other Accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund or vice versa. Further differences in the compensation structures of the Adviser with the Other Accounts may give rise to a conflict of interest by creating an incentive for the Portfolio Managers to allocate investment opportunities they believe might be the most profitable to the client accounts where the Adviser might benefit the most from the investment gains. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated.

Investment Opportunities. The Fund's investment objectives, strategies, and restrictions may be the same or substantially similar to one or more Other Accounts. As a result, the Adviser must allocate investment opportunities between the Fund and those Other Accounts. In many cases, the Fund and Other Accounts may all participate in opportunities to buy or sell a liquid security, and

the Adviser will buy or sell the same security for the Fund and Other Accounts as essentially the same time. However, this may not always be the case: the Adviser may determine to buy or sell different securities for some accounts than for other accounts, or to buy or sell the same securities for some accounts at different times or in different proportions than for other accounts. This may be due to, among other things, limitations on the availability of particular opportunities, differences in investment objectives or strategies, other factors affecting the appropriateness or suitability of particular transactions for particular accounts, differences in accounts' cash availability or ability to borrow, and/or differences in redemptions or withdrawals or new share purchases or capital contributions. As a result, at any time the Fund's portfolio may differ from that of Other Accounts that have similar or overlapping investment objectives or strategies.

Compensation

Messrs. Thomas and Ferreby are not compensated directly by the Fund. Rather, they receive a salary from the Adviser. In addition, Mr. Thomas is the principal owner of the Adviser and Mr. Ferreby is a minority owner of the Adviser. As such, performance and asset levels of the Fund will directly affect the profits of the Adviser (and indirectly the total compensation paid to Messrs. Thomas and Ferreby).

Ownership of Fund Shares

The table below shows the value of shares of the Fund beneficially owned by each Portfolio Manager of the Fund as of February 28, 2018 stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; E = \$100,001-\$500,000; F = \$500,001-\$1,000,000; and G = over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Shares of the Fund
Benjamin H. Thomas	B
John W. Ferreby	A

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines, subject to the general supervision of the Board and in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions, which securities are to be purchased and sold by the Fund and which brokers are eligible to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are debt securities usually are principal transactions in which portfolio securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of portfolio securities generally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked prices. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Transactions in the OTC market are generally principal transactions with dealers. With respect to the OTC market, the Fund, where possible, will deal directly with the dealers who

make a market in the securities involved except under those circumstances where better price and execution are available elsewhere.

Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various brokers and dealers is determined by the Adviser in its best judgment consistent with its obligation to seek best execution and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Subject to this consideration, brokers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for equity transactions on behalf of the Fund. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable to the Adviser by the Fund. Such information may be useful to the Adviser in serving both the Fund and other clients and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of brokerage orders of other clients may be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Fund. While the Adviser generally seeks competitive commissions, the Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available on each brokerage transaction for the reasons discussed above.

Consistent with the foregoing, under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Adviser is authorized to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction, in recognition of the value of brokerage and/or research services provided by the broker. The research received by the Adviser may include, without limitation: information on the United States and other world economies; information on specific industries, groups of securities, individual companies, political and other relevant news developments affecting markets and specific securities; technical and quantitative information about markets; analysis of proxy proposals affecting specific companies; accounting and performance systems that allow the Adviser to determine and track investment results; and trading systems that allow the Adviser to interface electronically with brokerage firms, custodians and other providers. Research is received in the form of written reports, telephone contacts, personal meetings, research seminars, software programs and access to computer databases. In some instances, research products or services received by the Adviser may also be used by the Adviser for functions that are not research related (i.e., not related to the making of investment decisions). Where a research product or service has a mixed use, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation according to its use and will pay for the non-research function in cash using its own funds.

Subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and procedures adopted by the Board, the Fund may execute portfolio transactions through any broker or dealer and pay brokerage commissions to a broker (i) which is an affiliated person of the Trust, or (ii) which is an affiliated person of such person, or (iii) an affiliated person of which is an affiliated person of the Trust, the Adviser or the Trust's principal underwriter.

The Fund paid the following brokerage commissions during the following fiscal period/year:

Fiscal Period/Year Ended	Brokerage Commissions Paid by Fund
February 28, 2018	\$9,823
February 28, 2017	\$14,731
February 29, 2016*	\$10,347

* 2016 was a leap year.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The Distributor, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund pursuant to a Distribution Agreement. The Distributor is obligated to sell 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. The Distributor is compensated for its services to the Trust under a written agreement for such services. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus. Robert G. Dorsey is a Managing Director of the Distributor and is a Trustee of the Trust.

By its terms, the Distribution Agreement was for an initial term of two years and will continue in effect year-to-year so long as such renewal and continuance is approved at least annually by (1) the Board or (2) a vote of the majority of the Fund's outstanding voting shares; provided that in either event continuance is also approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by a vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated at any time, on sixty days written notice, without payment of any penalty, by the Trust or by the Distributor. The Distribution Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment, as defined by the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. Under the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor is paid \$6,000 per annum for its services by the Fund and/or the Adviser to the Fund.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Ultimus, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, fund accountant (the "Fund Accountant") and Transfer Agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement (collectively, the "Service Agreements").

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform

or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Service Agreements, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepare and assemble reports required to be sent to the Fund's shareholders and arrange for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assemble reports required to be filed with the SEC and file such completed reports with the SEC;
- file the Fund's federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- assist and advise the Fund regarding compliance with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- make such reports and recommendations to the Board as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Fund, including calculation of the NAV per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gain distributions, reconciles cash movements with the custodian, verifies and reconciles with the custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining NAV; and prepares an interim balance sheet, statement of income and expense, and statement of changes in net assets for the Fund.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Fund's shareholders: maintains records for the Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of the Fund on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Service Agreements.

The Service Agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and Ultimus unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Service Agreements, are renewed automatically for successive one-year periods.

The Service Agreements provide that Ultimus shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Service Agreements relate, except a loss from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by Ultimus of its obligations and duties thereunder.

During the fiscal period(s)/year(s), listed below, Ultimus received the following fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant, and Transfer Agent:

Fiscal Period/Year Ended	Administration	Fund Accounting	Transfer Agent
February 28, 2018*	\$29,500	\$31,075	\$12,000
February 28, 2017**	\$26,500	\$27,352	\$12,000
February 29, 2016***^	\$20,000	\$20,283	\$10,000

- * During the year ended February 28, 2018, Ultimus voluntarily waived fees in the amount of \$6,000.
- ** During the year ended February 28, 2017, Ultimus voluntarily waived fees in the amount of \$3,500.
- *** During the period ended February 29, 2016, Ultimus voluntarily waived fees in the amount of \$4,000.
- ^ 2016 was a leap year.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A. (the “Custodian”), located at 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as custodian to the Fund pursuant to a Custody Agreement. The Custodian’s responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Fund’s cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Fund’s investments.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 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 February 28, 2018, audits the annual financial statements of the Fund, and assists in preparing the Fund’s federal, state and excise tax returns for the fiscal year ending February 28, 2019.

Legal Counsel

Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, located at 4208 Six Forks Road, Suite 1400, Raleigh, North Carolina 27609, serves as legal counsel to the Trust and the Trust’s Independent Trustees.

Compliance Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust, Ultimus provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the Federal securities laws to serve as the Trust’s CCO and to administer the Trust’s compliance policies and procedures. For these services, the Fund pays Ultimus a base fee of \$12,000 per annum, plus an asset-based fee computed at annual rate of 0.01% of the average net assets of the Fund in excess of \$100 million. In addition, the Fund reimburses Ultimus for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services.

Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Consulting Agreement with the Trust, John C. Davis (the “Consultant”) provides expertise and advice to the Trust, as reasonably requested by the Board, regarding investment advisory and service provider oversight, contract monitoring and renewal, business continuity, compliance and compliance officer oversight, disclosure, distribution, new fund and adviser due diligence, risk oversight and other matters that are responsibilities of a board of trustees of a mutual fund family to review or monitor.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Other Payments by the Fund

The Fund may enter into agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which the Fund may pay financial intermediaries for non-distribution-related sub-transfer agency, administrative, sub-accounting, and other shareholder services. Payments made pursuant to such agreements are generally based on either (1) a percentage of the average daily net assets of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary, or (2) the number of Fund shareholders serviced by a financial intermediary. Any payments made pursuant to such agreements may be in addition to, rather than in lieu of, distribution fees the Fund may pay to financial intermediaries pursuant to the Fund’s distribution plan.

Other Payments by the Adviser

The Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Fund, their service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Fund and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Fund, the Distributor or shareholders of the Fund through the financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary’s retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Fund in a financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Fund; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Fund by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Adviser through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

Description of Shares

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust that was organized under Ohio law on February 28, 2012. The Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to further divide shares of a series into separate classes. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series or class, shareholders of a particular series or class would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series or class. Shareholders of a series or class are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series or class involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series or class that are held by each shareholder. If any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds or payments are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series or class, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more series or classes as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable. Subject to the Declaration of Trust, determinations by the Board as to the allocation of liabilities, and the allocable portion of any general assets, with respect to the Fund and the Fund's classes, are conclusive.

Shares of the Fund, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no subscription, preemptive or conversion rights. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shareholders of all series and classes of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides, in substance, that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series or

class only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series or class. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the Trust voting together, without regard to a particular series or class.

Trustee Liability

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of their duties to the Trust and its holders of beneficial interest. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust's property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Trust Liability

Under Ohio law, liabilities of the Trust to third persons, including the liabilities of any series, extend to the whole of the trust estate to the extent necessary to discharge such liabilities. However, the Declaration of Trust contains provisions intended to limit the liabilities of each series to the applicable series and the Trustees and officers of the Trust intend that notice of such limitation be given in each contract, instrument, certificate, or undertaking made or issued on behalf of the Trust by the Trustees or officers. There is no guarantee that the foregoing steps will prove effective or that the Trust will be successful in preventing the assets of one series from being available to creditors of another series.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics (each a "Code of Ethics and collectively, the "Codes") designed to prevent their respective personnel subject to the Code of Ethics from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which securities may also be held by persons subject to the Codes). These Codes permit personnel subject to the Codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, but prohibit such personnel from engaging in personal investment activities that compete with or attempt to take advantage of the Fund's planned portfolio transactions. Each of these parties monitors compliance with its respective Code.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures that describe how the Fund intends to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. The Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Trust and the Adviser are attached to this SAI as Appendix B and Appendix C, respectively. No later than August 31st of each year, information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the prior twelve-month period ended June

30th is available without charge upon request by calling 1-866-267-4304, or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

The Board has adopted a policy to govern the circumstances under which disclosure regarding securities purchased, sold, and held by the Fund ("Portfolio Securities") may be made to shareholders of the Fund or other persons. The Trust's CCO is responsible for monitoring the use and disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities. Although no material conflicts of interest are believed to exist that could disadvantage the Fund or its shareholders, various safeguards have been implemented to protect the Fund and its shareholders from conflicts of interest, including: the adoption of the Codes pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act designed to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts by officers and employees of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor in connection with their personal securities transactions; the adoption by the Adviser and the Distributor of insider trading policies and procedures designed to prevent their employees' misuse of material non-public information; and the adoption by the Trust of a Code of Ethics for officers that requires the chief executive officer and CFO of the Trust to report to the Board any affiliations or other relationships that could potentially create a conflict of interest with the Fund.

- Public disclosure regarding Portfolio Securities is made:
 - Following the end of each calendar quarter, the Fund generally will publicly disclose information regarding Portfolio Securities as of such quarter-end either in a complete and uncertified schedule, or a list of the top 5 long and short holdings, posted on the Fund's website or in advertising material that is posted on the Fund's website. This information is generally available within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter and will remain available until the posting of the next quarterly Portfolio Securities report.
 - In the Fund's Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders, and in quarterly holdings reports on Form N-Q ("Official Reports"), which are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and that information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330. Except for such Official Reports and as otherwise expressly permitted by the Trust's policy, shareholders and other persons may not be provided with information regarding Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund. Official Reports are available to shareholders at no charge, by calling toll-free 1-888-209-8710 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.hviafunds.com.
 - Information regarding Portfolio Securities and other information regarding the investment activities of the Fund, may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund, but only if such disclosure is approved and monitored by the Trust's CCO. Each disclosure arrangement has been authorized by the Fund and/or the Adviser in accordance with the Fund's disclosure of portfolio holdings policy upon a determination that this disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose of the Fund and that each organization is subject to a duty of confidentiality.

- The Trust’s CCO may approve the disclosure of holdings of or transactions in Portfolio Securities that is made on the same basis to all shareholders of the Fund.
- The Fund’s policy relating to disclosure of holdings of Portfolio Securities does not prohibit disclosure of information to the Adviser or to other Trust service providers, including the Trust’s administrator, distributor, custodian, legal counsel, accountants and printers/typesetters, or to brokers and dealers through which the Fund purchases and sells Portfolio Securities. Below is a table that lists each service provider that may receive non-public portfolio information along with information regarding the frequency of access to, and limitations on use of, portfolio information.

Type of Service Provider	Typical Frequency of Access to Portfolio Information	Restrictions on Use
Adviser	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Administrator and Distributor	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Custodian	Daily	Ethical
Accountants	During annual audit	Ethical
Legal counsel	Regulatory filings, board meetings, and if a legal issue regarding the portfolio requires counsel’s review	Ethical
Printers/Typesetters	Twice a year – printing of Semi-Annual and Annual Reports	No formal restrictions in place – typesetter or printer would not receive portfolio information until at least 30 days old
Broker/dealers through which the Fund purchases and sells portfolio securities	Daily access to the relevant purchase and/or sale – no broker/dealer has access to the Fund’s entire portfolio	Contractual and Ethical
Consultant	Board meetings	Contractual

Such disclosures may be made without approval of the Trust’s CCO because the Board has determined that the Fund and its shareholders are adequately protected by the restrictions on use in those instances listed above.

- The Trust’s CCO may approve other arrangements under which information relating to Portfolio Securities held by the Fund, or purchased or sold by the Fund (other than information contained in Official Reports), may be disclosed. The Trust’s CCO shall approve such an arrangement only if he or she concludes (based on a consideration of

the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the intended use of the information and other relevant factors) that the arrangement is reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Trust and is unlikely to affect adversely the Fund or any shareholder of the Fund. The Trust's CCO must inform the Board of any such arrangements that are approved by the Trust's CCO, and the rationale supporting approval, at the next regular quarterly meeting of the Board following such approval.

- Neither the Adviser nor the Trust (or any affiliated person, employee, officer, trustee or director of the Adviser or the Trust) may receive any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of the disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.

Other Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee, the Fund pays all expenses not expressly assumed by the Adviser, including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of its independent registered public accounting firm and of its legal counsel; fees of the Administrator, Distributor and Transfer Agent, the costs of printing and mailing to shareholders Annual and Semi-Annual Reports, proxy statements, prospectuses, SAIs and supplements thereto; bank transaction charges and custody fees; any costs associated with shareholder meetings, including proxy solicitors' fees and expenses; registration and filing fees; federal, state or local income or other taxes; interest; membership fees of the Investment Company Institute and similar organizations; fidelity bond and liability insurance premiums; and any extraordinary expenses, such as indemnification payments or damages awarded in litigation or settlements made.

Benchmark Descriptions

The Fund compares its performance to standardized indices or other measurements of investment performance. Specifically, the Fund compares its performance to the S&P 500 Index as its primary benchmark and a blended index comprised of equal parts S&P 500 Index and the Treasury Bill Index as its secondary benchmark. The S&P 500 Index tracks the 500 most widely held stocks on the NYSE or NASDAQ and seeks to represent the entire stock market by reflecting the risk and return of all large cap companies. The S&P 500 Index is widely regarded as a gauge of large cap U.S. equities. The S&P 500 Index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization. Comparative performance may also be expressed by reference to a ranking prepared by a mutual fund monitoring service or by one or more newspapers, newsletters, or financial periodicals. The U.S. Treasury Bill Index is a broad, comprehensive, market-value weighted index that seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. Treasury Bill market.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning and are based on tax

laws and regulations that are in effect on the date hereof; such laws and regulations may be changed by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

The Fund intends to qualify and remain qualified as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In order to so qualify, the Fund must elect to be a regulated investment company or have made such an election for a previous year and must satisfy certain requirements relating to the amount of distributions and source of its income for a taxable year. At least 90% of the gross income of the Fund must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stocks, securities, or foreign currencies, and other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an investment in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined in section 851(h) of the Code (the “source-of-income test”). Any income derived by the Fund from a partnership (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) or trust is treated as derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities, or currencies only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income that would have been qualifying income if realized by the Fund in the same manner as by the partnership or trust.

The Fund may not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (the “asset diversification tests”). In general, at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer; the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another regulated investment company) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Treasury Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

The Fund intends to satisfy all of the requirements of the source-of-income test and the asset diversification tests on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a regulated investment company.

If the Fund fails to meet either the asset diversification test with respect to a taxable quarter or the source-of-income test with respect to a taxable year, the Code provides several remedies, provided certain procedural requirements are met, which will allow the Fund to retain its status as a “regulated investment company.” There is a remedy for failure to satisfy the asset diversification tests, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain divestiture and procedural requirements and the payment of a tax. In addition, there is a remedy for a de minimis failure of the asset diversification tests, which would require corrective action but no tax. In addition, the Code allows for the remedy of a failure of the source-of-income test, if the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, subject to certain procedural requirements and the payment of a tax.

Under current tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2018, individual taxpayers with taxable incomes above \$426,700 (\$480,050 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$453,350 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. For individual taxpayers with taxable incomes not in excess of \$38,000 (\$77,200 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$51,700 for heads of household), the long-term capital gains rate and rate on qualified dividends is 0%. All other taxpayers are subject to a minimum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. The above income thresholders are subject to adjustment for inflation beginning in taxable years after 2018.

If the Fund designates a dividend as a capital gains distribution, it generally will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long the shareholders have held their Fund shares or whether the dividend was received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. All taxable dividends paid by the Fund other than those designated as qualified dividend income or capital gains distributions will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares. To the extent the Fund engages in increased portfolio turnover, short-term capital gains may be realized, and any distribution resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal tax purposes.

Shareholders who hold Fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as a retirement plan, generally will not have to pay tax on Fund distributions until they receive distributions from their account.

The Fund will designate (1) any distribution that constitutes a qualified dividend as qualified dividend income; (2) any tax-exempt distribution as an exempt-interest dividend; (3) any distribution of long-term capital gains as a capital gain dividend; and (4) any dividend eligible for the corporate dividends received deduction as such in a written notice provided to shareholders after the close of the Fund's taxable year. Shareholders should note that, upon the sale or exchange of Fund shares, if the shareholder has not held such shares for at least six months, any loss on the sale or exchange of those shares will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividends received with respect to the shares.

Foreign currency gains or losses on non-U.S. dollar denominated bonds and other similar debt instruments and on any non-U.S. dollar denominated futures contracts, options and forward contracts that are not Section 1256 contracts generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss.

To the extent that a distribution from the Fund is taxable, it is generally included in a shareholder's gross income for the taxable year in which the shareholder receives the distribution. However, if the Fund declares a dividend in October, November, or December, but pays it in January, it will be taxable to shareholders as if the dividend was received in the year it was declared. Each year, shareholders will receive a statement detailing the tax status of any Fund distributions for that year.

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 may be carried forward to offset any capital gains.

A 4% nondeductible excise tax is imposed on regulated investment companies that fail to currently distribute an amount equal to specified percentages of their ordinary taxable income and capital gain net income (excess of capital gains over capital losses). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions or deemed distributions of its ordinary taxable income and any capital gain net income prior to the end of each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special federal income tax treatment afforded regulated investment companies, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). Such distributions will be taxable to the shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Such distributions may be eligible for (i) the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders or (ii) treatment as "qualified dividend income" in the case of noncorporate shareholders.

In general, a shareholder who sells or redeems shares will realize a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term depending upon the shareholder's holding period for Fund shares. An exchange of shares is treated as a sale and any gain may be subject to tax.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (currently 24%) of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to include properly on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or that they are "exempt recipients."

Depending upon the extent of the Fund's activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities. In addition, in those states and localities that have income tax laws, the treatment of the Fund and its shareholders under such laws may differ from their treatment under federal income tax laws.

Certain U.S. shareholders, including individuals and estates and trusts, will be subject to an additional 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which should include dividends from the Fund and net gains from the disposition of shares of the Fund. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of the additional Medicare tax resulting from an investment in the Fund.

The Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to federal income taxation.

Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the NAV of shares below the shareholder's cost, and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

Withholding taxes may be imposed on certain types of payments made to "foreign financial institutions" (as specifically defined in the Code) and certain other non-United States entities (including financial intermediaries). A 30% withholding tax is imposed on "withholdable payments" to a foreign financial institution or to a foreign non-financial entity, unless (i) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting obligations or (ii) the foreign non-financial entity either certifies it does not have any substantial United States owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial United States owner.

For these purposes, a "withholdable payment" includes any United States source payments of interest, dividends, rents, compensation and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits and income. If the payee is a foreign financial institution, it must enter into an agreement with the United States Department of the Treasury requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain United States persons or United States-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to account holders whose actions prevent it from complying with these reporting and other requirements. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors regarding this legislation and the potential implications of this legislation on their particular circumstances.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018, including the Financial Highlights appearing in the Prospectus, are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document. You may request a copy of the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders at no charge by calling the Fund at 1-866-267-4304 or by visiting the Fund's website www.waycrossfunds.com.

**APPENDIX A
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**

Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in the Trust overseen by Trustee	Directorships of Public Companies Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
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Interested Trustees:

Robert G. Dorsey* [^] Year of Birth: 1957	Since February 2012	Trustee (February 2012 to present); President (June 2012 to October 2013)	Managing Director (1999 to present), Co-CEO (April 2018 to present), and President (1999 to April 2018) of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and its subsidiaries (except as otherwise noted for FINRA-regulated broker-dealer entities)	19	Interested Trustee of Capital Series Trust (10 Funds)
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Independent Trustees:

John J. Discepoli [^] Year of Birth: 1963	Since June 2012	Chairman (May 2016 to present); Trustee (June 2012 to present)	Owner of Discepoli Financial Planning, LLC (personal financial planning company) since November 2004	19	n/a
David M. Deptula [^] Year of Birth: 1958	Since June 2012	Trustee	Vice President of Legal and Special Projects at Dayton Freight Lines, Inc. since February 2016; Vice President of Tax Treasury at Standard Register, Inc. from November 2011 to 2016	19	n/a
Janine L. Cohen [^] Year of Birth: 1952	Since January 2016	Trustee	Retired since 2013; previously Chief Financial Officer from 2004 to 2013 and Chief Compliance Officer from 2008 to 2013 at AER Advisors, Inc.	19	n/a

* Mr. Dorsey is considered an “interested person” of the Trust within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act because of his relationship with the Trust’s administrator, transfer agent, and distributor. Mr. Dorsey was President of the Trust from June 2012 to October 2013.

Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
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Executive Officers:

<p>David R. Carson^</p> <p>Year of Birth: 1958</p>	<p>Since 2013</p>	<p>President (October 2013 to present);</p> <p>Vice President (April 2013 to October 2013);</p> <p>Principal Executive Officer of Alambic Mid Cap Growth Plus Fund, Alambic Mid Cap Value Plus Fund, Alambic Small Cap Growth Plus Fund, and Alambic Small Cap Value Plus Fund (April 2017 to present);</p> <p>Principal Executive Officer of Barrow Value Opportunity Fund (April 2017 to present);</p> <p>Principal Executive Officer of Blue Current Global Dividend Fund (April 2017 to present);</p> <p>Principal Executive Officer of Cincinnati Asset Management Funds: Broad Market Strategic Income Fund (April 2017 to present);</p>	<p>President of Unified Series Trust (January 2017 to present); Vice President and Director of Client Strategies of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2013 to present); 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)</p>
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Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
David R. Carson^ Year of Birth: 1958 (Continued)	Since 2013	Principal Executive Officer of HVIA Equity Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Kempner Multi-Cap Deep Value Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Ladder Select Bond Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Lyrical U.S. Value Equity Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Marshfield Concentrated Opportunity Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Meehan Focus Fund (May 2017 to present) Principal Executive Officer of Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Ryan Labs Core Bond Fund and Ryan Labs Long Credit Fund (October 2014 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Stralem Equity Fund (October 2016 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Topturn OneEighty Fund (April 2017 to present); Principal Executive Officer of Wavelength Interest Rate Neutral Fund (April 2017 to present)	

Name and Year of Birth	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Todd E. Heim [^] Year of Birth: 1967	Since 2014	Vice President (2014 to present)	Client Implementation Manager of Ultimus Managers Trust (2014 to present); Naval Flight Officer of United States Navy (May 1989 to present); Business Project Manager of Vantiv, Inc. (February 2013 to March 2014)
Jennifer L. Leamer [^] Year of Birth: 1976	Since 2014	Treasurer (October 2014 to present); Assistant Treasurer (April 2014 to October 2014)	Mutual Fund Controller of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2014 to present); Business Analyst (2007 to 2014)
Frank L. Newbauer [^] Year of Birth: 1954	Since 2012	Secretary (July 2017 to present) Assistant Secretary (2015 to July 2017); Secretary (2012 to 2015)	Assistant Vice President of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2010 to present)
Charles C. Black [^] Year of Birth: 1979	Since 2015	Chief Compliance Officer (January 2016 to present); Assistant Chief Compliance Officer (April 2015 to January 2016)	Chief Compliance Officer of The Caldwell & Orkin Funds, Inc. (October 2016 to present); Senior Compliance Officer of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (2015 to present); Senior Compliance Manager at Touchstone Mutual Funds (2013 to 2015)

[^]Address is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246

APPENDIX B

ULTIMUS MANAGERS TRUST POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR VOTING PROXIES

1. PURPOSE; Delegation

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the policies and procedures for voting proxies received from issuers whose securities are held by each series (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) of Ultimus Managers Trust (the “Trust”). The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) believes that each Fund’s Investment Adviser is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for such Fund. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, each Fund’s Investment Adviser is hereby delegated the duty to make proxy voting decisions for such Fund, and to implement and undertake such other duties as set forth in, and consistent with, these Policies and Procedures.

2. Definitions

Proxy. A proxy permits a shareholder to vote without being present at annual or special meetings. A proxy is the form whereby a person who is eligible to vote on corporate matters transmits written instructions for voting or transfers the right to vote to another person in place of the eligible voter. Proxies are generally solicited by management, but may be solicited by dissident shareholders opposed to management’s policies or strategies.

Proxy Manager. Proxy manager, as used herein, refers to the individual, individuals or committee of individuals appointed by the investment advisers to each Fund (each, an “Investment Adviser”) as being responsible for supervising and implementing these Policies and Procedures.

3. Policy for Voting Proxies Related to Exchange Traded Funds and other Investment Companies.

Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(E)(iii) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, all proxies from Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) or other Investment Companies voted by a Fund, registered in the name of the Fund, will have the following voting instructions typed on the proxy form: “Vote these shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such shares. The beneficial owner of these shares is a registered investment company.”

4. Policy for Voting Proxies Related to Other Portfolio Securities

Fiduciary Considerations. Proxies with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are voted solely in the interests of the shareholders of the Trust. Any conflict of interest must be resolved in the way that will most benefit the shareholders.

Management Recommendations. Since the quality and depth of management is a primary factor considered when investing in a company, the recommendation of management on any issue

should be given substantial weight. The vote with respect to most issues presented in proxy statements should be cast in accordance with the position of the company's management, unless it is determined that supporting management's position would adversely affect the investment merits of owning the stock. However, each issue should be considered on its own merits, and the position of the company's management should not be supported in any situation where it is found not to be in the best interests of the Trust's shareholders.

5. Conflicts of Interest

The Trust recognizes that under certain circumstances an Investment Adviser may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of a Fund. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where an Investment Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, including officers, directors or employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. The Investment Adviser shall periodically inform its employees that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Investment Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of a Fund, both as a result of the employee's personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Investment Adviser's business, and to bring any conflict of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the proxy manager. With respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies, the Investment Adviser shall not vote proxies relating to such issuers on behalf of a Fund until it has determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method of resolving such conflict of interest has been determined in the manner described below. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence the Investment Adviser's decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If the proxy manager determines that a conflict of interest is not material, the Investment Adviser may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, either (i) the conflict shall be disclosed to the Trust's Committee of Independent Trustees (the "Committee") and the Investment Adviser shall follow the instructions of the Committee or (ii) the Investment Adviser shall vote the issue in question based upon the recommendation of an independent third party under a contractual arrangement approved by the Committee. The proxy manager shall keep a record of all materiality decisions and report them to the Committee on an annual basis.

6. Routine Proposals

Proxies for routine proposals (such as election of directors, selection of independent public accountants, stock splits and increases in capital stock) with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies should generally be voted in favor of management.

7. Proxy Manager Approval

Votes on non-routine matters and votes against a management's recommendations with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are subject to approval by the proxy manager.

8. Proxy Voting Procedures

Proxy voting will be conducted in compliance with the policies and practices described herein and is subject to the proxy manager's supervision. A reasonable effort should be made to obtain proxy material and to vote in a timely fashion. Each Investment Adviser shall maintain records regarding the voting of proxies under these Policies and Procedures.

9. Form N-PX

A record of each proxy vote will be entered on Form N-PX. A copy of each Form N-PX will be signed by the President of the Trust. The Form is to be filed by August 31 each year. Each reporting period covered by the Form N-PX runs from July 1 to June 30. The Trust will disclose in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in its registration statement (in the SAI) filed with the SEC on or after August 31 that each Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge upon request and is also available on the SEC's Website at www.sec.gov.

10. Investment Advisers' Voting Procedures

The Trust acknowledges that the Investment Advisers to the various Funds have adopted voting policies and procedures for their clients that have been delivered to the Trust. To the extent that an Investment Adviser's policies and procedures are consistent with these Policies and Procedures, the Investment Adviser may implement them with respect to voting proxies on behalf of each Fund managed by such Investment Adviser. However, the provisions of paragraph 5 of these Policies and Procedures relating to conflicts of interest shall supersede any comparable provisions of any Investment Adviser's policies and procedures.

APPENDIX C

WAYCROSS PARTNERS, LLC Proxy Voting Policy

Waycross Partners, LLC has adopted the following proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which Waycross Partners, LLC has voting discretion by contract, including the Waycross Long/Short Equity Fund. Under this Proxy Voting Policy, shares are to be voted in a timely manner and in the best interests of the client. Waycross Partners, LLC's CCO is responsible for monitoring compliance with these policies and procedures.

Pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(E)(iii) of the investment Company Act of 1940, all proxies from Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") or other Investment Companies voted by a Fund, registered in the name of the Fund, will have the following voting instructions typed on the proxy form: "Vote these shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such shares. The beneficial owner of these shares is a registered investment company."

Routine issues will be voted with management in the majority of cases, while non-routine issues may be more frequently voted against management.

Routine issues include:

- Uncontested elections of Directors, including the number and terms of office, attendance, and the number of meetings held.
- Selection and ratification of auditors.
- Stock splits, dividend, and fractional share issues.
- Application for listing of securities.
- Corporate name changes.
- Pollution, environment, or conservation issues.
- Employment issues.
- Restore or eliminate pre-emptive rights.
- Fees paid to auditors for consultants.
- Business abroad.
- Date, location of annual meeting.
- Contributions to charity or for education.
- All other items which aren't expected to have a material adverse effect on the price of stock.
- Increases in authorized shares, common or preferred.

Non-Routine Issues include:

- Acquisitions, mergers, and spin-offs.

- Significant changes in the Articles of Incorporation or By-Laws, such as anti-takeover provisions, poison pills, and rights issues.
- Proxy fight or other control contest.
- Remuneration of management, directors, and employees. Employee Stock Option Plans.
- Cumulative voting issues.
- Golden parachute plans or any unusual compensation benefits to be awarded contingent upon the merger or acquisition of the particular company.

In exercising his or her discretion, the Waycross Partners Operations Manager for each client account where shares are held may take into account a variety of factors relating to the matter under consideration, the nature of the proposal and the company involved. As a result, the Operations Manager may vote in one manner in the case of one company and in a different manner in the case of another where, for example, the past history of the company, the character and integrity of its management, the role of outside directors, and the company's record of producing performance for investors justifies a high degree of confidence in the company and the effect of the proposal on the value of the investment.

Similarly, poor past performance, uncertainties about management and future directions, and other factors may lead the Operations Manager to conclude that particular proposals present unacceptable investment risks and should not be supported. The Operations Manager also evaluates proposals in context. A particular proposal may be acceptable standing alone, but objectionable when part of an existing or proposed package. Special circumstances may also justify casting different votes for different clients with respect to the same proxy vote.

Waycross Partners, LLC may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for a Client. This may occur, for example, in situations where the exercise of voting rights could restrict the ability to freely trade the security in question (as is the case, for example, in certain foreign jurisdictions known as "blocking markets"). In addition, voting certain international securities may involve unusual costs to clients. In other cases it may not be possible to vote certain proxies despite good faith efforts to do so, for instance when inadequate notice of the matter is provided. In the instance of loan securities, voting of proxies typically requires termination of the loan, so it is not usually in the best economic interests of clients to vote proxies on loaned securities. Waycross Partners, LLC typically will not, but reserves the right to, vote where share blocking restrictions, unusual costs or other barriers to efficient voting apply. If Waycross Partners, LLC does not vote, it would have made the determination that the cost of voting exceeds the expected benefit to the client. The Operations Manager shall record the reason for any proxy not being voted, which record shall be kept with the proxy voting records of Waycross Partners, LLC. If Waycross Partners, LLC determines that not voting a proxy for a security held in the mutual fund may be appropriate, Waycross Partners will follow the Ultimus Managers Trust proxy voting policy.

Waycross Partners, LLC may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. For example, Waycross Partners, LLC or its affiliates may provide trust, custody, investment management, brokerage, underwriting, banking and related services to accounts owned or controlled by companies whose management is soliciting proxies.

Occasionally, Waycross Partners, LLC may also have business or personal relationships with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships. Waycross Partners, LLC may also be required to vote proxies for securities issued by its affiliates or on matters in which Waycross Partners, LLC has a direct financial interest, such as shareholder approval of a change in the advisory fees paid by a Fund.

Whether a relationship creates a material conflict will depend on the facts and circumstances. For example, even if the above listed persons do not attempt to persuade Waycross Partners, LLC how to vote, the "value of the relationship" to Waycross Partners, LLC may create a material conflict. If there is a known or potential conflict, in voting client proxies Waycross Partners, LLC will disclose all such conflicts to its clients and to obtain their consent before voting. It is the responsibility of the CCO to review for any potential conflicts of interest on a regular basis.

If it is determined that the conflict of interest is not material, Waycross Partners, LLC may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, either (i) the conflict shall be disclosed to the client and Waycross Partners, LLC shall follow the instructions of the client or (ii) Waycross Partners, LLC shall vote the issue in question based upon the recommendation of an independent third party under a contractual arrangement approved by the client.

Waycross Partners, LLC has implemented the following process to administer proxy voting on behalf of our Clients:

- To avoid excessive storage space, Waycross Partners, LLC retains only one copy of each annual report and proxy statement received from the reporting companies. All others will not be retained.
- All proxy ballots are collected and grouped with that company's annual report and proxy statement.
- Every proxy ballot is recorded via an Excel spreadsheet on the day of receipt by:
 - i. Broker/dealer/custodian and account number
 - ii. Date received in office of Waycross Partners, LLC
 - iii. Stock symbol
 - iv. Number of shares to be voted
 - v. Voting deadline
 - vi. Shareholder name – where possible
 - vii. Proxy control number (on proxy statement)

- Once the individual company's proxies are received, that company is assigned to a designated Portfolio Manager.
- For companies with 5000 shares/votes or more, the Waycross Partners, LLC Operations Manager for each client account where these shares are held will conduct an in-depth analysis of the entire proxy ballot and all corporate board proposals. This analysis will be conducted to avoid any actual or potential material conflicts of interest. If a conflict of interest is evident after in-depth analysis, Clients will be contacted prior to voting to discuss the exact nature of the conflict and to obtain consent prior to voting. The Operations Manager is responsible for maintaining evidence of the client contact.
- For companies with fewer than 5000 shares/votes, the Operations Manager votes in the manner that he/she believes is in the best interest of the shareholder(s)/client(s).
- If for some reason, Waycross Partners, LLC determines that it is in the best interest of the client to refrain from voting (i.e. the expense of voting outweighs any benefit, etc.), then the Operations Manager maintains documentation to support the reasoning. The CCO is responsible for maintaining evidence of the supporting rationale for abstaining and the client notification.
- After making his/her decision, the Operations Manager then electronically votes each ballot.
- After voting the proxy ballots, an electronic confirmation of the vote(s) cast are sent to the Managing Partner for his information and possibly comments.
- All electronic confirmations are printed, matched, and attached (by group) with the actual proxy ballots (ballot groupings).
- The reporting company's annual report, proxy statement and ballot groupings are then be preserved and maintained and available for retrieval if requested by any client/shareholder.
- Votes on nonroutine matters and votes against a management's recommendations with respect to securities other than ETFs or other investment companies are subject to approval by the proxy manager.

Waycross Partners, LLC prepares and maintains the following records of its proxy voting:

- The proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Copies of proxy statements Waycross Partners, LLC received for client securities;
- A record of each vote Waycross Partners, LLC cast on behalf of a client;
- A copy of any document Waycross Partners, LLC created that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and
- A copy of each written client request for information on how Waycross Partners, LLC voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by Waycross

Partners, LLC to any (written or oral) client request for that information on behalf of the requesting client.

Clients are informed how they may obtain these proxy voting policies and procedures through Waycross Partners, LLC's Part 2A of Form ADV and in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and shareholder's reports for Funds managed by Waycross Partners, LLC.

A report of proxies voted for the mutual fund(s) managed by Waycross Partners, LLC is made quarterly to the Funds' Board, noting any proxies that were voted in exception to the Proxy Guidelines. Waycross Partners, LLC's proxy voting record will also be filed on Form N-PX. An annual record of all proxy votes cast for Funds managed by Waycross Partners, LLC during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 can be obtained, free of charge, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.