

SYMONS VALUE INSTITUTIONAL FUND (SAVIX)
SYMONS CONCENTRATED SMALL CAP VALUE INSTITUTIONAL FUND (SCSVX)

Each a Series of the Unified Series Trust

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

March 30, 2017

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Symons Value Institutional Fund and the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund (each, a “Fund” or together, the “Funds”) dated March 30, 2017. This SAI incorporates by reference the Symons Value Institutional Fund’s annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016. A free copy of the Prospectus or annual report can be obtained by writing the transfer agent at Ultimus Asset Services, LLC (“UAS”), located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 46246, by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 679-6667, or by visiting the Fund’s website at www.symonsfunds.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUNDS	2
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS	3
INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS	10
INVESTMENT ADVISER	12
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS	14
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES	21
ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM	22
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	22
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	23
PROXY VOTING POLICY	24
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	25
REDEMPTION IN-KIND	25
STATUS AND TAXATION OF THE FUNDS	25
CUSTODIAN	27
FUND SERVICES	27
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	28
DISTRIBUTOR	28
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	28

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUNDS

The Symons Value Institutional Fund (the “Fund”) was organized as a diversified series of Unified Series Trust (the “Trust”) on November 13, 2006. The Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund (the “Fund”) was organized as a non-diversified series of Trust (the “Trust”) on November 14, 2016. The Symons Value Institutional Fund was formerly known as the Symons Alpha Value Institutional Fund. The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated October 17, 2002 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust Agreement permits the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. The Funds are two of a series of funds currently authorized by the Board. The investment adviser to the Funds is Symons Capital Management, Inc. (the “Adviser”). The Symons Value Institutional Fund commenced operations on December 22, 2006. The Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund commenced operations on December 5, 2016.

The Funds do not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificated form registered on the books of the Funds and Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, the Funds’ transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”), for the account of the shareholder. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Board. Each share has the same voting and other rights and preferences as any other shares of any series of the Trust with respect to matters that affect the Trust as a whole. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Board has the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. Each Fund currently offers one class of shares, and may offer additional classes of shares in the future. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series are allocated by or under the direction of the Board in such manner as the Board determines to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

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

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

The Funds may authorize one or more financial intermediaries to receive on their behalves purchase and redemption orders. Such financial intermediaries would also be permitted to designate others to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Funds. The Funds

will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized intermediary or, if applicable, its authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at the applicable Fund's net asset value ("NAV") next computed after they are received by an authorized financial intermediary and accepted by a Fund.

The performance of a Fund may be compared in publications to the performance of various indices and investments for which reliable performance data is available. The performance of a Fund may be compared in publications to averages, performance rankings, or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services. The Symons Value Institutional Fund's annual report contains additional performance information and will be made available to investors upon request and without charge.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

This section contains additional information regarding some of the investments each Fund may make and some of the techniques it may use. For the purpose of this section, references to "Fund" in the singular shall be read to include both Funds.

A. Common Stocks and Equivalents. The Fund will invest in common stock and common stock equivalents (such as rights and warrants, and convertible securities). Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price valid for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy underlying equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. A warrant tends to be more volatile than its underlying securities and ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. In addition, changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying securities.

B. Foreign Securities. The Fund may invest in foreign securities, either directly or indirectly through depositary receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and other similar instruments. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, while GDRs, in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in multiple foreign securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. GDRs are foreign receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. For purposes of the Fund's investment policies, ADRs and GDRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent, except that ADRs and GDRs shall be treated as indirect foreign investments. For example, an ADR or GDR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock. Depositary receipts do not eliminate all of the risks associated with direct investment in the securities of foreign issuers.

ADRs are denominated in U.S. dollars and represent an interest in the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a U.S. bank or correspondent bank. ADRs do not eliminate all risk inherent in investing in the securities of foreign issuers. However, by investing in ADRs rather than directly in equity securities of foreign issuers, the Fund will avoid currency risks during the settlement period for either purchases or sales. GDRs are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the underlying securities which they represent.

Depositary receipt facilities may be established as either "unsponsored" or "sponsored." While depositary receipts issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of depositary receipt holders and the practices of market participants.

A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or even necessarily the permission of) the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depository requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to pass through voting rights to depository receipt holders in respect of the deposited securities. In addition, an unsponsored facility is generally not obligated to distribute communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to disclose material information about such issuer in the U.S. and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts.

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

Other foreign securities may be denominated in U.S. dollars and trade on domestic stock exchanges. Foreign investments can involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments. Securities of foreign companies may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than securities of U.S. companies because a limited number of companies represent a small number of industries. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding an issuer's financial condition and operations. When the Fund invests in ADRs or other U.S. dollar-denominated foreign securities, it generally will not be subject to currency risk.

Investing abroad also involves different political and economic risks. Foreign investments may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on U.S. investment or on the ability to repatriate assets or convert currency into U.S. dollars, or other government intervention. There may be a greater possibility of default by foreign governments or foreign government-sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments. There is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to anticipate or counter these potential events and their impacts on the Fund's share price.

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

Real Estate Investment Trusts. The Fund may invest in REITs. A REIT is a corporation or business trust that invests substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate. Equity REITs are those which purchase or lease land and buildings and generate income primarily from rental income. Equity REITs may also realize capital gains (or losses) when selling property that has appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs are those which invest in real estate mortgages and generate income primarily from interest payments on

mortgage loans. Hybrid REITs generally invest in both real property and mortgages. The Fund generally considers equity REITs to be equity securities, while mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs generally are considered fixed income securities. REITs are generally subject to risks associated with direct ownership of real estate, such as decreases in real estate values or fluctuations in rental income caused by a variety of factors, including increases in interest rates, increases in property taxes and other operating costs, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities and changes in supply and demand for properties. Risks associated with REIT investments include the fact that equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills and are not fully diversified. These characteristics subject REITs to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects. They are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Additionally, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended.

Business Trusts. A business trust is an income trust where the principal business of the underlying corporation or other entity is in the manufacturing, service or general industrial sectors. It is anticipated that the number of businesses constituted or reorganized as income trusts will increase significantly in the future. Conversion to the income trust structure is attractive to many existing mature businesses with relatively high, stable cash flows and low capital expenditure requirements, due to tax efficiency and investor demand for high-yielding equity securities. One of the primary attractions of business trusts, in addition to their relatively high yield, is their ability to enhance diversification in the portfolio as business trusts may cover a broad range of industries and geographies, including public refrigerated warehousing, mining, coal distribution, sugar distribution, forest products, retail sales, food sales and processing, chemical recovery and processing, data processing, gas marketing and check printing. Each business represented is typically characterized by long life assets or businesses that have exhibited a high degree of stability. Investments in business trusts are subject to various risks, including risks related to the underlying operating companies controlled by such trusts. These risks may include lack of or limited operating histories and increased susceptibility to interest rate risks.

Oil Royalty Trusts. A royalty trust typically controls an operating company which purchases oil and gas properties using the trust's capital. The royalty trust then receives royalties and/or interest payments from its operating company, and distributes them as income to its unit holders. Units of the royalty trust represent an economic interest in the underlying assets of the trust.

The Fund may invest in oil royalty trusts that are traded on U.S. stock exchanges. Oil royalty trusts are income trusts that own or control oil and gas operating companies. Oil royalty trusts pay out substantially all of the cash flow they receive from the production and sale of underlying crude oil and natural gas reserves to shareholders (unit holders) in the form of monthly dividends (distributions). As a result of distributing the bulk of their cash flow to unit holders, royalty trusts are effectively precluded from internally originating new oil and gas prospects. Therefore, these royalty trusts typically grow through acquisition of producing companies or those with proven reserves of oil and gas, funded through the issuance of additional equity or, where the trust is able, additional debt. Consequently, oil royalty trusts are considered less exposed to the uncertainties faced by a traditional oil and gas exploration and production corporation. However, oil royalty trusts are still exposed to commodity risk and reserve risk, as well as operating risk.

The operations and financial conditions of oil royalty trusts, and the amount of distributions or dividends paid on their securities are dependent on oil prices. Prices for commodities vary and are determined by supply and demand factors, including weather, and general economic and political conditions. A decline in oil prices could have a substantial adverse effect on the operations and financial conditions of the trusts. Such trusts also are subject to the risk of an adverse change in the regulation of the natural resource industry and other operational risks relating to the energy sector. In addition, the underlying operating companies held or controlled by the trusts are usually involved in oil exploration; however, such companies may not be successful in holding, discovering, or exploiting adequate commercial quantities of oil, the failure of which will adversely affect their values. Even if successful, oil and gas prices have fluctuated widely during recent years and may continue to do so in the future. In addition, the demand in and supply to the developing markets could be affected by other

factors such as restrictions on imports, increased taxation, and creation of government monopolies, as well as social, economic and political uncertainty and instability. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that non-conventional sources of natural gas will not be discovered which would adversely affect the oil industry.

Moreover, as the underlying oil and gas reserves are produced the remaining reserves attributable to a royalty trust are depleted. The ability of a royalty trust to replace reserves is therefore fundamental to its ability to maintain distribution levels and unit prices over time. Oil royalty trusts manage reserve depletion through reserve additions resulting from internal capital development activities and through acquisitions.

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

D. Investment Company Securities. The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, such as other mutual funds, closed-end funds, money market funds, unit investment trusts, and exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). For example, the Fund may invest in ETFs whose investments are consistent with the Fund’s own investment strategy. In addition, the Fund also may invest in ETFs that do not meet such investment strategy, for defensive and other purposes. Additionally, the Fund may invest in new exchange-traded shares as they become available. The Fund may invest in ETFs whose portfolios consist primarily of commodities. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata portion of service and other fees of such other investment company, which are in addition to the fees the Fund pays its service providers. For example, shareholders may incur expenses associated with capital gains distributions by the Fund as well as the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. Shareholders also may incur increased transaction costs as a result of the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate and/or because of the high portfolio turnover rates in the underlying funds. The Fund is independent from any of the underlying funds in which it invests and it has no voice in or control over the investment strategies, policies or decisions of the underlying funds. The Fund’s only option is to redeem its investment in an underlying fund in the event of dissatisfaction with the fund.

To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs that invest in commodities, it will be subject to additional risks, including risks associated with direct investments in commodities. Commodities are real assets such as oil, agriculture, livestock, industrial metals, and precious metals such as gold or silver. The values of ETFs that invest in commodities are highly dependent on the prices of the related commodities. The demand and supply of these commodities may fluctuate widely based on such factors as interest rates, investors’ expectation with respect to the rate of inflation, currency exchange rates, the production and cost levels of the producers and/or forward selling by such producers, global or regional political, economic or financial events, purchases and sales by central banks, and trading activities by hedge funds and other commodity funds. Commodity ETFs may use derivatives, such as futures, options and swaps, which expose them to further risks, including counterparty risk (i.e., the risk that the institution on the other side of the trade will default).

E. Inverse and Leveraged ETFs. The Fund may invest in inverse ETFs, including leveraged ETFs. Inverse ETFs seek to provide investment results that match a certain percentage of the inverse of the results of a specific index on a daily or monthly basis. Inverse ETFs are subject to additional risk not generally associated with traditional ETFs. Inverse ETFs seek to negatively correlate with the performance of a particular index by using various forms of derivative transactions, including by short-selling the underlying index. Leveraged ETFs seek to multiply the negative return of the tracked index (e.g., twice the inverse return). An investment in an inverse ETF will decrease in value when the value of the underlying index rises. For example, an inverse ETF tracking the S&P 500 Index will gain 1% when the S&P 500 falls 1% (if it is a leveraged ETF that seeks twice the inverse return, it will gain 2%), and will lose 1% if the S&P 500 gains 1% (if it is a leveraged ETF that seeks twice the inverse return, it will lose 2%). By investing in leveraged ETFs and gaining magnified short exposure to a particular index, the Fund can commit fewer assets to the investment in the securities represented in the index than would otherwise be required.

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

Leveraged ETFs seek leveraged returns relative to an underlying index, such as two or three times the performance of the index, before taxes and fees on a daily basis. A leveraged ETF obtains investment exposure in excess of its assets, and thus will lose more money in a market environment adverse to its strategy than a similar ETF that does not use leverage. The use of leverage could result in the total loss of the Fund's investment in the ETF. For example, if the Fund invests in an ETF that is designed to seek investment results of two times (2x) the daily performance of a particular index, a 50% decrease in a single day in the value of the index at any point in that day could result in the total loss of the Fund's investment in the ETF, even if the index subsequently increases in value. Leveraged ETFs typically obtain investment exposure through the aggressive use of derivatives, which may be considered speculative. There is no guarantee that a leveraged ETF will meet its investment objective.

F. Securities Lending. The Fund may, from time to time, lend securities to banks, brokers and dealers and receive as collateral cash, U.S. Government obligations or irrevocable bank letters of credit (or any combination thereof), which collateral will be required to be maintained at all times in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current value of the loaned securities plus accrued interest. The Fund's securities lending practices will be limited to no more than 33% of its total assets.

To be acceptable as collateral, letters of credit must be issued by a bank that is deemed satisfactory by the Adviser, and must obligate the bank to pay amounts demanded by the Fund if the demand meets the terms of the letter. The Fund receives amounts equal to the dividends or interest on the loaned securities and also receives one or more of (a) negotiated loan fees, (b) interest on securities used as collateral, or (c) interest on short-term debt securities purchased with such collateral; either type of interest may be shared with the borrower. The Fund may also pay fees to placing brokers as well as custodial and administrative fees in connection with its securities loans. However, fees may only be paid to a placing broker if (a) the Adviser determines that such fees paid to the placing broker are reasonable and based solely upon services rendered, and (b) the Board separately considers the propriety of any fee shared by the placing broker with the borrower and determines that the fees paid to the placing broker are not used to compensate the Adviser or any of its affiliated persons.

Loans of securities involve risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or in recovering the securities lent or even loss of rights in the collateral in the event of the insolvency of the borrower of the securities. The terms of the Fund's loans must meet applicable tests under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and must permit the Fund to re-acquire loaned securities on five days' notice or in time to vote on any important matter. The Fund will have the right to regain record ownership of loaned securities in order to exercise beneficial rights.

G. Options. The Fund may use options for any lawful purpose consistent with its investment objective such as hedging or managing risk. An option is a contract in which the "holder" (the buyer) pays a certain amount ("premium") to the "writer" (the seller) to obtain the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the writer (in a "call") or sell to the writer (in a "put") a specific asset at an agreed upon price ("strike price" or "exercise price") at or before a certain time ("expiration date"). The holder pays the premium at inception and has no further financial obligation. The holder of an option will benefit from favorable movements in the price of the underlying asset but is not exposed to corresponding losses due to adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset. The writer of an option will receive fees or premiums but is exposed to losses due to adverse changes in the value of the underlying asset. The Fund may buy (hold) or write (sell) put and call options on assets, such as securities, currencies, financial commodities, and indices of debt and equity securities ("underlying assets") and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate an existing position. Options used by the Fund may include European, American, and Bermuda style options. If an option is exercisable only at maturity, it is a "European" option; if it is also exercisable prior to maturity, it is an "American" option. If it is exercisable only at certain times, it is a "Bermuda" option.

The purchase of a call option serves as a long hedge, and the purchase of a put option serves as a short hedge. Writing put or call options can enable the Fund to enhance income by reason of the premiums paid by the purchaser of such options. Writing call options serves as a limited short hedge because declines in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security appreciates to a price higher than the exercise price of the call option, it can be expected that the option will be exercised and the Fund will be obligated to sell the security at less than its market value or will be obligated to purchase the security at a price greater than that at which the security must be sold under the option. All or a portion of any assets used as cover for over-the-counter ("OTC") options written by the Fund may be considered illiquid. Writing put options serves as a limited long hedge because decreases in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security depreciates to a price lower than the exercise price of the put option, it can be expected that the put option will be exercised and the Fund will be obligated to purchase the security at more than its market value.

The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the historical price volatility of the underlying investment, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment, and general market conditions.

The Fund may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, the Fund may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing an identical call or put option; this is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, the Fund may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by writing an identical put or call option; this is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit the Fund to realize the profit or limit the loss on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

The Fund may purchase or write both exchange-traded and OTC options. Exchange-traded options are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between the Fund and the other party to the transaction ("counterparty") (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when the Fund purchases or writes an OTC option, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counterparty to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by the Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

The Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-listed options depends on the existence of a liquid market. The Fund intends to purchase or write only those exchange-traded options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counterparty, or by a transaction in the secondary market if any such market exists. Although the Fund will enter into OTC options only with counterparties that are expected to be capable of entering into closing transactions with the Fund, there is no assurance that the Fund will in fact be able to close out an OTC option at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration. If the Fund were unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit.

The Fund may engage in options transactions on indices in much the same manner as the options on securities discussed above, except the index options may serve as a hedge against overall fluctuations in the securities market represented by the relevant market index.

The writing and purchasing of options is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Imperfect correlation between the options and securities markets may detract from the effectiveness of the attempted hedging.

General Limitations. The use of derivative instruments is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several options and futures exchanges upon which they may be traded, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and various state regulatory authorities. In addition, the Fund's ability to use derivative instruments may be limited by certain tax considerations. The Trust on behalf of the Fund has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" in accordance with Rule 4.5 under the Commodities Exchange Act ("CEA"), and therefore, the Fund will not be subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

H. Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock normally pays dividends at a specified rate and has precedence over common stock in the event the issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. However, in the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, often has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating, or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. "Auction Rate" preferred stock is a floating rate preferred stock with the dividend rate reset by Dutch auction, typically every seven, 28, 35 or 49 days. The dividend rate on auction rate preferred stock usually is subject to a maximum rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of such stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and debt securities are subject.

I. Cybersecurity Risk. The Fund and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose or compromise confidential information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data

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

J. Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund is non-diversified, it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in particular asset classes, securities of a single issuer or instrument and in a relatively small number of issuers or instruments. It is therefore more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio. Some of those issuers or instruments may also present substantial credit or other risks. In particular, the Fund typically seeks to hold fewer than 20 companies, and therefore may be more susceptible to adverse developments affecting any single company held in its portfolio, and may be more susceptible to greater losses because of these developments, than a diversified fund that holds a greater number of investments.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diversification (Symons Value Institutional Fund Only). With respect to 75% of its total assets, the Fund will not purchase securities issued by any one issuer (other than cash, cash items, securities issued or guaranteed by the government of the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result at the time of such purchase, more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or if it would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

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

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

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

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

2. Borrowing. The Fund will not purchase any security while borrowings (including reverse repurchase agreements) representing more than 5% of its total assets are outstanding.

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

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Symons Capital Management, Inc., located at 650 Washington Road, Suite 800, Pittsburgh, PA, 15228, serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. The Adviser has overall supervisory management responsibility for the general management and investment of the Funds’ portfolios. The Adviser sets the Funds’ overall investment strategies, identifies securities for investment, determines when securities should be purchased or sold, selects brokers or dealers to execute transactions for each Fund’s portfolio and votes any proxies solicited by portfolio companies. The Adviser is wholly owned by Mr. Colin E. Symons.

For its advisory services, the Adviser is paid a fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Symons Value Institutional Fund, and 1.30% of the average daily net assets of the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or to reimburse certain operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that the Funds’ total annual operating expenses, excluding portfolio transaction and other investment-related costs (including brokerage fees and commissions); taxes; borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short); acquired fund fees and expenses; fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); any amounts payable pursuant to a distribution or service plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940; any administrative and/or shareholder servicing fees payable to financial intermediaries; expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization; extraordinary expenses (such as litigation expenses, indemnification of Trust officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers); and other expenses that that the Trustees agree have not been incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, do not exceed 1.21% of the Symons Value Institutional Fund’s average daily net assets and 1.60% of the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund’s average daily net assets. The contractual agreement is in effect through March 31, 2022. Each fee waiver and expense reimbursement is subject to repayment by the applicable Fund in the three years following the date the particular expense payment occurred, but only if such reimbursement can be achieved without exceeding the expense limitation in effect at the time of the expense payment or the reimbursement.

The following table describes the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by the Symons Value Institutional Fund for the fiscal years indicated.

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Advisory Fees Accrued</u>	<u>Total Fees Recouped, (Reimbursed and/or Waived by Adviser)</u>	<u>Net Advisory Fees Paid</u>
November 30, 2016	\$ 912,552	\$ (82,649)	\$ 829,903
November 30, 2015	\$ 823,508	\$ (104,317)	\$ 719,191
November 30, 2014	\$ 920,343	\$ (119,111)	\$ 801,232

The Adviser retains the right to use the name “Symons” in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Adviser is or may become associated. The Trust’s right to use the name “Symons” automatically ceases 90 days after termination of the Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on 90 days written notice.

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

About the Portfolio Manager

The Funds are managed by Mr. Colin E. Symons, CFA, the Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser (the “Portfolio Manager”). As of November 30, 2016, the Portfolio Manager was also responsible for the management of the following types of other accounts in addition to the Symons Value Institutional Fund:

<u>Total Accounts By Type</u>	<u>Total Assets By Account Type</u>	<u>Number of Accounts by Type Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets By Account Type Subject to a Performance Fee</u>
Registered Investment Companies: 0	Registered Investment Companies: N/A	Registered Investment Companies: N/A	Registered Investment Companies: N/A
Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0	Pooled Investment Vehicles: N/A	Pooled Investment Vehicles: N/A	Pooled Investment Vehicles: N/A
Other Accounts: 385	Other Accounts: \$382 million	Other Accounts: 0	Other Accounts: N/A

At present, the Portfolio Manager receives a base salary and participates in a bonus pool that is determined by his achievements, ability and teamwork. The bonus pool consists of the gross revenue of the Adviser less base salaries and operating expenses. The result is that every person at the Adviser has a material stake in the success of every aspect of the Adviser’s work as a team.

The Portfolio Manager provides investment advisory services to other clients of the Adviser in addition to managing the Funds. The Portfolio Manager is obligated to make investment decisions for a client based on each client’s specific investment objective, guidelines, restrictions and circumstances and other relevant factors, such as the size of an available investment opportunity, the availability of other comparable investment opportunities and an obligation to treat all accounts fairly and equitably over time. Conflicts may arise as a result of the Portfolio Manager’s multiple roles in managing the Funds and servicing other client accounts. For example, managing the other separate accounts may result in the Portfolio Manager devoting unequal time and attention to the Funds.

Due to similarities in the investment strategies of the Funds and certain other client accounts, the Portfolio Manager’s duties may overlap. For example, the Portfolio Manager may be able to combine responsibilities, such as research and stock selection for a Fund and other separate accounts. However, to the extent that a Fund and another of the Adviser’s clients seek to acquire the same security at about the same time, the Fund may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, a Fund may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular security if other clients desire to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. On the

other hand, if the same securities are bought or sold at the same time by more than one client, the resulting participation in volume transactions could produce better executions for the Fund. In the event that more than one client wants to purchase or sell the same security on a given day and limited quantities are available, the Adviser has adopted trade allocation procedures pursuant to which purchases and sales normally will be made on a pro rata, average price per share basis, or such other method as it deems fair and reasonable.

Even where a Fund and multiple separate accounts are managed using similar investment strategies, the Portfolio Manager may take action with respect to the Fund that may differ from the timing or nature of action taken with respect to another client account. For example, there may be circumstances under which the Portfolio Manager will cause one or more separate accounts to commit a larger percentage of their assets to an investment opportunity than the percentage of Fund assets that the Portfolio Manager commits to such investment, and vice versa. There also may be circumstances under which the Portfolio Manager purchases or sells an investment for the separate accounts and does not purchase or sell the same investment for the Fund, or vice versa. Accordingly, a Fund's performance may differ significantly from the results achieved by the Adviser's other clients. It is possible that one or more of the Adviser's other client accounts may achieve investment results that are substantially more or less favorable than the results achieved by the Fund. Moreover, a Fund may sustain losses during periods in which one or more separate accounts achieve significant profits. The Portfolio Manager may also carry on investment activities for his own account(s) and/or the accounts of immediate family members. Conflicts may arise as a result of the Portfolio Manager's differing economic interests in respect of such activities. As of November 30, 2016, the Portfolio Manager owned shares of the Symons Value Institutional Fund as indicated in the table below.

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares</u>
Colin E. Symons	\$1 - \$10,000

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

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

The following table provides information regarding the Independent Trustees.

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

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

Stephen A. Little (1946)
Chairman, December 2004 to December 2016;
Independent Trustee, December 2002 to present

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

Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships

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

Previous: Chairman of investment committee for the Diana Davis Spencer Foundation from October 2011 to May 2014; Chairman and Founder, Constitution Education Foundation from February 2011 to December 2016.

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

Previous: Executive Advisor of Standard Steel LLC, a Railway manufacturing supply company, Jan. 2016-Dec. 2016; Chief Executive Officer of Standard Steel LLC, Aug. 2011- Dec. 2015; Director of Standard Steel Holdings Co., which owns Standard Steel LLC, Aug. 2011- Dec. 2016; President and CEO of International Crankshaft Inc., an automotive supply manufacturing company, 2004 to Aug. 2011; Director of International Crankshaft Inc., 2004 to Dec. 2016; Chairman of SMI Crankshaft, an automotive and truck supply company from July 2010 to Aug. 2011.

Ronald C. Tritschler (1952)
Independent Trustee, January 2007 to present;
Interested Trustee, December 2002 to December
2006

Current: Chief Executive Officer, Director and Legal Counsel of The Webb Companies, a national real estate company, since 2001; Director of First State Financial, a full-service bank, since 1998; Chairman of The Lexington Convention and Visitors' Bureau since 2011; Director of Lexington Chamber of Commerce since January 2017.

Kenneth G.Y. Grant (1949)
Chairman, January 2017 to present;
Independent Trustee, May 2008 to present

Current: Executive Vice President and Chief Officer, Corporate Development for Global Trust Company, a nondepository trust company, since 2008, Advisors Charitable Gift Fund since May 2005, Northeast Retirement Services, Inc., a provider of retirement and charitable services products, since February 2003 and Savings Banks Employees Retirement Association, a provider of qualified retirement benefit plans, since February 2003; Director, Lift Up Africa since 2008; Chair Investment Committee since January 2011 and past Chair, Board of Directors of Massachusetts Council of Churches; Member, Presbytery of Boston, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) since June 1975.

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

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

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

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

Nancy V. Kelly (1955)***
Trustee, November 2007 to present

Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships

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

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

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

Previous: Vice President, UMT (April 2013 to October 2013); Chief Compliance Officer, The Huntington Funds (2005 to 2013), Huntington Strategy Shares (2012 to 2013), and Huntington Asset Advisors (2013); Vice President, Huntington National Bank (2001 to 2013).

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

Current: Vice President, Director of Fund Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2014; Secretary, UMT since 2015; Assistant Secretary of Valued Advisory Trust since 2016; Assistant Secretary of Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc. and Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust since 2016.

Previous: Chief Compliance Officer, BPV Family of Funds (2015-2016); Assistant Secretary, UMT (2014); Counsel – Securities and Mutual Funds for Western & Southern Financial Group (2012 to 2014); U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Senior Counsel (2009 to 2012).

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

Current: Assistant Vice President and Associate Director of Compliance, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since 2015; Chief Compliance Officer, Unified Financial Securities, LLC since May 2007 and Director May, 2014 to December, 2015; Chief Compliance Officer and AML Officer, Capitol Series Trust since September 2013; Chief Compliance Officer, AML Officer and Vice President, Valued Advisers Trust since May 2007.

Previous: Vice President of Legal Administration, Compliance and Risk for Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC), the Trust's administrator, (April 2007 to December 2015), Director (May 2014 to December 2015); President, Unified Series Trust (August 2013 to January 2016), Interim President (March 2012 to August 2013).

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

Current: Assistant Vice President, Associate Director of Financial Administration for Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC since December 2015; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Capitol Series Trust since August 2014; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Commonwealth International Series Trust since September 2015.

Previous: Manager, Fund Administration, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (January 2011 to December 2015); Interim Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Unified Series Trust (August 2014 to November 2014); Assistant Treasurer of Unified Series Trust (May 2011 to August 2014).

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

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

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

Stacey Havens (1965)
Relationship Manager

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The Audit Committee consists of Independent Trustees Messrs. Hippenstiel, Condon, Tritschler and Grant. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of financial statements and the independent audits of the financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the independent auditors and the full Board. The Audit Committee met four times during the year ended December 31, 2016.
- The Pricing Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving fair valuation determinations. The members of the Pricing Committee are all of the Trustees, except that any one member of the Pricing Committee constitutes a quorum for purposes of reviewing and approving a fair value. In addition to meetings to approve fair valuations, the Pricing Committee met four times during the year ended December 31, 2016.

- The Advisory Contract Renewal Committee is responsible for conducting due diligence on the initial approval and subsequent renewals of investment advisory contracts between the Trust and the advisers and sub-advisers to each series of the Trust, and making a recommendation to the full Board regarding approvals and renewals of these contracts. The Committee reviews materials of the type required by Section 15(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which are provided by the investment advisers and sub-advisers and the Trust's Administrator. The Committee also conducts interviews of advisers and sub-advisers to the Trust. The Advisory Contract Renewal Committee is comprised of all of the Trustees, although at least two Independent Trustees are required to establish a quorum. This Committee held four meetings during the year ended December 31, 2016.

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

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

- Assess the quality of the information the CCO receives from internal and external sources;
- Assess how Trust personnel monitor and evaluate risks;
- Assess the quality of the Trust's risk management procedures and the effectiveness of the Trust's organizational structure in implementing those procedures;
- Consider feedback from and provide feedback regarding critical risk issues to Trust and administrative and advisory personnel responsible for implementing risk management programs; and
- Consider economic, industry, and regulatory developments, and recommend changes to the Trust's compliance programs as necessary to meet new regulations or industry developments.

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

- (1) Fund Performance/Morningstar Report/Portfolio Manager's Commentary
- (2) Code of Ethics review
- (3) NAV Errors, if any
- (4) Distributor Compliance Reports
- (5) Timeliness of SEC Filings
- (6) Dividends and other Distributions

- (7) List of Brokers, Brokerage Commissions Paid and Average Commission Rate
- (8) Review of 12b-1 Payments
- (9) Multiple Class Expense Reports
- (10) Anti-Money Laundering/Customer Identification Reports
- (11) Administrator and CCO Compliance Reports
- (12) Market Timing Reports

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

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

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

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

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

* The Trust currently consists of 17 series.

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

<u>Name and Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation from the Fund</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation from Trust¹</u>
Gary E. Hippenstiel, Independent Trustee and the Chairman of Audit Committee	\$ 2,521	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,925
Kenneth G.Y. Grant, Independent Trustee and Chairman of the Board	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Daniel J. Condon, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Ronald C. Tritschler, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,021	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 28,800
Stephen A. Little, Independent Trustee	\$ 2,521	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 35,925
Nancy V. Kelly, Interested Trustee	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Lynn E. Wood, Chief Compliance Officer	\$ 8,828	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 125,000 ²

- 1 The Trust currently consists of 17 series.
- 2 In addition to the CCO's salary listed in the table, the CCO is allocated \$25,000 for potential bonus compensation, as well as to pay for the CCO's expenses in connection with compliance-related activities, including audits of advisers to the series of the Trust, attendance at compliance seminars, etc. These expenses are allocated to each series of the Trust in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of a Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. As a controlling shareholder, each of these persons could control the outcome of any proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to the Fund's fundamental policies or the terms of the Agreement with the Adviser. Charles Schwab & Co. may be deemed to control the Symons Value Institutional Fund, and TD Ameritrade, Inc. may be deemed to control the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund.

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

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. 101 Montgomery St. San Francisco, CA 94104	31.98%	Record
LPL Financial 9785 Towne Centre Dr. San Diego, CA 92121	22.16%	Record
CBNA 6 Rhoads Drive, Suite 7 Utica, NY 13502	10.36%	Record
TD Ameritrade, Inc. P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	7.03%	Record

As of February 28, 2017, the following persons were considered to be either a control person or principal shareholder of the Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
TD Ameritrade, Inc. P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	95.16%	Record

As of February 28, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Trust owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each Fund.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

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

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

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

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

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

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Funds effect securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to the Funds. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016, the Adviser did not direct any brokerage transactions on behalf of the Symons Value Institutional Fund to brokers on the basis of research services provided by such brokers.

When the Funds and another of the Adviser's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis, through one or more broker-dealers. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Funds and other accounts managed by the Adviser because of the increased volume of each such transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires, or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell, or as high a price for any particular portfolio security, if the Adviser is selling the same portfolio security for its other client accounts at the same time. In the event that more than one client wants to purchase or sell the same security on a given date, the purchases and sales will normally be made on a pro rata average price per share basis.

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

The following table presents information about the brokerage commissions paid by the Symons Value Institutional Fund to brokers during the periods indicated.

Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016
\$ 66,834	\$ 76,971	\$ 114,527

The Trust, the Adviser and the Funds' Distributor as defined herein have each adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, and the Adviser's Code of Ethics also conforms to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The personnel subject to the Codes are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. You may obtain copies of the Codes from the Trust, free of charge, by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 679-6667. You may also obtain copies of the Trust's Code from documents filed with SEC and available on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

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

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

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

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

PROXY VOTING POLICY

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

Absent mitigating circumstances and/or conflicts of interest, it is the Adviser's general policy to vote proxies consistent with the recommendation of the senior management of the issuer. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser often will vote against a management recommendation with respect to stock option and other executive compensation plan matters. The Adviser monitors corporate actions of issuers of the Funds' portfolio securities in a manner consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients.

The Trust's policy provides that, if a conflict of interest between the Adviser or its affiliates and the Fund arises with respect to any proxy, the Adviser must fully disclose the conflict to the Board and vote the proxy in accordance with the Board's instructions. The Board shall make the proxy voting decision that in its judgment, after reviewing the recommendation of the Adviser, is most consistent with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and in the best interests of the applicable Fund shareholders. When the Board is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how a Fund's vote will be cast.

You may obtain a copy of the Trust's and the Adviser's proxy voting policies by calling Shareholder Services at (877) 679-6667 or by writing to the Transfer Agent at Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, Attn: Unified Series Trust Chief Compliance Officer. A copy of the policies will be mailed to you within three days of receipt of your request. You also may obtain a copy of the policies from Fund documents filed with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. A copy of the votes cast by the Funds with respect to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30th will be filed by the Funds with the SEC on Form N-PX. The Funds' proxy voting record will be available to shareholders free of charge upon request by calling or writing the Funds as described above or from the SEC's web site.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

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

REDEMPTION IN-KIND

The Funds do not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. However, if the aggregate amount being redeemed within any 90-day period is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s NAV, pursuant to a Rule 18f-1 plan filed by the Trust on behalf of the Funds, the Funds have the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s NAV in securities instead of cash. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Funds.

STATUS AND TAXATION OF THE FUNDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A 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. As of November 30, 2016, the Symons Value Institutional Fund had no capital loss carryforwards available for federal income tax purposes. The Symons Concentrated Small Cap Value Institutional Fund had not yet completed a tax year.

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

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

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

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

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

CUSTODIAN

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

FUND SERVICES

UAS, located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, acts as the Funds' transfer agent, fund accountant, and administrator. UAS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), the parent company of the Distributor. Certain officers of the Trust also are officers of the Distributor and/or Ultimus. UAS maintains the records of each shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Funds' shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent, and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions.

In addition, UAS provides the Funds with fund accounting services, which include certain monthly reports, record keeping and other management-related services.

UAS also provides the Funds with administrative services, including all regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities.

The following table provides information regarding transfer agent, fund accounting and administrative services fees paid by the Symons Value Institutional Fund during the periods indicated. The amounts given include reimbursement for various out-of-pocket expenses, and may include amounts paid to various third parties as compensation for sub-transfer agency services.

	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2014	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2015	Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016
Transfer Agent Fees	\$ 55,574*	\$ 46,669*	\$ 16,190
Fund Accounting Fees	\$ 47,746	\$ 31,979	\$ 36,491
Administrative Fees	\$ 73,932	\$ 65,944	\$ 68,878

* Includes out-of-pocket fees.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

DISTRIBUTOR

Unified Financial Securities, LLC, located at 9465 Counselors Row, Suite 200, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Funds. An officer of the Trust is also an officer of the Distributor and may be deemed to be an affiliate of the Distributor. The Distributor and UAS are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Symons Value Institutional Fund required to be included in the SAI are hereby incorporated by reference to the Fund’s Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2016, filed electronically on February 3, 2017 (File No. 811-21237). The Symons Value Institutional Fund will provide the Annual Report without charge upon written request or request by telephone.