

**First Security Municipal Bond Fund**  
**Institutional Shares – FIF5x**  
**A Shares – FSARx**

**A series of Capitol Series Trust**

**STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

August 29, 2016

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides general information about the **First Security Municipal Bond Fund** (the “Fund”), a series of the Capitol Series Trust (the “Trust”). This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s current prospectus dated August 29, 2016 (the “Prospectus”), as supplemented and amended from time to time, which is incorporated herein by reference. To obtain a copy of the Fund’s Prospectus, free of charge, please write the transfer agent, Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (formerly, Huntington Asset Services, Inc.), at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, call Shareholder Services at (800) 813-1421, or visit the Fund’s website at [www.fsfai.com](http://www.fsfai.com).

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUND</u>	3
<u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS</u>	4
<u>INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS</u>	18
<u>INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT</u>	21
<u>TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS</u>	23
<u>CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES</u>	29
<u>PORTFOLIO TURNOVER</u>	30
<u>ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM</u>	30
<u>PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE</u>	30
<u>CODE OF ETHICS</u>	31
<u>DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS</u>	31
<u>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE</u>	32
<u>REDEMPTION IN-KIND</u>	34
<u>STATUS AND TAXATION OF THE FUNDS</u>	34
<u>CUSTODIAN</u>	36
<u>TRANSFER AGENT, FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT, AND ADMINISTRATOR</u>	36
<u>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM</u>	37
<u>DISTRIBUTOR</u>	38
<u>PROXY VOTING POLICIES</u>	38
<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	40

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND FUND**

### **A. General Information**

The **First Security Municipal Bond Fund** (the “Fund”) was organized as a diversified series of Capitol Series Trust (the “Trust”) on April 29, 2015. The Trust is an open-end investment company established under the laws of Ohio by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated September 18, 2013 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Fund currently offers two classes of shares, Institutional Shares and A Shares. First Security Fund Advisers, Inc. (the “Adviser”), serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Expenses attributable to any series or class are borne by that series or class. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular series or class are allocated by or under the direction of the Trustees in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable. No shareholder is liable to further calls or to assessment by the Trust without his or her express consent.

The Fund does not issue share certificates. Rather, all shares are held in non-certificated form registered on the books of the Fund and Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, the Funds’ transfer agent (the “Transfer Agent”) for the account of the shareholder.

### **B. Shareholder Voting and Other Rights**

The Trust Agreement permits the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”), without shareholder approval, to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest in separate series without par value and to divide series into classes of shares. The Board may from time to time, and without shareholder approval, divide or combine the shares of the Fund or class thereof into a greater or lesser number of shares of that Fund or class so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that Fund or class and the rights of shares of any other series or class are in no way affected.

Each share of the Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that Fund and in such dividends and distributions out of income belonging to that Fund as are declared by the Board.

Each Fund share has the same voting and other rights and preferences as any other shares of the Trust with respect to matters that affect the Trust as a whole. The Fund or class thereof votes separately with respect to the provisions of any Rule 12b-1 plan which pertains to that Fund or class and other matters for which separate series or class voting is appropriate under applicable law. Generally, shares will be voted separately by individual series except if: (1) the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) requires shares to be voted in the aggregate and not by individual series; and (2) when the Trustees determine that the matter affects more than one series and all affected series must vote. The Trustees may also determine that a matter only affects certain series or classes of the Trust and thus only those series or classes are entitled to vote on the matter.

Ohio law does not require the Trust to hold annual meetings of shareholders, and it is anticipated that shareholder meetings will be held only when specifically required by Federal or state law. When matters are submitted to shareholders for a vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each whole share owned and fractional votes for each fractional share owns.

The Fund shares do not have cumulative voting rights, any preemptive or conversion rights, or any sinking fund provisions. Any Trustee may be removed by vote of the shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

The Trust Agreement can be amended by the Trustees, except that certain amendments that could adversely affect the rights of shareholders must be approved by the shareholders affected.

## C. Redemptions

**Voluntary Redemptions.** A shareholder may redeem shares of a Fund class at the net asset value per share of that Fund class next-calculated, plus any applicable sales charge, after the Fund receives the shareholder's redemption request in proper form.

**Mandatory Redemption.** Each share of each series and class thereof is subject to redemption by the Trust at the net asset value per share of that series or class next calculated, plus any applicable sales charge: (1) after the Trustees determine, in their sole discretion, that failure to so redeem may have materially adverse consequences to any holders of Trust shares, or any series of class thereof or the applicable Fund or Fund class, or (2) upon such other conditions as may from time to time be determined by the Trustees and set forth in the then current Prospectus of the Trust with respect to maintenance of shareholder accounts of a minimum amount.

## D. Termination or Reorganization

**Termination.** The Trust may be terminated at any time by an instrument executed by a majority of the Trustees then in office upon prior written notice to the Trust's shareholders. Any series or class may be terminated at any time by an instrument executed by a majority of the Trustees upon prior written notice to the shareholders of that series or class.

**Reorganization.** The Trustees may sell, convey and transfer the assets of the Trust, or the assets belonging to any one or more series, to another trust, partnership, association or corporation organized under the laws of any state of the United States, or to the Trust to be held as assets belonging to another series of the Trust, in exchange for cash, shares or other securities (including, in the case of a transfer to another series of the Trust, shares of such other series) with such transfer being made subject to, or with the assumption by the transferee of, the liabilities belonging to each series the assets of which are being transferred. If required by the 1940 Act, any such transfer shall be subject to approval of the shareholders of the affected series.

In case of any liquidation of a series or class, the holders of shares of the series or class being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series or class.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

### A. Fixed Income Securities

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in taxable and tax-exempt municipal bonds including general obligation municipal bonds, revenue municipal bonds and private activity bonds ("Municipal Bonds"). The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets, on an opportunistic basis, in other taxable and tax-exempt municipal securities as well as taxable fixed income securities such as government securities, inflation indexed securities, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities including collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities and commercial paper (together with Municipal Bonds, "Fixed Income Securities").

The Fund invests at least 80% of its total assets in investment grade Fixed Income Securities, which at the time of their purchase, were rated in the top four categories of a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or were unrated and deemed to be of comparable quality by First Security Fund Advisers, Inc., the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). Fixed Income Securities are considered to be of investment grade quality if they are rated "Baa" or higher by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or "BBB" or higher by Standard & Poors Corporation ("S&P"), or are unrated and are deemed to be of comparable quality by the Adviser ("Investment Grade Securities"), at the time of purchase. The Fund will not purchase Fixed Income Securities that are not Investment Grade Securities.

The Fund may retain securities whose rating has been lowered below investment grade (or that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities whose rating has been lowered below investment grade) if the Adviser determines that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, the sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

Moody's, S&P and other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities, and preferred stock. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities by several NRSROs is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Fund may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. To the extent that the ratings given by an NRSRO may change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Adviser will attempt to substitute comparable ratings. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

## **1. Municipal Securities**

The Fund invests in tax-exempt and taxable municipal securities. Municipal securities are issued by the states, territories and possessions of the United States, their political subdivisions (such as cities, counties and towns) and various authorities (such as public housing or redevelopment authorities), instrumentalities, public corporations and special districts (such as water, sewer or sanitary districts) of the states, territories, and possessions of the U.S. or their political subdivisions. In addition, municipal securities include securities issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately operated facilities, such as industrial development bonds, that are backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user (such as hospitals and airports). The Fund may invest up to 5% of its total assets in municipal securities of issuers located in any one territory or possession of the U.S.

Municipal securities are issued to obtain funds for a variety of public purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for specific projects or public facilities. Municipal securities are classified as general obligation or revenue bonds or notes (notes are similar to bonds but have a shorter maturity). General obligation securities are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue securities are payable from revenue derived from a particular facility, class of facilities, or the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source, but not from the issuer's general taxing power. The Fund will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a single type of revenue bond.

Private activity bonds do not carry the pledge of the credit of the issuing municipality, but generally are guaranteed by the corporate entity on whose behalf they are issued.

Municipal leases are entered into by state and local governments and authorities to acquire equipment and facilities such as fire and sanitation vehicles, telecommunications equipment, and other assets. Municipal leases (which normally provide for title to the leased assets to pass eventually to the government issuer) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. The debt-issuance limitations of many state constitutions and statutes are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases or contracts of "non-appropriation" clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis.

## **2. U.S. Government Securities**

The Fund may invest in U.S. Government Securities. U.S. Government Securities include securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities. U.S. Government Securities may be supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. (such as mortgage-backed securities and certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association and securities of the Small Business Administration); by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (for example, Federal Home Loan Bank securities); by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Treasury to lend to the issuer (for example, Fannie Mae (formerly the Federal National Mortgage Association securities); or solely by the creditworthiness of the issuer (e.g., Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation securities).

Holders of U.S. Government Securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation for repayment and may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government would provide support if it were not obligated to do so by law. Neither the U.S. Government nor any of its agencies or instrumentalities guarantees the market value of the securities they issue.

### **3. Corporate Debt Securities**

The Fund may invest in corporate debt obligations. Corporate debt obligations include corporate bonds, debentures (an unsecured loan certificate issued by a company, backed by general credit rather than by specified assets), notes (similar to bonds but have shorter-maturities), commercial paper and other similar corporate debt instruments. These instruments are used by companies to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and must repay the amount borrowed at maturity. Commercial paper (short-term unsecured promissory notes) is issued by companies to finance their current obligations and normally has a maturity of less than 9 months.

### **4. Mortgage-Backed Securities**

The Fund may invest in mortgaged-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in a pool of mortgage loans originated by lenders such as commercial banks, savings associations and mortgage bankers and brokers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by governmental or government-related entities or by non-governmental entities such as special purpose trusts created by commercial lenders.

Pools of mortgages consist of whole mortgage loans or participations in mortgage loans. The terms and characteristics of the mortgage instruments are generally uniform within a pool but may vary among pools. For example, in addition to fixed-rate, fixed-term mortgages, the Fund may purchase pools of adjustable-rate mortgages. Mortgage poolers apply qualification standards to lending institutions, which originate mortgages for the pools as well as credit standards and underwriting criteria for individual mortgages included in the pools. In addition, many mortgages included in pools are insured through private mortgage insurance companies.

Mortgage-backed securities differ from other forms of Fixed Income Securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Most mortgage-backed securities, however, are pass-through securities, which means that investors receive payments consisting of a pro-rata share of both principal and interest (less servicing and other fees), as well as unscheduled prepayments, as loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Additional prepayments to holders of these securities are caused by prepayments resulting from the sale or foreclosure of the underlying property or refinancing of the underlying loans. As prepayment rates of individual pools of mortgage loans vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular mortgage-backed security. Although mortgage-backed securities are issued with stated maturities of up to forty years, unscheduled or early payments of principal and interest on the mortgages may shorten considerably the securities' effective maturities. Because these scheduled and unscheduled principal payments must be reinvested at prevailing interest rates, mortgage-backed securities do not provide an effective means of locking in long-term interest rates for the investors.

Although the principal and interest payments of certain mortgage-backed securities are guaranteed by a third party or otherwise similarly secured, the market value of the security, which may fluctuate, is not so secured. If the Fund purchases a mortgage-related security at a premium, that portion may be lost if there is a decline in the market value of the security whether resulting from changes in interest rates or prepayments in the underlying mortgage collateral.

**Government and Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities.** The Fund may invest in government and agency mortgage-backed securities. There are a number of important differences both among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that issue mortgage-backed securities and among the securities themselves. "Ginnie Maes" are Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates issued by GNMA, which is a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ginnie Maes are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and GNMA's guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. In addition, Ginnie Maes are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under GNMA's guarantee. Mortgage-related securities

issued by the FNMA include FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Fannie Maes”) which are solely the obligations of the FNMA. FNMA is a government-sponsored organization. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Mortgage-related securities issued by the FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as “Freddie Macs” or “PCs”). The FHLMC is a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. Government, created pursuant to an Act of Congress. Freddie Macs are not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or by any Federal Home Loan Bank and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the U.S. Government or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by the FHLMC. The FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When the FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) placed FNMA and FHLMC into conservatorship, and FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers and privileges of FNMA and FHLMC. While FHFA oversees the management of each of FNMA and FHLMC, the Boards of Directors and management of each of these companies generally maintain responsibility for each company’s day-to-day operations. Certain operative decisions, however, require FHFA approval. The U.S. Treasury has entered into a Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement with each of FNMA and FHLMC pursuant to which the U.S. Treasury has agreed to fund the operations of each of FNMA pursuant to specified terms. While the conservatorship has no specified termination date, the future structure and role of each of FNMA and FHLMC is uncertain.

**Privately Issued Mortgage-Backed Securities.** The Fund may invest in privately issued mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities offered by private issuers include pass-through securities consisting of pools of conventional residential mortgage loans; mortgage-backed bonds, which are considered to be debt obligations of the institution issuing the bonds and are collateralized by mortgage loans; and bonds and collateralized mortgage obligations that are collateralized by mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC or by pools of conventional mortgages of multi-family or of commercial mortgage loans. Privately-issued mortgage-backed securities generally offer a higher rate of interest (but greater credit and interest rate risk) than securities issued by U.S. Government issuers because there are no direct or indirect governmental guarantees of payment. Many non-governmental issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities guarantee or provide insurance for timely payment of interest and principal on the securities. The market for privately-issued mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government issuers.

**Collateralized Mortgage Obligations.** The Fund may invest in collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) issued by governments and private entities. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA (“Mortgage Assets”). CMOs are multiple-class debt obligations. Payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Assets are passed through to the holders of the CMOs as they are received, although certain classes (often referred to as “tranches”) of CMOs have priority over other classes with respect to the receipt of mortgage prepayments. Each tranche is issued at a specific or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Interest is paid or accrues in all tranches on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. Payments of principal and interest on Mortgage Assets are commonly applied to the tranches in the order of their respective maturities or final distribution dates, so that generally, no payment of principal will be made on any tranche until all other tranches with earlier stated maturity or distribution dates have been paid in full.

**Risks – Specific to Mortgage-Backed Securities.** The value of mortgage-backed securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the markets’ perception of issuers, the structure of the securities and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Fund to successfully utilize mortgage-backed securities depends in part upon the ability of the Adviser to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. Some mortgage-backed securities have structures that make their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict.

Prepayments of principal of mortgage-backed securities by mortgagors or mortgage foreclosures affect the average life of the mortgage-backed securities. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by various factors, including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgages and other social and demographic conditions. In periods of rising interest rates, the prepayment rate tends to decrease, lengthening the average life of a pool of mortgage-backed securities.

In periods of falling interest rates, the prepayment rate tends to increase, shortening the average life of a pool. The volume of prepayments of principal on the mortgages underlying a particular mortgage-backed security will influence the yield of that security, affecting the Fund's yield. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, it is likely that the Fund, to the extent it retains the same percentage of Fixed Income Securities, may have to reinvest the proceeds of prepayments at lower interest rates than those of their previous investments. If this occurs, the Fund's yield will correspondingly decline. Thus, mortgage-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates (when prepayment of principal is more likely) than other Fixed Income Securities of comparable duration, although they may have a comparable risk of decline in market value in periods of rising interest rates. A decrease in the rate of prepayments may extend the effective maturities of mortgage-backed securities, reducing their sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. To the extent that the Fund purchases mortgage-backed securities at a premium, unscheduled prepayments, which are made at par, result in a loss equal to an unamortized premium.

To lessen the effect of the failures by obligors on mortgage assets to make payments, CMOs and other mortgage-backed securities may contain elements of credit enhancement, consisting of either (1) liquidity protection or (2) protection against losses resulting after default by an obligor on the underlying assets and allocation of all amounts recoverable directly from the obligor and through liquidation of the collateral. This protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of these. The Fund will not pay any additional fees for credit enhancements for mortgage-backed securities, although the credit enhancement may increase the costs of the mortgage-backed securities.

## 5. Asset-backed Securities

The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities have structural characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities but have underlying assets that are not mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities represent fractional interests in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (for example, credit card) agreements. Regular payments received on asset-backed securities include both interest and principal.

Assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations that issue securities that are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. Repayments relating to the assets underlying the asset-backed securities depend largely on the cash flows generated by such assets. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancements associated with the securities. Payments or distributions of principal and interest on asset-backed securities may be supported by credit enhancements including letters of credit, an insurance guarantee, reserve funds and over collateralization. Asset-backed securities have structures and characteristics similar to those of mortgage-backed securities and, accordingly, are subject to many of the same risks, although often, to a greater extent.

**Risks – Specific to Asset-Based Securities.** Like mortgages-backed securities, the collateral underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to holders of asset-backed securities. Asset-backed securities present certain additional and unique risks. Asset-backed securities typically have no U.S. government backing. Additionally, the ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and Federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured by automobiles. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and the



technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the underlying automobiles. As a result, the risk that recovery on repossessed collateral might be unavailable or inadequate to support payments on asset-backed securities is greater for asset-backed securities than for mortgage-backed securities.

## 6. Inflation-Indexed Securities

Inflation-protected securities are fixed-income securities whose principal value or interest rate is adjusted periodically according to changes in a specific price index (such as the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers). If the price index falls (deflation), the principal value or interest rate of the securities will be adjusted downward, and, consequently, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities, also known as “TIPs,” are adjusted as to principal; repayment of the original principal upon maturity of the security is guaranteed if the security is purchased when originally issued. With respect to other types of inflation-protected securities that are adjusted to the principal amount, the adjusted principal value of the security repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. Most other types of inflation-protected securities, however, are adjusted with respect to the interest rate, which has a minimum of 0%, and the principal value does not change.

**Risks – Specific to Inflation Indexed Securities.** Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced.

While these securities adjust positively in response to inflation, their value may under certain circumstances decline or underperform relative to other fixed-income securities. The value of these securities generally may still decline in response to an increase in real interest rates. Real interest rates are measured by subtracting the expected rate of inflation from the nominal interest rate of Fixed Income Securities. The value of inflation-indexed securities may also fall if there is a decline in the price index (deflation), which generally will reduce any previous adjustments made to the inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities may also underperform other Fixed Income Securities if inflationary expectations exceed the rate of inflation measured by the price index.

Any increase in principal value of inflation-indexed securities caused by an increase in the price index is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though the Fund generally will not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. Also, to the extent that the Fund invests in inflation-indexed securities, income distributions are more likely to fluctuate. There is no assurance that the rate of inflation measured by the relevant price index will correspond to the inflation experienced by an investor.

## 7. Variable and Floating Rate Securities

The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Fixed income securities that have variable or floating rates of interest may, under certain limited circumstances, have varying principal amounts. These securities pay interest at rates that are adjusted periodically according to a specified formula, usually with reference to one or more interest rate indices or market interest rates (the “underlying index”). The interest paid on these securities is a function primarily of the underlying index upon which the interest rate adjustments are based. These adjustments minimize changes in the market value of the obligation. Similar to fixed rate debt instruments, variable and floating rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness. The rate of interest on securities may be tied to U.S. Government Securities or indices on those securities as well as any other rate of interest or index.

Variable and floating rate demand notes of corporations are redeemable upon a specified period of notice. These obligations include master demand notes that permit investment of fluctuating amounts at varying interest rates under direct arrangements with the issuer of the instrument. The issuer of these obligations often has the right, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the obligations upon a specified number of days’ notice.

Certain securities may have an initial principal amount that varies over time based on an interest rate index, and, accordingly, the Fund might be entitled to less than the initial principal amount of the security upon the security’s maturity. The Fund intends to purchase these securities only when the Adviser believes the interest income from the instrument justifies any principal risks associated with the instrument. The Adviser may attempt to limit any potential loss of principal by purchasing similar instruments that are intended to provide an offsetting increase in principal. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to limit the effects of principal fluctuations and, accordingly, the Fund may incur losses on those securities even if held to maturity without issuer default.

There may not be an active secondary market for any particular floating or variable rate instruments, which could make it difficult for the Fund to dispose of the instrument during periods that the Fund is not entitled to exercise any demand rights it may have. The Fund could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to those instruments. The Adviser monitors the liquidity of the Fund's investment in variable and floating rate instruments, but there can be no guarantee that an active secondary market will exist.

## **8. Foreign Government Securities**

The Fund may invest in Fixed Income Securities issued by foreign governments. Foreign government securities generally consist of Fixed Income Securities supported by national, state or provincial governments or similar political subdivisions. Foreign government securities also include debt obligations of supranational entities, such as international organizations designed or supported by governmental entities to promote economic reconstruction or development, international banking institutions and related government agencies. Examples of these include, but are not limited to, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank"), the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. Foreign government securities also include Fixed Income Securities of quasi-governmental agencies that are either issued by entities owned by a national, state or equivalent government or are obligations of a political unit that are not backed by the national government's full faith and credit.

**General Risk.** Compared with investing in the U.S., investing in foreign markets involves a greater degree and variety of risk. Investors in international or foreign markets may face delayed settlements, currency controls, and adverse economic developments as well as higher overall transaction costs. Foreign governments may expropriate assets, impose capital or currency controls, impose punitive taxes, impose limits on ownership, or nationalize a company or industry. Any of these actions could have a severe effect on security prices and impair the Fund's ability to bring its capital or income back to the U.S. The value of foreign securities may be affected by incomplete, less frequent or inaccurate financial information about their issuers, social upheavals or political actions ranging from tax code changes to governmental collapse. Foreign entities may also receive less coverage than U.S. entities by market analysts and the financial press. In addition, foreign countries may lack uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards or regulatory requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. entities.

The securities of some foreign entities are less liquid and at times more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. entities. Foreign brokerage commissions and other fees are also generally higher than in the U.S. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of nationalization or expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, political or financial instability, and diplomatic developments which could affect the value of investments in those countries. In certain countries, legal remedies available to investors may be more limited than those available with respect to investments in the U.S. or other countries. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries. Special tax considerations apply to foreign securities.

**Emerging Markets Risk.** Investing in emerging market securities involves risks which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in foreign investments. Some emerging markets countries may have fixed or managed currencies that are not free-floating against the U.S. dollar. Further, certain currencies may not be traded internationally. Certain of these currencies have experienced a steady devaluation relative to the U.S. dollar. Any devaluation in the currencies in which a Fund's securities are denominated may have a detrimental impact on the Fund.

Some countries with emerging securities markets have experienced substantial, and in some periods, extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuation in inflation rates have had and may continue to have negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain countries. Moreover, the economies of some countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, number and depth of industries forming the economy's base, governmental controls, and investment restrictions that are subject to political change and balance of payments position. Further, there may be greater difficulties or restrictions with respect to investments made in emerging markets countries.

Emerging markets typically have substantially less volume than U.S. markets. In addition, securities in many such markets are less liquid, and their prices often are more volatile, than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Such markets often have different clearance and settlement procedures for securities transactions, and in some markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of transactions, making it difficult to conduct transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when assets may be uninvested. Settlement problems in emerging markets countries also could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Satisfactory custodial services may not be available in some emerging markets countries, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs and delays in the transportation and custody of such securities.

## **9. Other Fixed Income Securities**

The Fund may invest in short-term U.S. money market instruments. Short-term money market instruments include short-term fixed or variable rate certificates of deposit, time deposits with a maturity no greater than 180 days, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper rated A-1 or A-2 by S&P or Prime-1 or Prime-2 by Moody's (or paper of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser) or in similar other money market securities, and repurchase agreements. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits with a banking institution that earn a specified interest rate over a given period.

**Certificates of Deposit.** Certificates of deposit are issued by national banks and state banks, trust companies and mutual savings banks, or banks or institutions the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Certificates of deposit are negotiable certificates evidencing the indebtedness of a commercial bank to repay funds deposited with it for a definite period of time (usually from fourteen days to one year) at a stated or variable interest rate.

**Bankers Acceptances.** Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange typically drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise that are "accepted" by a bank, meaning, in effect, that the issuing bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument on maturity. Investments in bankers' acceptances will be limited to those guaranteed by domestic and foreign banks having, at the time of investment, total assets of \$1 billion or more (as of the date of the institution's most recently published financial statements).

**Commercial Paper.** Commercial paper consists of short-term (usually from one to two hundred seventy days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. Certain notes may have floating or variable rates. Unless deemed liquid by the Adviser, variable and floating rate notes with a demand notice period exceeding seven days generally are considered illiquid and, therefore, subject to the Trust's prohibition on illiquid investments (see "Investment Limitations" below).

**Repurchase Agreements.** The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements which are transactions in which the Fund purchases a security and simultaneously agrees to resell that security to the seller at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon future date, normally, one to seven days later. If the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement, it will maintain possession of the purchased securities and any underlying collateral. For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement is deemed to be a loan from the Fund to the seller of the U.S. government security subject to the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements are not considered to be the making of loans for purposes of the Fund's fundamental investment limitations.

Repurchase transactions also involve credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that a counter-party to a transaction will be unable to honor its financial obligation. In the event that bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceedings are commenced against a counter-party, the Fund may have difficulties in exercising its rights to the underlying securities or currencies, as applicable. The Fund may incur costs and expensive time delays in disposing of the underlying securities and it may suffer a loss of principal or a decline in interest payments regarding affected securities. Failure by the other party to deliver a security or currency purchased by the Fund may result in a missed opportunity to make an alternative investment. Favorable insolvency laws that allow the Fund, among other things, to liquidate the collateral held in the event of the bankruptcy of the counter-party reduce counter-party insolvency risk.

## 10. Risks of Fixed Income Securities

Yields on Fixed Income Securities, including municipal securities, are dependent on a variety of factors, including the general conditions of the Fixed Income Securities markets, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Fixed Income Securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields and are generally subject to greater price movements than obligations with shorter maturities. A portion of the municipal securities held by the Fund may be supported by credit and liquidity enhancements such as letters of credit (which are not covered by federal deposit insurance) or puts or demand features of third party financial institutions, general domestic and foreign banks.

**Credit Risk.** Changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal and in the markets' perception of an issuer's creditworthiness will also affect the market value of that issuer's debt securities. The financial condition of an issuer of a debt security held by the Fund may cause it to default on interest or principal payments due on a security. This risk generally increases as security credit ratings fall.

**Interest Rate Risk.** The market value of the interest-bearing debt securities held by the Fund will be affected by changes in interest rates. There is normally an inverse relationship between the market value of securities sensitive to prevailing interest rates and actual changes in interest rates. The longer the remaining maturity (and duration) of a security, the more sensitive the security is to changes in interest rates. All Fixed Income Securities, including U.S. Government Securities, can change in value when there is a change in interest rates. As a result, an investment in the Fund is subject to risk even if all Fixed Income Securities in the Fund's investment portfolio are paid in full at maturity.

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell a security at an advantageous time or price due to a security downgrade or adverse conditions within the fixed income market. Liquidity risk may be magnified in an economic downturn, a rising interest rate environment, or other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. The capacity of traditional dealers to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace with the fixed income market's growth, causing dealer inventories to be at or near historical lows relative to market size. The reduction in dealer inventories could lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility which may become exacerbated during periods of economic or political stress.

**Pre-Payment/Extension Risk.** Certain Fixed Income Securities may be subject to extension risk, which refers to the change in total return on a security resulting from an extension or abbreviation of the security's maturity. Issuers may prepay fixed rate securities when interest rates fall, forcing the Fund to invest in securities with lower interest rates. Issuers Fixed Income Securities are also subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors that may restrict the ability of the issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities. The possibility exists therefore, that, as a result of bankruptcy, litigation or other conditions, the ability of an issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its debt securities may become impaired.

## B. Equity Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities and preferred stock. The Fund primarily invests in convertible securities and preferred stock that are investment grade or that are unrated and are of comparable quality in the opinion of the Adviser ("Quality Policy"). Convertible securities are deemed to be of investment grade quality if they are rated "Baa" or higher by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or "BBB" by Standard & Poors Corporation ("S&P") at the time of their purchase. Preferred stock is deemed to be of investment grade quality if it is rated "baa" or higher by Moody's or "BBB" or higher by S&P at the time of purchase. The Fund may also purchase convertible securities and preferred stock that are not of investment grade quality (or unrated and deemed to be of comparable quality by the Adviser). Unrated convertible securities and preferred stock may not be as actively traded as rated securities.

The Fund may retain securities whose rating has been lowered below investment grade (or that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality to securities whose rating has been lowered below investment grade) if the Adviser determines that retaining such security is in the best interests of the Fund. Because a downgrade often results in a reduction in the market price of the security, the sale of a downgraded security may result in a loss.

Moody's, S&P and other nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs") are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt obligations, including convertible securities, and preferred stock. A description of the range of ratings assigned to various types of bonds and other securities by several NRSROs is included in Appendix A to this SAI. The Fund may use these ratings to determine whether to purchase, sell or hold a security. Ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different market prices. To the extent that the ratings given by an NRSRO may change as a result of changes in such organizations or their rating systems, the Adviser will attempt to substitute comparable ratings. Credit ratings attempt to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments and do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. Also, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings. An issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

## **1. Convertible Securities**

The Fund may invest in U.S. convertible securities. Convertible securities include debt securities, preferred stock or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a given amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer during a specified period and at a specified price in the future. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest on debt or the dividend on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a company's capital structure but are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally: (1) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (2) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stocks since they have fixed income characteristics; and (3) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

**Risk.** Investment in convertible securities generally entails less risk than an investment in the issuer's common stock. Convertible securities are typically issued by smaller capitalized companies whose stock price may be volatile. Therefore, the price of a convertible security may reflect variations in the price of the underlying common stock in a way that nonconvertible debt does not. The extent to which such risk is reduced, however, depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a Fixed Income Security.

## **2. Preferred Stock**

The Fund may invest in convertible and non-convertible preferred stock. Preferred stock has a preference in liquidation (and, generally dividends) over common stock but is subordinated in liquidation to debt. As a general rule the market value of preferred stocks with fixed dividend rates and no conversion rights varies inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk, with the price determined by the dividend rate. Some preferred stocks are convertible into other securities, (for example, common stock) at a fixed price and ratio or upon the occurrence of certain events. The market price of convertible preferred stocks generally reflects an element of conversion value.

**Risk.** The fundamental risk of investing in preferred stock is the risk that the value of the stock might decrease. Stock values fluctuate in response to the activities of an individual company or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. The market value of all securities, including preferred stocks, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measures of a company's worth.

Because many preferred stocks lack a fixed maturity date, these securities generally fluctuate substantially in value when interest rates change; such fluctuations often exceed those of long-term bonds of the same issuer. Some preferred stocks pay an adjustable dividend that may be based on an index, formula, auction procedure or other dividend rate reset mechanism. In the absence of credit deterioration, adjustable rate preferred stocks tend to have more stable market values than fixed rate preferred stocks. All preferred stocks are also subject to the same types of

credit risks of the issuer as corporate bonds. In addition, because preferred stock is junior to debt securities and other obligations of an issuer, deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar yield characteristics.

### **C . Other Investment Companies**

The Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and business development companies (“BDCs”). BDCs are publicly-traded closed-end funds that seek capital appreciation and income by investing in smaller companies during their initial stages of development.

**Risk.** When the Fund invests in another investment company, the Fund indirectly will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the underlying fund. Therefore, the Fund will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative to those paid the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be affected by losses of the underlying funds and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the underlying funds (such as the use of leverage by the funds). The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the underlying funds in which it invests. Because the Fund is not required to hold shares of underlying funds for any minimum period, it may be subject to, and may have to pay, short-term redemption fees imposed by the underlying funds.

In addition to risks generally associated with investments in investment company securities, ETFs and BDCs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to traditional mutual funds: (1) shares may trade at a market price that is above or below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) the ETF or BDC may employ an investment strategy that utilizes high leverage ratios; or (4) trading of shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

The structure of a closed-end fund poses additional risks to those that are involved when investing in most mutual funds and ETFs. For example, most closed-end funds leverage a higher percentage of their assets (that is, using borrowed money to buy additional assets). Leveraging can provide higher yields and potentially higher returns for closed-end fund investors, but it also increases overall risk and the volatility of the investment. Unlike mutual funds and ETFs, closed-end fund shares generally are not redeemable. Closed-end funds generally sell a fixed number of shares at one time (in the initial public offering), after which the shares typically trade on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange or the Nasdaq Stock Market. A closed-end fund is not required to buy its shares back from investors upon request. By comparison, mutual funds and ETFs issue securities redeemable at net asset value at the option of the shareholder (ETF shares are redeemable in large blocks) and typically engage in a continuous offering of their shares.

### **D. Borrowing**

The Fund may maintain a line of credit with the Trust’s custodian and may borrow up to 5% of its total assets on a temporary or emergency basis. The Fund currently intends to use the line of credit to fund shareholder redemptions and to pay expenses on an as needed basis.

**Risks.** In the event that a credit facility utilized by the Fund is terminated by the third-party lender, the Fund may be required to liquidate investments and be forced to sell investments at unfavorable prices in order to repay outstanding borrowings. The rights of creditors to the assets of the Fund are senior to the Fund’s equity shareholders.

### **E. When-Issued Securities and Forward Commitments**

The Fund may purchase securities offered on a “when-issued” and “forward commitment” basis (including a delayed delivery basis). Securities purchased on a “when-issued” or “forward commitment basis” are securities not available for immediate delivery despite the fact that a market exists for those securities. A purchase is made on a “delayed delivery” basis when the transaction is structured to occur some time in the future.



When these transactions are negotiated, the price, which is generally expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time the commitment is made, but delivery and payment for the securities take place at a later date. Normally, the settlement date occurs within 120 days of the commitment to purchase. During the period between a commitment and settlement, no payment is made for the securities purchased by the purchaser and, thus, no income accrues to the purchaser from the transaction. At the time the Fund makes the commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued basis, forward commitment or delayed delivery basis, the Fund will record the transaction as a purchase and thereafter reflect the value each day of such securities in determining its NAV. No when-issued or forward commitments will be made by the Fund if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be committed to such transactions.

Forward commitment transactions may also be conducted on a "to be announced" basis ("TBA Transaction"). In a TBA Transaction, the approximate purchase price is typically disclosed at the time of commitment, not the identity of the underlying security.

**Risk.** In the event that the value of the securities decline between the purchase and settlement date, the Fund will incur a loss. The Fund shall maintain a segregated account containing cash, U.S. government securities or high quality debt instruments ("Liquid Assets") equal to the value of the purchase commitments associated with all transactions conducted on a when-issued, forward commitment or delayed delivery basis ("Purchase Commitments"). If the value of the Liquid Assets decreases during the period between the commitment and settlement dates, the Fund will add additional Liquid Assets to the segregated account to that the Fund's outstanding purchase commitments. A seller's failure to complete a transaction may cause the Fund to miss a desired price or yield. In a TBA Transaction, the Fund assumes the risk that the security to be delivered will not be as favorable as originally anticipated.

## **F. Restricted and Illiquid Securities**

Restricted securities are any securities which are subject to restriction on resale under federal securities law, including commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. Illiquid securities are any securities for which there is a limited trading market and may, therefore, be difficult to sell at market value.

Section 4(2) commercial paper is generally sold to institutional investors which agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Any resale by the purchaser must be in an exempt transaction. Section 4(2) commercial paper is normally resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of the issuer or investment dealers who make a market in Section 4(2) commercial paper, thus providing liquidity. Generally, the Trust also considers securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933 to be illiquid securities for purposes of the Fund's investment limitation applicable to illiquid securities. Under procedures adopted

The Trust believes that Section 4(2) commercial paper and Rule 144A securities may be considered "liquid" if certain criteria are satisfied consistent with procedures adopted by the Board.

**Risk.** Because restricted and illiquid securities may be difficult to sell at an acceptable price, they may be subject to greater volatility and may result in a loss to the Fund.

## **G. Temporary Defensive Position**

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. For example, the Fund may hold all or a portion of its assets in cash, money market mutual funds, investment grade short-term money market instruments, U.S. Government and agency securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements and other cash equivalents. For a description of the above securities, see "U.S. Government Securities" and "Other Fixed Income Securities" above.

To the extent consistent with its principal investment strategies, the Fund also may invest in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its investment strategies. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective. The investment objective of the Fund may be changed immediately upon notice to shareholders without shareholder approval.

## H. 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, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, 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 services 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, penalties or financial losses, additional compliance costs, 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. Cybersecurity and information security issues can result in material adverse consequences to the Fund and its shareholders. While the Fund's service providers have adopted plans and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. There is no guarantee the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

## I. Additional Disclosures

The Fund has filed a notice with the National Futures Association claiming exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "Act") and therefore the Fund is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the Act.

## INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

### A. Fundamental Limitations

The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Fund and are fundamental ("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. Other investment practices which may be changed by the Board without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy are considered non-fundamental ("Non-Fundamental").

**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.

**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 1940 Act, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or its staff.

**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.

**Real Estate.** No 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).

**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.

**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.

**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.** 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 above.

If the Fund’s borrowings exceed one-third of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings), such borrowings will be reduced within three days, (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as may be permitted by the 1940 Act, to the extent necessary to comply with the one-third limitation.

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

## **B. Non-Fundamental**

The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to the Funds and are Non-Fundamental (see “Investment Limitations—Fundamental” above).

**Pledging.** The Fund not will 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 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.

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

**Illiquid Securities.** The Fund will not invest greater than 15% of its net assets in illiquid or restricted securities.

**Name Rule.** Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds including general obligation municipal bonds, revenue municipal bonds and private activity bonds ("80% Policy"). The Fund may invest in the applicable securities directly, or indirectly through other investment companies (including exchange-traded funds) that invest primarily in such securities. This investment policy may not be changed by the Fund without at least 60 days' prior written notice in plain English to its shareholders.

## INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

### A. General Information

First Security Fund Advisers, Inc., First Security Center, 521 President Clinton Ave., Suite 800, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201, serves as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of First Security Bancorp, a privately-held financial services holding company based in Arkansas.

### B. Investment Advisory Agreement

Under the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement with the Trust, the Adviser is primarily responsible for managing the Fund's investments and providing a continuous investment program for the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Board. The Fund pays the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.49% of average daily net assets of the Fund. The fee, if not waived, is assessed to each Fund class based on average daily net assets for the prior month.

The Adviser contractually has agreed, until August 31, 2017, to waive its management fee and/or to reimburse certain Fund operating expenses, but only to the extent necessary so that total annual operating expenses, excluding brokerage fees and commissions, borrowing costs (such as (a) interest and (b) dividend expenses on securities sold short), any 12b-1 fees, taxes, extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business and any indirect expenses (such as fees and expenses incurred by other investment companies in which the Fund may invest) of the Fund do not exceed 0.99% of the Fund's average daily net assets ("Expense Limitation").

For the fiscal years ended indicated in the table below, the fees for the Fund payable to the Adviser, the reductions attributable to contractual fee waivers and the net fees paid (reimbursed) with respect to the Fund were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Period Ended</u>	<u>Advisory Fees Accrued</u>	<u>Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement</u>	<u>Net Advisory Fees</u>
April 30, 2016	\$13,149	\$(244,289) <sup>1</sup>	\$(231,140)

<sup>1</sup> Fee waiver/expense reimbursement reflects \$218,078 in contractual fees waived by the Adviser pursuant to the Expense Limitation and \$26,211 in voluntary fees waived by the Adviser. The contractual fees waived of \$218,078 are subject to reimbursement by the Fund through April 30, 2019.

During any fiscal year that the Investment Advisory Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust is in effect, the Adviser may recoup the sum of all fees previously waived or expenses reimbursed during any of the previous three (3) years, less any reimbursement previously paid, if such recoupment can be achieved within the Expense Limitation as well as any expense limitation in effect at the time the reimbursement is made. This expense cap agreement may be terminated by the Board at any time. This expense cap agreement may be terminated by the Board at any time.

The Investment Advisory Agreement was approved by the Board, including a majority of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Trust, as that term is defined under the 1940 Act, or interested parties to the Agreement (collectively, the "Independent Trustees" and, each an "Independent Trustee"), at an in-person meeting held on April 29, 2015. A discussion of the factors that the Board considered in approving the Investment Advisory Agreement is included in the Fund's Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the semi-annual period ended October 31, 2015.

If the Adviser ceases to act as investment adviser to any Fund or, if the Adviser requests in writing, the Trust shall take prompt action to change the name of the Fund to a name that does not include the term "First Security."

### C. Payments to Financial Institutions

The Adviser may pay certain financial institutions (which may include banks, broker-dealers and other industry professionals) a fee for providing distribution related services and/or for performing certain administrative servicing functions for Fund shareholders to the extent these institutions are allowed to do so by applicable statute, rule or regulation. These financial institutions 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 these services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Fund may from time to time purchase securities issued by financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Fund, no preference will be shown for such securities.

### D. The Portfolio Managers

**Other Accounts Managed By Portfolio Managers** The table below identifies, for James S. Jones, the Fund's portfolio manager, the number of accounts managed (excluding the Fund) and the total assets in such accounts, within each of the following categories: other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts. The Portfolio Manager does not manage any other registered investment companies or any accounts with performance-based advisory fees. Information in the table is shown as of April 30, 2016. Asset amounts are approximate and have been rounded.

<u>Team Member</u>	<u>Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
James S. Jones	0	0	0	0

**Compensation.** The Portfolio Manager receives a fixed cash salary. The salary is based upon overall experience, job responsibilities and competitive market rates. The Portfolio Manager is also eligible to receive an annual discretionary cash bonus. Bonuses are not based on the performance of the Fund or any other account, but are paid each year out of a pool comprised of the excess of aggregate revenues from all sources, less aggregate expenses, and are based on the Adviser's evaluation of a team member's overall contribution to the day-to-day operations of the Adviser and his satisfaction of pre-established goals set annually by the Adviser's management. The Portfolio Manager's entire compensation package is paid by the Adviser, or its affiliates, and not by any client account.

**Ownership of Fund Shares.** As of April 30, 2016, the Portfolio Manager beneficially owned shares of the Fund as summarized in the following table:

<u>Fund/Strategy Team Member</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Beneficial Ownership in the Corresponding Fund as of April 30, 2016</u>
James S. Jones	\$0.00

**Potential Conflicts of Interest.** As a general matter, certain actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a strategy team member's management of the Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other accounts for which the team member is responsible, on the other. For example, the management of multiple accounts may result in a team member devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Although the Adviser does not track the time the Portfolio Manager spends on a single portfolio, it does periodically assess whether the Portfolio Manager has adequate time and resources to effectively manage all of the accounts for which he is responsible. Moreover, variances in advisory fees charged from account to account may create an incentive for the Portfolio Manager to devote more attention to those accounts that pay higher advisory fees. It is also possible that the various accounts managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts might include those relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research, or "soft dollars").

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients.

**TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**

**A. General Information**

The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Chairman of the Board is R. Jeffrey Young, who is an “interested person” of the Trust (“Interested Trustee”), as that term is defined under the 1940 Act. No Independent Trustees has been designated as a lead Independent Trustee.

Each Trustee serves as a Trustee for the lifetime of the Trust or until the earlier of his or her retirement as a Trustee at age 75, death, resignation or removal. Officers are re-elected annually by the Board. The address of each Trustee and officer is 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, OH 45246.

As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees oversee the operations of 7 series.

**Interested Trustee Background.** The following table provides information regarding the Interested Trustee.

<u>Name, Address, (Age), Position with Trust, Term of Position with Trust</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships</u>
<p><b>R. Jeffrey Young*</b> Age: 51 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND TRUSTEE Began Serving: September 2013</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupation(s):</b> Vice President and Director of Relationship Management, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present); President, Unified Financial Securities, LLC (July 2015 to present) (Trust Distributor); Chairman of the Board, Valued Advisers Trust (June 2010 to present); Chief Executive Officer and President, Valued Advisers Trust (January 2010 to present).</p> <p><b>Previous Position(s):</b> President, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (April 2015 to December 2015); Senior Vice President, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (January 2010 to April 2015); Chief Executive Officer, The Huntington Funds (February 2010 to April 2015); Chief Executive Officer, Huntington Strategy Shares (November 2010 to April 2015); President and Chief Executive Officer, Dreman Contrarian Funds (March 2011 to February 2013); Independent Chair, Valued Advisers Trust (August 2008 to January 2010); Managing Director, WealthStone (investment adviser) (2007 to 2009); Senior Vice President, Operations, BISYS Fund Services (2006 to 2007); Senior Vice President/Vice President, Client Services, BISYS Fund Services (1994 to 2006).</p>

\* Mr. Young is deemed an Interested Trustee because he is President of Unified Financial Securities, LLC, the Trust’s distributor (the “Distributor”).

**Independent Trustee Background.** The following table provides information regarding the Independent Trustees.

<u>Name, Address, (Age), Position with Trust, Term of Position with Trust</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships</u>
<p><b>Walter B. Grimm</b> Age: 70 TRUSTEE Began Serving: November 2013</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupations(s):</b> President, Leigh Management Group, LLC (consulting firm) (October 2005 to present).</p> <p><b>Previous Position(s):</b> Chief Financial Officer, East West Private, LLC (consulting firm) (March 2009 to June 2015).</p>
<p><b>Mary M. Morrow</b> Age: 57 TRUSTEE Began Serving: November 2013</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupations(s):</b> Vice President, Strategic Initiatives, Gateway Heath (January 2015 to present).</p> <p><b>Previous Position(s):</b> Consulting Practice Manager, DST Health Solutions (August 2010 to January 2015); Director, Service and Client Relations, EBDS (August 2008 – May 2009); Independent Consultant, Healthcare Servicing May 2009 – August 2010).</p>

**Officers.** The following table provides information regarding the Officers.

<u>Name, Address, (Age), Position with Trust, Term of Position with Trust</u>	<u>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships</u>
<p><b>Matthew J. Miller</b> Age: 40 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRESIDENT Began Serving: September 2013</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupation(s):</b> Assistant Vice President, Relationship Management, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present); Vice President, Valued Advisers Trust (December 2011 to present).</p> <p><b>Previous Position(s):</b> Vice President, Relationship Management, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (2008 to December 2015); Vice President, The Huntington Funds (February 2010 to April 2015); Vice President, Transfer Agency Operations, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (2002 to 2008); Employed in various positions with Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (July 1998 to 2002).</p>
<p><b>Zachary P. Richmond</b> Age: 35 TREASURER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER Began Serving: August 2014</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupation(s):</b> Assistant Vice President, Associate Director of Financial Administration, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present); Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Unified Series Trust (August 2014 to present); Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Commonwealth International Series Trust (September 2015 to present).</p> <p><b>Previous Position(s):</b> Assistant Vice President, Fund Administration, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (January 2011 to December 2015); Assistant Treasurer, Unified Series Trust (2011 to August 2014); Supervisor, Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (2007 to 2011).</p>
<p><b>John C. Swhear</b> Age: 54 CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING OFFICER Began Serving: September 2013</p>	<p><b>Principal Occupation(s):</b> Assistant Vice President, Associate Director of Compliance, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present); Chief Compliance Officer of Unified Financial Securities, LLC (the Distributor) (May 2007 to present); Vice President of the Unified Series Trust (January 2016 to present); and Chief Compliance Officer, Anti-Money Laundering Officer and Vice President of Valued Advisers Trust (May 2007 to present).</p>



**Name, Address, (Age), Position with Trust,  
Term of Position with Trust**

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**Stacey Havens**

Age: 50

VICE PRESIDENT

Began Serving: September 2013

**Tiffany R. Franklin**

Age: 40

SECRETARY

Began Serving: December 2015

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

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**Previous Position(s):** Director, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (May 2014 to December 2015); Vice President of Legal Administration and Compliance, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (April 2007 to December 2015); President, Unified Series Trust (August 2013 to January 2016); Interim President, Unified Series Trust (March 2012 to August 2013); Senior Vice President, Unified Series Trust (May 2007 to March 2012); Secretary, The Huntington Funds (April 2010 to February 2012).

**Principal Occupation(s):** Assistant Vice President, Relationship Management, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present).

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

**Principal Occupation(s):** Senior Paralegal, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (December 2015 to present).

**Previous Position(s):** Paralegal, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (April 2012 to December 2015); Assistant Secretary, Capitol Series Trust (September 2013 to December 2015); Assistant Secretary, The Huntington Funds, (November 2012 to December 2015); Assistant Secretary, Huntington Strategy Shares (November 2012 to December 2015); Secretary, Huntington Strategy Shares (December 2015 to March 2016); Secretary, The Huntington Funds (December 2015 to April 2016); Florida Registered Paralegal, Anton Legal Group (February 2007 to June 2011); previously employed as a Paralegal in various capacities for private practice law firms in Indiana.

## **B. Qualifications of the Trustees**

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:

**R. Jeffrey Young** – Mr. Young has over 20 years of experience in the financial services industry, including as an officer and trustee of other mutual funds. He also has extensive experience in an executive management role with two different mutual fund servicing companies, including the Trust's administrator. Mr. Young was selected to serve as Trustee of the Trust based primarily on his extensive knowledge of mutual fund operations, including the regulatory framework under which the Trust must operate.

**Mr. Walter B. Grimm** – Mr. Grimm has over 19 years of experience in the financial services industry, including as a trustee of other mutual funds and as the head of Client Services and Relationship Management areas for a mutual fund servicing company. Mr. Grimm was selected to serve as Trustee of the Trust based primarily on his extensive knowledge of mutual fund operations.

**Ms. Mary M. Morrow** – Ms. Morrow has over 25 years of experience in customer service, processing operations, and systems implementation experience both in the managed care and financial services arenas. Prior to work in the managed care arena, Ms. Morrow served as the Vice President in charge of Business Applications for a large mutual fund company and as a Senior Vice President of Transfer Agency Operations for a mutual fund services provider. Ms. Morrow was selected to serve as a Trustee of the Trust based primarily on her significant corporate experience as well as her operational knowledge of mutual fund operations.

## **C. Risk Management**

The overall management and affairs of the Trust are supervised by the Board. The Board consists of three individuals. The Trustees are fiduciaries and are governed by the laws of the State of Ohio in this regard. The Board establishes policies for the operation of the Trust and appoints the officers who conduct the daily business of the Trust. The Board provides oversight over the management and operations of the Trust. The day-to-day responsibility for the management and operation of the Trust is the responsibility of various officers and service providers to the Trust and its individual series, such as the Adviser, Distributor, administrator, custodian, and Transfer Agent, each of whom are discussed in greater detail in this SAI. The Board approves all significant agreements between the Trust and its service providers, including the agreements with the Adviser, Distributor, administrator, custodian and Transfer Agent. The Board has appointed various individuals of certain of these service providers as officers of the Trust, with responsibility to monitor and report to the Board on the Trust's day-to-day operations. In all cases, the role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Trust and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments, operations or activities.

The Board has structured itself in a manner that it believes allows it to effectively perform its oversight function. The Board is comprised of two Independent Trustees – Mr. Walter Grimm and Ms. Mary Morrow – and one Interested Trustee – Mr. R. Jeffrey Young. Accordingly, two-thirds of the members of the Board are Independent Trustees and are not affiliated with any investment adviser to the Trust or their respective affiliates or other service providers to the Trust or any Trust series. The Board has established three standing committees, an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee and a Valuation Committee, which are discussed in greater detail below. Each of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Valuation Committee are comprised entirely of Independent Trustees.

As part of its efforts to oversee risk management associated with the Trust, the Board has established the Audit Committee, the Nominating Committee and the Valuation Committee as described below:

- The Audit Committee consists of all of the Independent Trustees. 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 Nominating Committee consists of all of the Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee is responsible for identifying and nominating Trustee candidates to the full Board. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Recommendations should be submitted to the Nominating Committee in care of Capitol Series Trust.
- The Valuation Committee consists of all of the Independent Trustees. The Valuation Committee is responsible for reviewing and approving fair valuation determinations.

The Audit Committee generally meets at least annually. The Audit Committee reviews reports provided by administrative service providers, legal counsel and independent accountants. The Nominating Committee and Valuation Committee meet as needed. The Committees report directly to the Board. During the Fund's fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Audit Committee met five times and the Nominating Committee and Valuation Committee did not convene. The Board has determined that the function and composition of the Audit Committee and the Nominating Committee are appropriate means to address any potential conflicts of interest that may arise from the Chairman's status as an Interested Trustee. In addition, the inclusion of all Independent Trustees as members of the Audit Committee, Nominating Committee and Valuation Committee allow all such Trustees to participate in the full range of the Board's oversight duties, including oversight of risk management processes.

The Independent Trustees have engaged their own independent legal counsel to provide advice on regulatory, compliance and other topics. 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 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 on a quarterly basis, typically for 1-2 days of meetings. Trustees also participate in special meetings and conference calls as needed. In addition to Board meetings, Trustees may participate in teleconferences to review and discuss 15(c) materials, and to interview advisers and sub-advisers whose contracts are up for renewal at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting. 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:

- Fund Performance/Morningstar Report/Portfolio Manager's Commentary
- Code of Ethics review
- NAV Errors, if any
- Distributor Compliance Reports
- Timeliness of SEC Filings
- Dividends and other Distributions
- List of Brokers, Brokerage Commissions Paid and Average Commission Rate
- Review of 12b-1 Payments

- Multiple Class Expense Reports
- Anti-Money Laundering/Customer Identification Reports
- Administrator and CCO Compliance Reports
- Market Timing Reports

From time to time, one or more members of the Board may also meet with Trust officers in less formal settings, between formal Board meetings to discuss various topics.

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

The Board reviews its structure regularly in light of the characteristics and circumstances of the Trust, including the number of funds that comprise the Trust; the variety of asset classes that those funds reflect; the net assets of the Trust; and the distribution arrangements the funds. At least annually, the Board conducts an assessment of 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.

#### D. Trustee Ownership of Shares of the Fund and of the Fund Complex

The following table provides information regarding shares of the Fund and other portfolios of the Trust owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2015.

<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of the Fund's Shares</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Series Within the Trust**</u>
<b>Interested Trustee</b>		
R. Jeffrey Young	\$0	\$1 - \$10,000
<b>Independent Trustees</b>		
Walter B. Grimm	\$0	\$1 - \$10,000
Mary M. Morrow	\$0	\$ 0

\*\* The Trust currently consists of 7 series.

Set forth below is the annual compensation paid to the Independent Trustees and by the Trust on an aggregate basis. No Interested Trustee or officer receives compensation from the Trust although all Trustee and officer travel expenses incurred to attend Board and committee meetings are reimbursed. Trustees' fees and Trustee and officer reimbursable travel expenses are Trust expenses and the Fund incurs its share of such expenses, which are allocated among the Funds in such manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable.

<u>Trustee</u>	<u>Compensation from the Fund*</u>	<u>Total Compensation From Trust*</u>
<b>Interested Trustee</b>		
R. Jeffrey Young	None	None
<b>Independent Trustees</b>		
Walter B. Grimm	\$2,120	\$8,300
Mary M. Morrow	\$2,120	\$8,300

\* Estimated compensation for current fiscal year.

## CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of August 1, 2016, the Trustees and officers of the Trust in the aggregate owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund and each Fund class.

As of August 1, 2016, certain shareholders of record owned 5% or more of a Fund class. These shareholders and any shareholder known by the Fund to own 5% or more of the Fund class are listed in the table below. Unless otherwise indicated below, the Trust has no knowledge as to whether all or any portion of the shares owned of record are also owned beneficially.

<u>5% Shareholders</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>% of Class</u>
<b>First Security Municipal Bond Fund</b>			
Institutional Shares	Crews & Associates, Inc. 521 President Clinton Avenue Suite 800 Little Rock, AR 72201	149,872.475	95.54%
A Shares	Strong Manufacturing 521 President Clinton Avenue Suite 800 Little Rock, AR 72201	72,215.523	7.48%
	McGeorge Contracting 521 President Clinton Avenue Suite 800 Little Rock, AR 72201	96,061.479	9.95%
	CR Crawford Construction 521 President Clinton Avenue Suite 800 Little Rock, AR 72201	143,068.153	14.82%

From time to time, certain shareholders may own a large percentage of the shares of the Fund. Accordingly, those shareholders may be able to greatly affect (if not determine) the outcome of a shareholder vote. As of August 1, 2016 no shareholders may be deemed to control the Fund. "Control" for this purpose is the ownership of more than 25% or more of the Fund's voting securities. The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of 25% or more of the voting securities of a fund creates a presumption of control of a fund, under Section 2(a) (9) of the 1940 Act. 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 management agreement with the Adviser.

## **PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

The Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of long-term purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. Although the Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate cannot be accurately predicted, the Adviser anticipates that the Fund's portfolio turnover rate normally will be below 100%. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all of the Fund's portfolio securities were replaced once within a one year period. High turnover involves correspondingly greater commission expenses and transaction costs, which will be borne directly by the Fund, and may result in the Fund recognizing greater amounts of income and capital gains, which would increase the amount of income and capital gains which the Fund must distribute to shareholders in order to maintain its status as a regulated investment company and to avoid the imposition of federal income or excise taxes (see "Taxes").

The Fund does not intend to use short-term trading as a primary means of achieving its investment objectives. Generally, the Fund intends to invest for long-term purposes. However, the rate of portfolio turnover will depend upon market and other conditions, and it will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser believes that portfolio changes are appropriate.

During the Fund's most recent fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26% of the average value of its portfolio.

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

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

When you open an account with the Fund, the transfer agent will request that you provide your name, physical address, date of birth, Social Security number or tax identification number. You may also be asked for other information that, in the transfer agent's discretion, will allow the Fund to verify your identity. Entities are also required to provide additional documentation. This information will be verified to confirm the identity of all persons opening an account with the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to (1) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase order, (2) freeze any account and/or suspend account activities, or (3) involuntarily redeem your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken upon authorization of the Trust's anti-money laundering officer if they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Fund, or in cases where the Fund is requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority.

## **PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE**

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

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

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

<u>Fiscal Period Ended</u>	<u>Brokerage Commissions</u>
April 30, 2016	\$0

Purchases and sales of equity securities traded on an exchange are typically executed through broker-dealers that charge a commission. Commission rates are negotiable. Over-the-counter equity 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 Fund did not own securities of regular broker/dealers as of the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016. During the most recent fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, the Fund did not pay any commissions to affiliates.

## **CODE OF ETHICS**

The Trust, the Adviser, and the Fund's principle underwriter have each adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Codes") pursuant to Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act and the Adviser's Code of Ethics also conforms to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The personnel subject to the Codes are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. You may obtain copies of the Codes from the Trust, free of charge, by calling Shareholder Services at (800) 813-1421.

## **DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

The Fund is required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, which is sent to shareholders within 60 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters and which is filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR within 70 days of the end of the second and fourth fiscal quarters. The Fund also is required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC on Form N-Q within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Fund must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Fund, upon request, free of charge. The Fund may also post its top ten portfolio positions as well as certain other portfolio characteristics such as sector or geographic weightings as of each month end on its website at [www.fsfai.com](http://www.fsfai.com) within 30 days of that month end. The Fund releases portfolio holdings to third party servicing agents on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Fund. These third party servicing agents include the Adviser, Distributor, Transfer Agent, fund accountant, administrator and custodian. The Fund also may disclose portfolio holdings, as needed, to auditors, legal counsel, proxy voting services (if applicable), printers, pricing services, parties to merger and reorganization agreements with the Fund and their agents, and prospective or newly hired third party servicing agents including investment advisers or sub-advisers. The lag between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed will vary based on the identity of the party to whom the information is disclosed. For instance, the information may be provided to auditors within days of the end of an

annual period, while the information may be given to legal counsel or prospective third party servicing agents without any time lag. This information is disclosed to all such third parties under conditions of confidentiality. “Conditions of confidentiality” include (1) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (2) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (3) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custody relationships), or (4) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential. Third party servicing agents generally are subject to an independent obligation not to trade on confidential information under their code of ethics and/or as a result of common law precedents; however, the Trust does not require an independent confirmation from the third parties that they will not trade on the confidential information.

Additionally, the Fund may enter into ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings to Morningstar, Inc., Lipper, Inc., Bloomberg, Standard & Poor’s, Thompson Financial and Vickers-Stock (“Rating Agencies”) in order for those organizations to assign a rating or ranking to the Fund. In these instances, portfolio holdings as of a month end will be supplied within approximately 25 days after that month end. The Rating Agencies may make the Fund’s top portfolio holdings and other portfolio characteristics available on their websites and may make the Fund’s complete portfolio holdings available to their subscribers for a fee. Neither the Fund, the Adviser, nor any of their affiliates receives any portion of this fee. Information released to Rating Agencies is not released under conditions of confidentiality nor is it subject to prohibitions on trading based on the information. Prior to disclosing portfolio holdings information to Rating Agencies, the CCO must find that: (1) the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for releasing the information in advance of release to all shareholders or the general public; and (2) the disclosure is in the best interests of shareholders.

Upon approval of the CCO, the Fund may also disclose portfolio information pursuant to regulatory request, court order or other legal proceeding.

The Trustees have adopted Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies (“Disclosure Policies”) detailing the circumstances under which the Fund’s portfolio holdings may be disclosed to third parties. The Disclosure Policies permit the Fund to adopt its own portfolio holdings disclosure policies, as set forth herein, that are consistent with the Disclosure Policies (“Fund Policies”). Prior to approving the Disclosure Policies and the Fund Policies, the Trustees considered the circumstances under which the Fund may disclose its portfolio holdings as well as conflicts of interest between the Fund’s shareholders and the Adviser, the Distributor, or any affiliated person of the Fund, the Adviser, and Distributor resulting from such disclosures (“Conflicts”), and determined that the disclosure of portfolio holdings information under such circumstances were in the best interests of the Fund.

Except as described above, the Fund is prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings without the prior authorization of the CCO and the specific approval of the Board. The Adviser must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which it intends to disclose the Fund’s portfolio holdings to the CCO, who will review such arrangement and any Conflicts to determine whether the arrangement is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. Additionally, the Adviser and any of their affiliated persons are prohibited from receiving compensation or other consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Fund, as a result of disclosing the Fund’s portfolio holdings. Finally, the Fund will not disclose portfolio holdings as described above to third parties that the Fund knows will use the information for personal securities transactions.

To oversee the Disclosure Policies and the Fund Policies, the Trustees consider reports and recommendations by the CCO regarding the adequacy and implementation of the compliance programs of the Trust and its service procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act. The Trustees reserves the right to amend the Disclosure Policies at any time without prior notice to shareholders in its sole discretion

## **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

You may purchase or redeem shares of a Fund class at the net asset value of those shares next calculated after the Transfer Agent receives your request in proper form, plus (or minus, in the case of a redemption) any applicable sales charge. For information concerning the purchase, redemption, and exchanges of Fund shares, see “How to Buy Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the Fund’s Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Fund’s assets, see “Determination of Net Asset Value” in the Fund’s Prospectus and in this SAI.



The Fund may authorize one or more brokers and other intermediaries to receive, on its behalf, purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers would be permitted to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on behalf of the Fund. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker or, if applicable, a broker's authorized designee, receives the order. Customer orders will be priced at a Fund class' net asset value next computed, plus (or minus, in the case of a redemption), after the orders are received by an authorized broker or such broker's authorized designee, and accepted by the Fund.

The price (net asset value) of the shares of a Fund class is determined as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), which is normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time on each day the Trust is open for business. The Trust is open for business on every day on which the NYSE is open for trading. The NYSE is closed on Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

An exchange-traded equity security (including an exchange traded fund) is generally valued by a pricing service at the last quoted sale price provided by market in which the security principally trades. Securities traded in the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If, on a particular day, an exchange-traded or NASDAQ security does not trade, then the mean between the most recent quoted bid and asked prices will be used. All equity securities that are not traded on a listed exchange are valued at the last sale price in the over-the-counter market. If a non-exchange traded security does not trade on a particular day, then the mean between the last quoted closing bid and asked price will be used. Debt securities are valued by using the mean between the closing bid and asked prices provided by a pricing service. If the closing bid and asked prices are not readily available, the pricing service may provide a price determined by a matrix pricing method. Matrix pricing is a mathematical technique used to value Fixed Income Securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices. Matrix pricing takes into consideration recent transactions, yield, liquidity, risk, credit quality, coupon, maturity, type of issue and any other factors or market data the pricing service deems relevant for the actual security being priced and for other securities with similar characteristics. Debt instruments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and U.S. Treasury Bills having a maturity of less than 60 days may be valued at amortized cost. Any discount or premium is accreted or amortized on a straight-line basis until maturity. Shares of mutual funds are valued at the NAVs of such companies for purchase and/or redemption orders placed on that day.

Foreign securities are priced in their local currencies as of the close of their primary exchange or market or as of the close of the NYSE, whichever is earlier. Foreign securities, currencies and other assets denominated in foreign currencies are then translated into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rates as of the close of the NYSE as provided by a pricing service. Trading in foreign securities generally is completed, and the values of such securities are determined, prior to the close of securities markets in the U.S. Foreign exchange rates are also determined prior to such close. On occasion, the values of securities and exchange rates may be affected by events occurring between the times as of which determination of such values or exchange rates are made and the time as of which the NAV of each Fund class is determined. When such events materially affect the values of securities held by the Fund or its liabilities, such securities and liabilities may be valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Fund's Board.

When market quotations are not readily available, when the Adviser determines that the price provided by the pricing service does not accurately reflect the current market value, or when restricted or illiquid securities are being valued, such securities are valued at a fair value as determined in good faith according to procedures established by and subject to review by the Board. The Board annually approves the pricing services used by the fund accounting agent. "When-issued" or "TBA" debt securities are debt securities traded prior to the time they are issued. If the pricing service does not provide a price for these securities they will be valued at fair value consistent with the Trust's valuation procedures. A Pricing Committee is convened to determine a security's fair value, as needed. Fair valued securities held by the Fund (if any) are reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis.

The NAV per share of each Fund class is determined by taking the market value of that Fund class' total assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received), subtracting the class' liabilities (including accrued expenses), and then dividing the result

(net assets) by the number of outstanding shares of the Fund class at such time. Institutional Shares are offered for purchase at their Net Asset Value per Share which is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Net Asset Value Per Share} = \frac{\text{Net Assets}}{\text{Shares Outstanding}}$$

A Shares are offered at their public offering price which is their NAV per share plus the applicable sales charge as a percentage of the NAV per share. The maximum public offering price of A Shares is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Offering Price Per Share} = (100\% \div (100\% - \text{maximum sales charge})) \text{ of net asset value adjusted to the nearest cent) per share}$$

## **REDEMPTION IN-KIND**

The Fund intends to redeem shares in cash. However, if the amount you are redeeming is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's NAV, pursuant to an election filed by the Trust under Rule 18f-1 of the 1940 Act, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net asset value in securities instead of cash. In the event that an in-kind distribution is made, a shareholder may incur additional expenses, such as the payment of brokerage commissions, on the sale or other disposition of the securities received from the Fund.

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

The Fund was organized as a series of a business trust, and was subject to tax as a corporation for its first taxable year, May 29, 2015 (inception of the Fund) through October 31, 2015. The Fund incurred a net operating loss during this period and no tax was due. The Fund had sufficient tax-exempt investments after this initial year to distribute tax exempt dividends as a regulated investment company ("RIC"). Accordingly, the Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and to change its tax reporting period to April 30<sup>th</sup>, effective for the period November 1, 2015 to April 30, 2016, and for each taxable year thereafter. There can be no assurance that it actually will so qualify. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, its taxable 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.

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

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 (the "Asset Diversification Requirement"); 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”).

Pursuant to the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the “Modernization Act”), if the Fund fails the Income Requirement test for a taxable year, it will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test for such year if (1) the Fund satisfies certain procedural requirements and (2) 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 (1) the Fund’s non-qualifying gross income exceeds (2) one-ninth of the Fund’s qualifying gross income, each as determined for purposes of applying the gross income test for such year.

Also pursuant to the Modernization Act, if the Fund fails the Asset Diversification Requirement test as of the end of a quarter, it will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the test as of the end of such quarter in the following circumstances. If the Fund’s failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of the quarter is due to the ownership of assets the total value of which does not exceed the lesser of (1) one percent of the total value of the Fund’s assets at the end of such quarter and (2) \$10,000,000 (a “de minimis failure”), the Fund will be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if, within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the Fund identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the Fund either disposes of assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification test, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test.

In the case of a failure to satisfy the asset diversification test at the end of a quarter in a case that does not constitute a de minimis failure, the Fund will nevertheless be considered to have satisfied the asset diversification test as of the end of such quarter if (1) the Fund satisfies certain procedural requirements; (2) the Fund’s failure to satisfy the asset diversification test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and (3) within six months of the last day of the quarter in which the Fund identifies that it failed the asset diversification test (or such other prescribed time period), the Fund either disposes of assets in order to satisfy the asset diversification test, or otherwise satisfies the asset diversification test. However, in this case, a tax is imposed on the Fund, at the current rate of 35%, on the net income generated by the assets that caused the Fund to fail the asset diversification test during the period for which the asset diversification test was not met. However, in all events, such tax will not be less than \$50,000.

The Fund intends to distribute net investment income on a monthly basis. Net investment income distributed by the Fund generally will consist of interest income, if any, and dividends received on investments, less expenses. It is anticipated that a substantial portion of the Fund’s net interest income will be exempt from Federal income tax other than the Federal alternative minimum tax (“AMT”). Generally, you are not subject to Federal income tax on the Fund’s distributions of its tax-exempt interest income other than the AMT.

The Fund’s distributions of taxable interest, other investment income and short-term capital gain, whether or not reinvested, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except as described below.

The Fund will normally distribute net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders once a year. Capital gains are generated when the Fund sells its capital assets for a profit. Capital gains are taxed differently depending on how long the Fund has held the capital asset sold. The Fund’s taxable distributions, whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund, may be subject to federal income tax. Distributions of gains recognized on the sale of capital assets held for one year or less are taxed at ordinary income rates for Federal income tax purposes; distributions of gains recognized on the sale of capital assets held longer than one year are taxed at long-term capital gains rates for Federal income tax purposes regardless of how long you have held your shares. If the Fund distributes an amount exceeding its income and gains, this excess will generally be treated as a non-taxable return of capital.

Taxable 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 taxable dividends the Fund pays (other than capital gain distributions and any dividends received from any REIT in which the Fund invests) 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 subject indirectly to the AMT.

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

If shares of the Fund are sold at a loss after being held by a shareholder for six months or less, the loss will be treated as long-term, instead of a short-term, capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received on such shares.

The Fund's net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carry forwards. Capital losses incurred generally may be carried forward to offset any capital gains.

The foregoing is only a summary of some of the important federal income tax considerations affecting the Fund and its shareholders and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning.

**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, 41 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, is custodian of the Fund's investments. The custodian acts as the Fund's depository, safekeeps the Fund's portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect thereto, disburses funds at the Fund's request and maintains records in connection with its duties.

For its custodial services, the custodian receives a monthly fee from the Fund based on the market value of the assets under custody. The monthly fee is equal to an annual rate: of 1.00% of the first \$100 million of the Fund's market value; 0.75% of the Fund's market value in excess of \$100 million and of less than \$200 million; and 0.50% of the Fund's market value in excess of \$200 million. The custodian also receives asset-based administration and safekeeping fees for securities custodied outside the U.S. as well as various transaction-based fees. The fees paid to the custodian by the Fund are subject to a \$500 monthly minimum fee per Fund account.

#### **TRANSFER AGENT, FUND ACCOUNTING AGENT, AND ADMINISTRATOR**

Under the terms of a Mutual Fund Services Agreement between the Trust and Ultimus Asset Services, LLC ("UAS"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, UAS serves as Transfer Agent and shareholder services agent, fund accounting agent, and administrator for the Fund. UAS is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC.

As transfer agent and shareholder services agent, UAS maintains the records of each shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other shareholder service functions. As fund accounting agent, UAS calculates the daily net asset value per share and maintains the financial books and records of the Fund. As administrative services agent for the Trust, UAS supplies non-investment related administrative and compliance services for the Fund. UAS prepares tax returns, reports to shareholders, reports to and filings with the SEC and state securities commissions, and materials for meetings of the Board.

For its transfer agency services to the Fund, UAS receives a yearly fixed amount per shareholder account, subject to yearly minimum fees per portfolio and/or share class. UAS is also entitled to receive additional amounts that may be activity or time-based charges, account/transaction fees related to the administration of the Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Program plus reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses. For its administration/fund accounting services to the Fund, UAS receives a monthly fee equal to 0.12% of the first \$100 million in the Fund's average daily net assets; 0.08% of the Fund's average daily net assets from \$100 million to \$250 million; 0.05% of the Fund's average daily net assets over \$250 million to \$1 billion; and 0.025% of the Fund's average daily net assets over \$1 billion (subject to minimum annual fees [per Fund share class]). In addition, the Fund pays UAS's out-of-pocket expenses including, but not limited to, literature fulfillment services; statement, confirmation and tax form production; record storage, telephone and mailing charges, bank fees; special reports; and edgarization fees.

The following table provides information regarding transfer agent, fund accounting and administrative services fees paid by the Fund during the fiscal periods indicated.

<u>Fiscal Period Ended</u>	<u>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent Services</u>	<u>Fees Paid for Accounting Services</u>	<u>Fees Paid for Administrative Services</u>
April 30, 2016	\$41,628	\$32,083	\$49,042

#### **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The Trust notified KPMG LLP that they would not be the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Fund for the April 30, 2017 audit and the Trust is in the process of selecting an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Fund for its fiscal year ending April 30, 2017. Upon formal approval by the Trust's Board of Trustees, and completion of the audit firm's independence verification process, this SAI will be updated to reflect the named Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

## **DISTRIBUTOR**

Unified Financial Securities, LLC, 9465 Counselors Row, Suite 200, Indianapolis, IN 46240, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund. The Distributor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC. Certain officers of the Trust also are officers of the Distributor. As a result, such persons may be deemed to be affiliates of the Distributor.

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

### **Distribution Plan – A Shares**

The Fund has adopted but has yet to implement a Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act with respect to A Shares. The Plan shall remain in effect from year to year, provided that each such continuance is approved at least annually by a vote of the Board, including a majority vote of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such continuance.

Under the Plan, the A Shares of the Fund pays an aggregate fee to the Distributor, the Adviser or other financial institutions of up to 0.25% of the A Shares’ average daily net assets for the promotion and distribution of the Fund’s A Shares and/or the provision of shareholder services to the A Shares shareholders. These services include, but are not necessarily limited to, advertising, compensation to underwriters, dealers and selling personnel, the printing and mailing of prospectuses to other than current shareholders of A Shares, the printing and mailing of sales literature and servicing shareholder accounts (“12b-1 Services”). Because these fees are an ongoing expense, over time they reduce the net investment results of the A Shares of the Fund and may cost more than paying other types of sales charges. Mr. Young may be deemed to have an interest in the operations of the Plan as a Principal of the Distributor.

The Plan is a compensation plan, which means that, once the Plan is implemented, compensation is provided regardless of whether 12b-1 Services are actually performed. Accordingly, the costs to provide 12b-1 Services on behalf of the A Shares of the Fund may be less than fees paid out by the class under the Plan.

Upon implementation, the Trustees expect that the Plan will significantly enhance the Fund’s ability to expand distribution of the A Shares of the Fund. It is also anticipated that an increase in the size of the Fund will facilitate more efficient portfolio management and assist the Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objective.

To the extent that the Plan is implemented in the future, the Prospectus will be updated to reflect the implementation and the implementation will also be disclosed on the Fund’s website. The Board will pre-approve the implementation of the Plan.

## **PROXY VOTING POLICIES**

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. In each case, proxies will be voted in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy, subject to the supervision of the Board.

The Trust’s policy provides that if a proxy proposal raises a material conflict of interest between the interests of the Adviser, the Trust’s principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, the Adviser or a principal underwriter and that of the Fund (a “Conflict”), the Adviser shall resolve such conflict by: (1) voting the proxy consistent with a pre-determined voting policy for various types of proposals (“Pre-Determined Voting Policy”) if the Adviser has little or no discretion to deviate from such policy with respect to the proposal in question; or (2) disclosing the conflict to the Board and obtain the Board’s consent to the proposed vote prior to voting on such proposal if the Adviser has discretion to deviate from its Pre-Determined Voting Policy or does not maintain a Pre-Determined Voting Policy. Under the policy, the Board may vote a proxy subject to a Conflict disclosed by the Adviser based on the recommendation of an independent third party.

The Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures state that all proxies are considered and voted on a case-by-case basis. In voting proxies on behalf of clients, the Adviser is guided by general fiduciary principals and its goal is to act prudently and solely in the best interest of its clients. The Adviser relies on a client's portfolio manager to make the final decision on how to cast proxy votes consistent with the Adviser's proxy voting procedures.

When exercising its voting responsibilities, the Adviser generally votes with management on governance matters that foster good corporate governance practices (e.g. the election of directors if a majority of the board of directors will continue to be comprised of independent directors). With respect to matters relating to capital structure, the Adviser will typically support any offer to repurchase shares and any proposal to increase authorized common shares or to issue a new class of securities if shareholder interests are not disadvantaged. The Adviser, however, will generally vote against: (1) equity compensation that it believes to be excessive or that significantly dilutes shareholder equity; (2) any proposal that limits shareholder rights; and (3) any proposal that discourages a takeover of a company.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge, upon request, by calling (800) 813-1421; and (2) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audited financial statements of the Fund for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, and the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, are incorporated herein by reference to the Trust's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2016, which has been previously sent to shareholders of the Fund pursuant to Section 30(d) of the 1940 Act and previously filed with the SEC. A copy of the Annual Report to Shareholders may be obtained without charge by contacting Shareholder Services at (800) 813-1421 or upon written request to Ultimus Asset Services, LLC, P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, OH 45246.



**First Security Municipal Bond Fund  
Institutional Shares – FIF5x  
A Shares – FSARx**

**A series of Capitol Series Trust**

**SUPPLEMENT DATED DECEMBER 6, 2016, TO THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION OF THE FIRST SECURITY MUNICIPAL BOND FUND DATED  
AUGUST 29, 2016, AS AMENDED**

**Please replace the section titled “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm” on page 37 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information with the following:**

**INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The firm of Ernst & Young LLP, has been selected as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Fund for its fiscal year ending April 30, 2017. Ernst & Young LLP provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance, and audit-related services in connection with certain SEC filings.