

# **Dana Family of Funds**

## **Dana Large Cap Equity Fund**

Investor Class Shares: DLCEX  
Institutional Class Shares: DLCIX

## **Dana Small Cap Equity Fund**

Institutional Class Shares: DSCIX  
Investor Class Shares: DSCEX

## **Dana Epiphany ESG Equity Fund**

Institutional Class Shares: ESGIX  
Investor Class Shares: ESGAX

### **Each a Series of Valued Advisers Trust Statement of Additional Information**

**February 28, 2020**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) of the Dana Large Cap Equity Fund (the “Large Cap Fund”), the Dana Small Cap Equity Fund (the “Small Cap Fund”), and the Dana Epiphany ESG Equity Fund (the “ESG Fund”) (referred to collectively as “Funds”) dated February 28, 2020. This SAI incorporates by reference the Annual Report to Shareholders of the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019. A free copy of the Prospectus or Annual Report can be obtained by writing Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, the Funds’ transfer agent, at P.O. Box 46707, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707, or by calling Shareholder Services at (855) 280-9648.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>    ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT FUND INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO TURNOVER.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>INVESTMENT ADVISER.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>CODES OF ETHICS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>PROXY VOTING POLICY .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>REDEMPTION IN-KIND.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>STATUS AND TAXATION OF THE FUNDS .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>CUSTODIAN .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>FUND SERVICES .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>LEGAL COUNSEL .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTOR .....</b>	<b>45</b>

<b>DISTRIBUTION PLAN .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>EXHIBIT A .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>EXHIBIT B.....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>EXHIBIT C .....</b>	<b>C-1</b>

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUNDS

The Dana Large Cap Equity Fund (the “Large Cap Fund”), the Dana Small Cap Equity Fund (the “Small Cap Fund”), and the Dana Epiphany ESG Equity Fund (the “ESG Fund”) (collectively, the “Funds”) are each an open-end diversified series of Valued Advisers Trust (the “Trust”). The Trust is a management investment company established under the laws of Delaware by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated June 13, 2008 (the “Trust Agreement”). The Trust Agreement permits the Trustees to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest of separate series without par value. Each Fund is one of a series of funds authorized by the Trustees. Each Fund offers two classes of shares: Investor Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares. Prior to October 13, 2017, the Large Cap Fund Investor Class Shares were known as Class N Shares. Each Fund’s investment adviser is Dana Investment Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”).

Pursuant to a reorganization that took place on October 28, 2013, the Large Cap Fund is the successor by merger to a series of The Epiphany Funds (the “Predecessor Fund”), an Ohio trust. The Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives and strategies and the same investment policies as the Fund. The Predecessor Fund commenced operations in 2010.

The ESG Fund is the successor in interest to the Epiphany FFV Fund (the “ESG Predecessor Fund”). The ESG Predecessor Fund was previously organized as a series of Epiphany Funds, an Ohio business trust, and advised by Trinity Fiduciary Partners, LLC (“Trinity”). On December 17, 2018, at a special meeting of shareholders, the shareholders of the ESG Predecessor Fund approved the reorganization of the ESG Predecessor Fund with and into the ESG Fund, a “shell” series of the Trust, and effective as of the close of business on December 19, 2018, the assets and liabilities of the ESG Predecessor Fund were transferred to the Trust in exchange for shares of the ESG Fund. The ESG Fund succeeded to the accounting and performance histories of the ESG Predecessor Fund. Any such historical information provided in this SAI for the ESG Fund that relates to periods prior to December 19, 2018, is therefore that of the ESG Predecessor Fund. The ESG Predecessor Fund had the same investment objectives and substantially the same investment strategies and policies as the ESG Fund. The ESG Predecessor Fund commenced operations in 2007.

The Funds do not issue share certificates. All shares are held in non-certificate form registered on the books of the Funds and their transfer agent for the account of the shareholders. Each share of a series represents an equal proportionate interest in the assets and liabilities belonging to that series with each other share of that series and is entitled to such dividends, and distributions out of income belonging to the series as are declared by the Trustees. The shares do not have cumulative voting rights or any preemptive or conversion rights, and the Trustees have the authority from time to time to divide or combine the shares of any series into a greater or lesser number of shares of that series so long as the proportionate beneficial interest in the assets belonging to that series and the rights of shares of any other series are in no way affected. In case of any liquidation of a series, the holders of shares of the series being liquidated will be entitled to receive as a class a distribution out of the assets, net of the liabilities, belonging to that series. Expenses attributable to any series are borne by that series. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular

series are allocated by or under the direction of the 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.

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

For information concerning the purchase and redemption of shares of the Funds, see “How to Buy Shares” and “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus. For a description of the methods used to determine the share price and value of the Funds’ assets, see “Determination of Net Asset Value” in the Prospectus and this SAI. The Funds have authorized one or more brokers to receive on their behalf purchase and redemption orders. Such brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Funds’ behalf. The Funds 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 each Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) (plus any applicable sales charge) next computed after they are received by an authorized broker or the broker’s authorized designee and accepted by the Fund. The performance of the Funds may be compared in publications to the performance of various indices and investments for which reliable performance data is available. The performance of the Funds may be compared in publications to averages, performance rankings, or other information prepared by recognized mutual fund statistical services. The Annual Report contains additional performance information and will be made available to investors upon request and without charge.

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

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

**A. Cash and Cash Equivalents.** The Funds may hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include commercial paper (for example, short-term notes with maturities typically up to 12 months in length issued by corporations, governmental bodies, or bank/corporation sponsored conduits (asset-backed commercial paper)); short-term bank obligations (for example, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity)); or bank

notes; savings association and saving bank obligations (for example, bank notes and certificates of deposit issued by savings banks or savings associations); securities of the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities that mature, or may be redeemed, in one year or less, and; corporate bonds and notes that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less.

**B. Equity Securities.** The Funds may hold equity securities. Equity securities consist of common stock, convertible preferred stock, rights and warrants. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at a specified price for a specific time period. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a short duration and are distributed by the issuer to its shareholders. Although equity securities have a history of long term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions.

Investments in equity securities are subject to inherent market risks and fluctuations in value due to earnings, economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the Adviser. As a result, the return and NAV of the Funds will fluctuate. Securities in a Fund's portfolio may not increase as much as the market as a whole and some undervalued securities may continue to be undervalued for long periods of time. Although profits in some Fund holdings may be realized quickly, it is not expected that most investments will appreciate rapidly.

**C. CFTC Exemption.** The Funds are being operated by an investment adviser that has claimed an exemption from registration with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act, and therefore the investment adviser is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under that Act. This claim of exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator is pursuant to Rule 4.5 promulgated under the Commodity Exchange Act. Specifically, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 4.5(b)(1), the Funds will limit their use of commodity futures contracts and commodity options contracts to no more than (i) five percent (5%) of a Fund's liquidation value being committed as aggregate initial premium or margin for such contracts or (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of a Fund's liquidation value in aggregate net notional value of commodity futures, commodity options and swaps positions.

**D. Insured Bank Obligations.** The Funds may invest in insured bank obligations. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insures the deposits of federally insured banks and savings and loan associations (collectively referred to as "banks") up to \$250,000. The Funds may purchase bank obligations which are fully insured as to principal by the FDIC. Currently, to remain fully insured as to principal, these investments must be limited to \$250,000 per bank; if the principal amount and accrued interest together exceed \$250,000, the excess principal and accrued interest will not be insured. Insured bank obligations may have limited marketability.

**E. Investment Company Securities.** The Funds may invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent that such an investment would be consistent with the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act"), and the Fund's investment objectives. Other investment companies, including ETFs, open-end mutual funds and closed-end mutual funds, are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which

will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, to the extent the Funds invest in ETFs and other investment companies, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in other investment companies and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each ETF and other investment company is subject to its own specific risks, depending on the nature of the fund.

*Mutual Fund Risk.* Mutual funds are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, your cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in a mutual fund and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Mutual funds are also subject to management risk because the adviser to the underlying mutual fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the fund's investment objective and may temporarily pursue strategies which are inconsistent with a Fund's investment objective.

*Closed-end Fund Risk.* The value of the shares of closed-end funds may be lower than the value of the portfolio securities held by the closed-end fund. Closed-end funds may trade infrequently, with small volume, which may make it difficult for the Funds to buy and sell shares. Also, the market price of closed-end funds tends to rise more in response to buying demand and fall more in response to selling pressure than is the case with large capitalization equity securities.

*ETF Risk.* ETFs are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Funds. As a result, your cost of investing in the Funds will be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs and may be higher than other mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are listed on national stock exchanges and are traded like stocks listed on an exchange. ETF shares may trade at a discount to or a premium above NAV if there is a limited market in such shares. ETFs are also subject to brokerage and other trading costs, which could result in greater expenses to the Funds. Because the value of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market, the Adviser may not be able to liquidate a Fund's holdings at the most optimal time, adversely affecting performance. Additional risks of investing in ETFs are described below:

*ETF Strategy Risk:* Each ETF is subject to specific risks, depending on the nature of the ETF. These risks could include liquidity risk, sector risk, foreign and emerging market risk, as well as risks associated with real estate investments and commodities.

*Net Asset Value and Market Price Risk:* The market value of ETF shares may differ from their NAV. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETF shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the underlying basket of securities. Accordingly, there may be times when an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV.

*Tracking Risk:* ETFs in which the Funds invest will not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices they track because the total return generated by the securities will be reduced by transaction costs incurred in adjusting the actual balance of the securities. In addition, the ETFs in which the Funds invest will incur expenses not incurred by their applicable indices. Certain securities comprising the indices tracked by the ETFs may, from time to time, temporarily be unavailable, which may further impede the ETFs' ability to track their applicable indices.

Under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, as amended, the Funds may invest only up to 5% of their respective total assets in the securities of any one investment company (ETF or other mutual funds), but may not own more than 3% of the outstanding voting stock of any one investment company (the "3% Limitation") or invest more than 10% of their respective total assets in the securities of other investment companies. However, Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act, as amended, provides that the provisions of Section 12(d)(1) shall not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Funds if (i) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding stock of such registered investment company is owned by a Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (ii) a Fund has not offered or sold after January 1, 1971, and is not proposing to offer or sell any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 ½% percent. An investment company that issues shares to a Fund pursuant to Section 12(d)(1)(F) shall not be required to redeem its shares in an amount exceeding 1% of such investment company's total outstanding shares in any period of less than thirty days. The Funds (or the Adviser acting on behalf of the Funds) must comply with the following voting restrictions: when a Fund exercises voting rights, by proxy or otherwise, with respect to investment companies owned by the Fund, the Fund will either seek instruction from the Fund's shareholders with regard to the voting of all proxies and vote in accordance with such instructions, or vote the shares held by the Fund in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such security. Because other investment companies employ an investment adviser, such investments by the Funds may cause shareholders to bear duplicate fees.

In addition, the Funds are subject to the 3% Limitation unless (i) the ETF or the Fund has received an order for exemptive relief from the 3% Limitation from the SEC that is applicable to the Fund; and (ii) the ETF and the Fund take appropriate steps to comply with any conditions in such order. In the alternative, the Funds may rely on Rule 12d1-3, which allows unaffiliated mutual funds to exceed the 5% Limitation and the 10% Limitation, provided the aggregate sales loads any investor pays (i.e., the combined distribution expenses of both the acquiring fund and the acquired funds) does not exceed the limits on sales loads established by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") for funds of funds.

**F. Money Market Instruments.** The Funds may seek to minimize risk by investing in money market instruments, which are high-quality, short-term securities. Although changes in interest rates may change the market value of a security, the Funds expect those changes to be minimal with respect to those securities, which are often purchased for defensive purposes. However, even though money market instruments are generally considered to be high-quality, low risk investments, recently a number of issuers of money market and money market-type



instruments have experienced financial difficulties, leading in some cases to rating downgrades and decreases in the value of their securities.

**G. Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).** REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in either real estate or real estate related loans. REITs involve certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general (such as possible declines in the value of real estate, lack of availability of mortgage funds, or extended vacancies of property). Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. REITs are dependent upon management skills, are not diversified outside of real estate, and are subject to heavy cash-flow dependency, risks of default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. REITs are also subject to the possibilities of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) and failing to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act.

**H. Obligations Backed by the U.S. Government.** U.S. government obligations include the following types of securities:

1. U.S. Treasury Securities. U.S. Treasury securities include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds. For these securities, the payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government, and thus they are of the highest possible credit quality. Such securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates, but, if held to maturity, will be paid in full.

2. Federal Agency Securities. The securities of certain U.S. government agencies and government sponsored entities are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Such agencies and entities include the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Veteran's Administration (VA), the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), the Export/Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and the Small Business Administration (SBA).

**I. Other Federal Agency Obligations.** Additional federal agency securities are not either direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. government. These obligations include securities issued by certain U.S. government agencies and government sponsored entities. However, they generally involve some form of federal sponsorship: some operate under a government charter; some are backed by specific types of collateral; some are supported by the issuer's right to borrow from the Treasury; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or entity. These agencies and entities include, but are not limited to: Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Tennessee Valley Authority, and Federal Farm Credit Bank System.

**J. When-Issued, Forward Commitments and Delayed Settlements.** The Funds may purchase and sell securities on a when-issued, forward commitment or delayed settlement basis. In this event, the Funds' custodian will segregate liquid assets equal to the amount of the

commitment in a separate account. Normally, the custodian will set aside portfolio securities to satisfy a purchase commitment. In such a case, the Funds subsequently may be required to segregate additional assets in order to assure that the value of the account remains equal to the amount of the Fund's commitment. It may be expected that the Funds' net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside portfolio securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash.

The Funds do not intend to engage in these transactions for speculative purposes but only in furtherance of its investment objectives. Because the Funds will segregate liquid assets to satisfy their purchase commitments in the manner described, the Funds' liquidity and the ability of the Adviser to manage them may be affected in the event the Funds' forward commitments, commitments to purchase when-issued securities and delayed settlements ever exceeded 15% of the value of its net assets.

The Funds will purchase securities on a when-issued, forward commitment or delayed settlement basis only with the intention of completing the transaction. If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, however, the Funds may dispose of or renegotiate a commitment after it is entered into, and may sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the Funds on the settlement date. In these cases, a Fund may realize a taxable capital gain or loss. When a Fund engages in when-issued, forward commitment and delayed settlement transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of such party to do so may result in the Funds incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price credited to be advantageous.

The market value of the securities underlying a when-issued purchase, forward commitment to purchase securities, or a delayed settlement and any subsequent fluctuations in their market value is taken into account when determining the market value of the Funds starting on the day the Funds agree to purchase the securities. A Fund does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until it has paid for and delivered on the settlement date.

## **PORTFOLIO TURNOVER**

Although the Funds generally will not invest for short-term trading purposes, portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the length of time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action. Each Fund's portfolio turnover rate is a measure of the Fund's portfolio activity, and is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of securities by the average value of the portfolio securities held during the period. A high rate of portfolio turnover (100% or more) generally leads to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions. The Large Cap Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 58% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, and 50% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019. The Small Cap Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 78% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, and 50% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019. The ESG Predecessor Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 23% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, and the ESG Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 60% for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019.

## INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental. The investment limitations described below have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are fundamental (“Fundamental”), i.e., they may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a 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 a Fund present at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund are present or represented at such meeting; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of a Fund. Other investment practices which may be changed by the Board of Trustees without the approval of shareholders to the extent permitted by applicable law, regulation or regulatory policy are considered non-fundamental (“Non-Fundamental”).

1. Borrowing Money. The Funds 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 a 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 a Fund’s total assets at the time when the borrowing is made. This limitation does not preclude a Fund from entering into reverse repurchase transactions, provided that the Fund has an asset coverage of 300% for all borrowings and repurchase commitments of the Fund pursuant to reverse repurchase transactions.

2. Senior Securities. The Funds 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 a Fund, provided that the Fund’s engagement in such activities is consistent with or permitted by the 1940 Act, as amended, the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder or interpretations of the SEC or its staff.

3. Underwriting. The Funds 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), a Fund may be deemed an underwriter under certain federal securities laws.

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

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

6. Loans. The Funds will not make loans to other persons, except: (a) by loaning portfolio securities (limited at any given time to no more than one-third of a Fund’s total assets); (b)

by engaging in repurchase agreements; or (c) by purchasing non-publicly offered debt securities. For purposes of this limitation, the term “loans” shall not include the purchase of a portion of an issue of publicly distributed bonds, debentures or other securities.

7. Concentration. With respect to the Large Cap Fund and the ESG Fund, each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in a particular industry or group of industries. Each Fund will not invest 25% or more of its total assets in any investment company that concentrates. 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.

With respect to the Small Cap Fund, the Fund will not invest 25% or more of its net assets in a particular industry or group of industries. The Fund will not invest 25% or more of its net assets in any investment company that concentrates. This limitation is not applicable to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.

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

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

With respect to investment restriction number 7 above and in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, the Large Cap Fund will not invest more than 25% of its net assets in securities of a particular industry or group of industries and will not invest more than 25% of its net assets in any investment company that concentrates.

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.

Non-Fundamental. The following limitations have been adopted by the Trust with respect to each Fund and are Non-Fundamental.

1. Pledging. The Funds will not mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or in any manner transfer, as security for indebtedness, any assets of a 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.

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

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

4. Illiquid Investments. Each Fund will not invest 15% or more of its net assets in illiquid investments. An illiquid investment is any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

5. Short Sales. The Funds will not make short sales of securities.

## INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Funds’ Adviser is Dana Investment Advisors, Inc., 20700 Swenson Drive, Suite 400, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186. The Adviser is a 100% employee owned, sub-chapter S corporation that became an SEC registered investment adviser in 1985.

Under the terms of each Fund’s investment advisory agreement (each an “Agreement”), the Adviser manages each Fund’s investments subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”). As compensation for its management services, each Fund is obligated to pay the Adviser a fee computed and accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate as indicated in the table below.

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Fee Rate</b>
Large Cap Fund	0.65%
Small Cap Fund	0.75%
ESG Fund	0.65%

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse certain operating expenses of each Fund, but only to the extent necessary so that the Funds’ net operating expenses does not exceed 0.73% of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Class and Investor Class for the Large Cap Fund, 0.95% of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Class and Investor Class for the Small Cap Fund, and 0.85% of the average daily net

assets for the Institutional Class and Investor Class for the ESG Fund. This agreement is in place until February 28, 2021. This operating expense limitation does not apply to brokerage fees and commissions, borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expenses on securities sold short), taxes, extraordinary expenses, fees and expenses paid under a distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1, fees and expenses paid under a shareholder services plan, and indirect expenses (such as “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses”). Each waiver or reimbursement of an expense by the Adviser is subject to repayment by the applicable Fund within three years following the date of such waiver or reimbursement, provided that the Fund is able to make the repayment without exceeding the expense limitation in place at the time of waiver or reimbursement and the expense limitation in place at the time of the repayment. These agreements may only be terminated by mutual consent of the Adviser and the Board.

The following table describes the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by the Large Cap Fund for the periods indicated.

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	Net Advisory Fees
October 31, 2017	\$1,039,462	\$227,301	\$812,161
October 31, 2018	\$1,438,158	\$267,323	\$1,170,835
October 31, 2019	\$953,872	\$169,051	\$784,821

The following table describes the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by the Small Cap Fund for the periods indicated.

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	Net Advisory Fees
October 31, 2017	\$126,457	\$170,116	\$(43,659)
October 31, 2018	\$167,066	\$170,979	\$(3,913)
October 31, 2019	\$124,427	\$153,464	\$(29,037)

The ESG Fund was created as part of the reorganization of the ESG Predecessor Fund into the Fund. Prior to the reorganization, the ESG Predecessor Fund was managed by Trinity Fiduciary Partners, LLC (“Trinity”). The following table describes the advisory fees paid by the ESG Predecessor Fund to Trinity for the periods prior to December 19, 2018, and to the Adviser for the period since that date.

Fiscal Year Ended	Advisory Fees Accrued	Fee Waiver/ Expense Reimbursement	Net Advisory Fees
October 31, 2017	\$190,568	\$80,961	\$109,607
October 31, 2018	\$130,641	\$68,807	\$61,834
October 31, 2019	\$85,603	\$159,882	\$(74,279)

The Adviser retains the right to use the name “Dana” in connection with another investment company or business enterprise with which the Adviser is or may become

associated. The Trust's right to use the name "Dana" automatically ceases 90 days after termination of the Agreement and may be withdrawn by the Adviser on 90 days' written notice.

The Adviser may make payments to banks or other financial institutions that provide shareholder services and administer shareholder accounts. If a bank or other financial institution were prohibited from continuing to perform all or a part of such services, management of the Funds believes that there would be no material impact on a Fund or shareholders. Banks and other 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 the bank services will be lower than to those shareholders who do not. The Funds may from time to time purchase securities issued by banks and other financial institutions that provide such services; however, in selecting investments for the Funds, no preference will be shown for such securities.

### **About the Portfolio Managers**

Messrs. Roberts, Dahlman, and Stamm have served as portfolio managers for the Large Cap Fund since its inception, Messrs. Honkamp, Stamm and Roberts have served as portfolio managers for the Small Cap Fund since its inception, and Messrs. Roberts, McLeod, and Weinstein, and Ms. Roberts have served as portfolio managers for the ESG Fund since its inception. As of October 31, 2019, each of the portfolio managers was responsible for managing the following types of accounts, in addition to the Funds:

#### **Duane Roberts**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	3	0	\$162.60	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6

**Greg Dahlman**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	0	\$133.90	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6

**David Stamm**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	2	0	\$149.25	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6

**Michael Honkamp**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	0	\$15.35	0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	0	0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6



**Sean McLeod**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	0	\$13.35	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	\$0	\$0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6

**David Weinstein**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	0	\$13.35	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	\$0	\$0
Other Accounts	600	3	\$1,801.10	\$10.6

**Ann Roberts**

	Number of Accounts		Assets Under Management (in millions)	
Account Type	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee	Total	Subject to a Performance Fee
Registered Investment Companies	1	0	\$13.35	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	0	\$0	\$0
Other Accounts	90	0	\$516.5	\$0

Compensation: The Portfolio Managers are paid a competitive base salary based on experience, external market comparison to similar positions, and other business factors.

Potential Conflicts of Interest: The Adviser does not believe that any material conflicts of interest exist as a result of the portfolio managers advising the Funds and the other accounts listed above. However, actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the day-to-day management of the Funds and other accounts. The management of the Funds and other accounts may result in unequal time and attention being devoted to the Funds and other accounts. Another potential conflict of interest may arise where another account has the same

investment objective as a Fund, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Further, a potential conflict could include a portfolio manager’s knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby he could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Funds. These potential conflicts of interest could create the appearance that a portfolio manager is favoring one investment vehicle over another.

Ownership of Fund Shares: As of December 31, 2019, the Portfolio Managers owned shares of the Funds in the following ranges.

<b>Name of Portfolio Manager</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Large Cap Fund</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Small Cap Fund</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the EG Fund</b>
Duane Roberts	Over \$1,000,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None
Greg Dahlman	\$100,001 - \$500,000	None	None
David Stamm	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None
Michael Honkamp	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None
Sean McLeod	None	None	None
David Weinstein	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None
Ann Roberts	\$100,001 - \$500,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None

## **TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS**

The Board supervises the business activities of the Trust and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Chairperson of the Board is Andrea N. Mullins, who is not an “interested person” of the Trust, as that term is defined under the 1940 Act (“Independent Trustee”). The Board has considered the overall leadership structure of the Trust and has established committees designed to facilitate the governance of the Trust by the Trustees generally and the Board’s role with respect to risk oversight specifically. The Trust’s committees are responsible for certain aspects of risk oversight relating to financial statements, the valuation of the Trust’s assets, and compliance matters. The Board also has frequent interaction with the service providers and Chief Compliance Officer (the “CCO”) of the Trust with respect to risk oversight matters. The Trust’s CCO reports directly to the Board generally with respect to the CCO’s role in managing the compliance risks of the Trust. The CCO may also report directly to a particular committee of the Board depending on the subject matter. The Trust’s principal financial officer reports to the Audit Committee of the Board on all financial matters affecting the Trust, including risks associated with financial reporting. Through the committee structure, the Trustees also interact with other officers and service providers of the Trust to monitor risks related to the Trust’s operations. The Trust has determined that its

leadership structure is appropriate based on the size of the Trust, the Board's current responsibilities, each Trustee's ability to participate in the oversight of the Trust and committee transparency.

The Trustees are experienced businesspersons who meet throughout the year to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Funds and review performance. Each Trustee serves as a trustee until termination of the Trust unless the Trustee dies, resigns, retires or is removed.

The following table provides information regarding each of the Independent Trustees.

<b>Name, Address*, (Age), Position with Trust**, Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years and Other Directorships</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
<b>Ira P. Cohen</b> , 60 Independent Trustee Since June 2010	<b>Current:</b> Independent financial services consultant (since February 2005); Executive Vice President of Asset Management Services, Recognos Financial (since August 2015).	Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman, Griffin Institutional Access Credit Fund (since January 2017); Trustee and Audit Committee Chairman, Griffin Institutional Real Estate Access Fund (since May 2014); Trustee, Angel Oak Funds Trust (since October 2014) (4 portfolios); Trustee, Chairman, and Nominating and Governance Committee Chairman, Angel Oak Strategic Credit Fund (since December 2017), Trustee and Chairman, Angel Oak Financial Strategies Income Term Trust (since May 2019).
<b>Andrea N. Mullins</b> , 52 Independent Trustee Since December 2013  Chairperson since March 2017	<b>Current:</b> Private investor; Independent Contractor, SWM Advisors (since April 2014).	Trustee, Angel Oak Funds Trust (since February 2019) (4 portfolios); Trustee, Angel Oak Strategic Credit Fund (since February 2019), Trustee, Angel Oak Financial Strategies Income Term Trust (since May 2019).

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

\*\* As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of 12 series.

The following table provides information regarding the Trustee who is considered an “interested person” of the Trust, as that term is defined under the 1940 Act. Based on the experience of the Trustee, the Trust concluded that the individual described below should serve as a Trustee.

<b>Name, Address*, (Age), Position with Trust**, Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
<b>Mark J. Seger***</b> , 58 Trustee Since March 2017	<b>Current:</b> Vice Chairman and Co-Founder, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and its subsidiaries (since 1999).	None.

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

\*\* As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of 12 series.

\*\*\*Mr. Seger is considered an “interested person” of the Trust because of his relationship with the Trust’s administrator, transfer agent, and distributor.

The Trust’s committees are responsible for certain aspects of risk oversight relating to financial statements, the valuation of the Trust’s assets, and compliance and governance matters. The Board currently has established three standing committees: the Audit Committee; the Pricing Committee; and the Governance and Nominating Committee.

The Trust’s Audit Committee consists of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing each Fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers; overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Fund’s financial statements and the independent audit of the financial statements; and acting as a liaison between the Fund’s independent auditors and the full Board. During the 2019 calendar year, the Audit Committee met five times.

The Pricing Committee of the Board is responsible for reviewing and approving each Fund’s fair valuation determinations, if any. The members of the Pricing Committee are all of the Trustees, except that any one member of the Pricing Committee constitutes a quorum for purposes of reviewing and approving a fair value. During the 2019 calendar year, the Pricing Committee met four times.

The Governance and Nominating Committee consists of the Independent Trustees and oversees general Trust governance-related matters. The Governance and Nominating Committee’s purposes, duties and powers are set forth in its written charter, which is included in Exhibit C – the charter also describes the process by which shareholders of the Trust may make nominations. During the 2019 calendar year, the Governance and Nominating Committee met three times.

## Trustee Qualifications

Generally, no one factor was decisive in the original selection of an individual to join the Board. Among the factors the Board considered when concluding that an individual should serve on the Board were the following: (1) the individual's business and professional experience and accomplishments; (2) the individual's ability to work effectively with the other members of the Board; and (3) how the individual's skills, experience and attributes would contribute to an appropriate mix of relevant skills and experience on the Board. In respect of each Trustee, the individual's substantial professional accomplishments and prior experience, including, in some cases, in fields related to the operations of the Trust, were a significant factor in the determination that the individual should serve as a Trustee of the Trust. 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 was selected to serve as Trustee:

**Ira Cohen** – Mr. Cohen has over 39 years of experience in the financial services industry, including in an executive management role. He was selected to serve as Trustee of the Trust based primarily on his comprehensive understanding of the Trust's operations and investments.

**Andrea N. Mullins** – Ms. Mullins has over 25 years of experience in the mutual fund industry, including experience in management, accounting and financial reporting.

**Mark J. Seger** - Mr. Seger has over 32 years of experience in the financial services industry, including extensive experience in an executive management role with two different mutual fund servicing companies, including the Trust's administrator. Mr. Seger 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.

The following table provides information regarding the Officers of the Trust:

<b>Name, Address*, (Age), Position with Trust,** Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
<b>Adam T. Kornegay, 34</b>  Principal Executive Officer and President Since April 2018	<b>Current:</b> Vice President, Business Development Director, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since June 2018).  <b>Previous:</b> Assistant Vice President, Business Development Director, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (March 2015 to June 2018), Vice President, Citigroup, Inc. (July 2009 to February 2015).	None.

<b>Name, Address*, (Age), Position with Trust,** Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
<b>Martin R. Dean, 56</b>  Interim Chief Compliance Officer Since May 2019	<b>Current:</b> Vice President, Director of Fund Compliance of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since January 2016)  <b>Previous:</b> Senior Vice President and Compliance Group Manager, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (July 2013 to December 2015).	None.
<b>Carol J. Highsmith, 55</b>  Vice President Since August 2008  Secretary Since March 2014	<b>Current:</b> Assistant Vice President, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since December 2015).  <b>Previous:</b> Employed in various positions with Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (November 1994 to December 2015), most recently Vice President of Legal Administration (2005 to December 2015).	None.
<b>Matthew J. Miller, 43</b>  Vice President Since December 2011	<b>Current:</b> Assistant Vice President, Relationship Management, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since December 2015).  <b>Previous:</b> Employed in various positions with Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (July 1998 to December 2015), most recently Vice President of Relationship Management (2005 to December 2015).	None.
<b>Gregory T. Knoth, 49</b>  Principal Financial Officer and Treasurer Since April 2019	<b>Current:</b> Vice President, Mutual Fund Controller, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (since December 2015).  <b>Previous:</b> Vice President and Manager of Fund Accounting, Huntington Asset Services, Inc. (n/k/a Ultimus Asset Services, LLC) (June 2013 to December 2015)	None.

<b>Name, Address*, (Age), Position with Trust,** Term of Position with Trust</b>	<b>Principal Occupation During Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Other Directorships</b>
<b>Stephen L. Preston, 53</b>  AML Compliance Officer since June 2017	<b>Current:</b> Chief Compliance Officer of Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (since June 2011).  <b>Previous:</b> Chief Compliance Officer, Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (June 2011 to August 2019); Chief Compliance Officer, Unified Financial Securities, LLC (April 2018 to December 2019);	None.

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

\*\* As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of 12 series.

The table below shows for each Trustee, the amount of Fund equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee, and the aggregate value of all investments in equity securities of the Funds of the Trust, as of December 31, 2019 and stated as one of the following ranges: A = None; B = \$1-\$10,000; C = \$10,001-\$50,000; D = \$50,001-\$100,000; and E = over \$100,000.

<b>Name of Trustee</b>	<b>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds*</b>	<b>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by the Trustees in Family of Investment Companies</b>
<u>Non-Interested Trustees</u>		
Ira P. Cohen	A	A
Andrea N. Mullins	A	A
<u>Interested Trustee</u>		
Mark J. Seger	A	A

Compensation. Set forth below are estimates of the annual compensation to be paid to the Trustees entitled to receive compensation by the Funds on an individual basis and by the Trust on an aggregate basis. Trustees' fees and expenses are Trust expenses and each Fund incurs its pro rata share of expenses based on the number of existing series in the Trust. As a result, the amount paid by a Fund will increase or decrease as series are added or removed from the Trust.

<b>Independent Trustees</b>	<b>Aggregate Compensation from each Fund</b>	<b>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses</b>	<b>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</b>	<b>Total Compensation from Trust*</b>
Ira Cohen **	\$3,092	\$0	\$0	\$37,100
Andrea N. Mullins***	\$3,183	\$0	\$0	\$38,200

\*As of the date of this SAI, the Trust consists of 12 series. Each series, including each of the Funds, pays a portion of the overall Independent Trustee compensation expenses, which is based on the total number of series in the Trust and the total assets of each series relative to the overall assets of the Trust. The amount for the Aggregate

Compensation from each Fund may be higher or lower depending on the allocation over relative net assets of the series in the Trust. Effective January 1, 2020, each Independent Trustee receives base compensation of \$36,000. Each Independent Trustee also receives additional compensation for serving as the chairperson of one or more of the Trust's standing committees and for participating in special meetings of the Board.

\*\*For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Mr. Ira Cohen received \$7,541 from the Large Cap and Small Cap Funds.

\*\*\*For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Ms. Andrea N. Mullins received \$8,206 from the Large Cap and Small Cap Funds.

## **CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES**

The beneficial ownership, either directly or indirectly, of more than 25% 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.

As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees and officers of the Trust own beneficially none of the outstanding shares of the Funds. As of February 3, 2020 the following persons were deemed to be control persons or principal shareholders of the Funds:

### **Large Cap Fund – Investor Class**

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	13.8%	Record
DCGT, Trustee 711 High Street Des Moines, IA 50303	47.02%	Record
National Financial FBO Qualified Employee Benefit Plans 100 Magellan Way Covington, KY 41015	18.12%	Record



Large Cap Fund - Institutional Class

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	30.99%	Record
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	30.04%	Record
EGAP & Co. Two Burlington Square P.O. Box 820 Burlington, VT 05402	16.61%	Beneficial

Small Cap Fund - Investor Class

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	26.97%	Record
National Financial Services LLC 499 Washington Blvd. Jersey City, NJ 07310	44.48%	Record
Dana Investment Advisors, Inc. P.O. Box 1067 Brookfield, WI 53008	26.86%	Beneficial

Small Cap Fund - Institutional Class

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	65.04%	Record
Capinco, C/O US Bank P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201	13.75%	Beneficial
TD Ameritrade P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 8103	7.57%	Record

## ESG Fund - Investor Class

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA 94105	22.88%	Record
TD Ameritrade P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 8103	9.32%	Record
Capinco, C/O US Bank P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, WI 53201	6.54%	Beneficial

## ESG Fund - Institutional Class

<b>Name and Address</b>	<b>% Ownership</b>	<b>Type of Ownership</b>
Pershing LLC One Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399	5.17%	Record
Dixie L. Richards 3301 Prosperity Ave. Fairfax, VA 22031	9.51%	Beneficial
NFS, LLC 200 Liberty Street New York, TX 10281	5.14%	Record

It is not known whether Charles Schwab & Company, Inc. (“Schwab”), DCGT, or any of the underlying beneficial owners owned or controlled beneficially more than 25% of the voting securities of either the Large Cap or the Small Cap Fund. As a result, Schwab may be deemed to control both Funds, and DCGT may be deemed to control the Large Cap Fund.

## ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

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

When you open an account with the Funds, the Funds’ transfer agent will request that you provide your name, physical address, date of birth, and Social Security number or tax identification number. You may also be asked for other information that, in the transfer agent’s discretion, will allow the Funds to verify your identity. Entities are also required to provide

additional documentation. This information will be verified to ensure the identity of all persons opening an account with a Fund. The Funds reserve the right to (i) refuse, cancel or rescind any purchase or exchange order, (ii) freeze any account and/or suspend account activities, or (iii) involuntarily redeem your account in cases of threatening conduct or suspected fraudulent or illegal activity. These actions will be taken when, in the sole discretion of the Funds' transfer agent, they are deemed to be in the best interest of the Funds, or in cases where the Funds are requested or compelled to do so by governmental or law enforcement authority.

## **PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE**

Subject to policies established by the Board, the Adviser is responsible for each Fund's portfolio decisions and placing each Fund's portfolio transactions. In executing transactions and selecting brokers or dealers for the Funds, the Adviser will seek to obtain the best overall terms available for the Funds. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Adviser shall consider such factors as it deems relevant, including the ability of the broker or dealer to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial condition of the broker or dealer, the Adviser's past experience with similar type trades, and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis, and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these judgmental factors, the Adviser may select brokers who charge brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade. The sale of Fund shares may not be considered when determining the firms that are to execute brokerage transactions for the Funds.

Research services include supplemental research, securities and economic analyses, statistical services and information with respect to the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities, and analyses of reports concerning performance of accounts. The research services and other information furnished by brokers through whom the Funds effect securities transactions may also be used by the Adviser in servicing all of its accounts. Similarly, research and information provided by brokers or dealers serving other clients may be useful to the Adviser in connection with its services to the Funds. Although research services and other information are useful to the Funds and the Adviser, it is not possible to place a dollar value on the research and other information received. It is the opinion of the Adviser that the review and study of the research and other information will not reduce the overall cost to the Adviser of performing its duties to the Funds under the Agreement. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Funds directed the following amounts in brokerage transactions to brokers on the basis of research services provided by such brokers to the Funds:

	<b>Total Transactions</b>	<b>Total Commissions</b>
Large Cap Equity Fund	\$235,192,921	\$48,531
Small Cap Equity Fund	\$21,658,223	\$10,324
ESG Equity Fund	\$17,601,931	\$3,245

Over-the-counter transactions will be placed either directly with principal market makers or with broker-dealers, if the same or a better price, including commissions and executions, is available. Fixed income securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer, an

underwriter or a market maker. Purchases include a concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and the purchase price paid to a market maker may include the spread between the bid and asked prices.

When the Funds and another of the Adviser's clients seek to purchase or sell the same security at or about the same time, the Adviser may execute the transaction on a combined ("blocked") basis. Blocked transactions can produce better execution for the Funds because of the increased volume of the transaction. If the entire blocked order is not filled, the Funds may not be able to acquire as large a position in such security as it desires or it may have to pay a higher price for the security. Similarly, the Funds may not be able to obtain as large an execution of an order to sell or as high a price for any particular portfolio security if the other client desires to sell the same portfolio security at the same time. In the event that the entire blocked order is not filled, the purchase or sale will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis. The Adviser may adjust the allocation when, taking into account such factors as the size of the individual orders and transaction costs, the Adviser believes an adjustment is reasonable.

The following table sets forth the brokerage commissions paid by the Large Cap Fund on its portfolio brokerage transactions during the periods shown:

<b>Fiscal Year End</b>	<b>Brokerage Commissions</b>
October 31, 2017	\$47,075
October 31, 2018	\$52,831
October 31, 2019	\$48,531

The following table sets forth the brokerage commissions paid by the Small Cap Fund on its portfolio brokerage transactions during the periods shown:

<b>Fiscal Year End</b>	<b>Brokerage Commissions</b>
October 31, 2017	\$13,675
October 31, 2018	\$16,122
October 31, 2019	\$10,324

The following table sets forth the brokerage commissions paid by the ESG Predecessor Fund on its portfolio brokerage transactions during the periods prior to December 19, 2018, and by the ESG Fund for periods since that date:

<b>Fiscal Year End</b>	<b>Brokerage Commissions</b>
October 31, 2017	\$18,692
October 31, 2018	\$4,319
October 31, 2019	\$3,431

## **CODES OF ETHICS**

The Trust, the Funds' distributor and the Adviser have each adopted a Code of Ethics (each a "Code" and collectively, 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. The personnel subject to the Codes are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. You may obtain a copy of the Codes from the Funds, free of charge, by calling the Funds at (855) 280-9648. You may also obtain copies of the Trust's Code from documents filed with the SEC and available on the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## **DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS**

The Funds are required to include a schedule of portfolio holdings in their 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 Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on Form N-CSR. The Funds also are required to file a schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC within 60 days of the end of the first and third fiscal quarters. The Funds must provide a copy of the complete schedule of portfolio holdings as filed with the SEC to any shareholder of the Funds, upon request, free of charge. This policy is applied uniformly to all shareholders of the Funds without regard to the type of requesting shareholder (i.e., regardless of whether the shareholder is an individual or institutional investor).

The Funds release portfolio holdings to third party servicing agents on a daily basis in order for those parties to perform their duties on behalf of the Funds. These third party servicing agents include the Adviser, distributor, transfer agent, fund accounting agent, administrator and custodian. The Funds 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 and their agents, and prospective or newly hired 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 advisers at any time. This information is disclosed to all such third parties under conditions of confidentiality. "Conditions of confidentiality" include (i) confidentiality clauses in written agreements, (ii) confidentiality implied by the nature of the relationship (e.g., attorney-client relationship), (iii) confidentiality required by fiduciary or regulatory principles (e.g., custodial relationships) or (iv) understandings or expectations between the parties that the information will be kept confidential.

Additionally, the Funds have ongoing arrangements to release portfolio holdings to Morningstar, Inc., Lipper, Inc., Bloomberg, Standard & Poor's, Thomson Reuters and Vickers-Stock ("Rating Agencies") in order for those organizations to assign a rating or ranking to the Funds. In these instances, portfolio holdings will be supplied within approximately 15 days after the end of the month. The Rating Agencies may make each Fund's top portfolio holdings available on their websites and may make the Fund's complete portfolio holdings available to

their subscribers for a fee. Neither the Funds, the Adviser, nor any of their affiliates receive any portion of this fee. Information released to Rating Agencies is released under conditions of confidentiality and it is subject to prohibitions on trading based on the information. The Funds also may post their complete portfolio holdings to their website, if applicable, within approximately 15 days after the end of the month. The information will remain posted on the website until replaced by the information for the succeeding month. If the Funds do not have a website or the website is for some reason inoperable, the information will be supplied no more frequently than quarterly and on a delayed basis.

From time to time, employees of the Adviser also may provide oral or written information (portfolio commentary) about the Funds, including, but not limited to, how each Fund's investments are divided among various sectors, industries, countries, investment styles and capitalization sizes, and among stocks, bonds, currencies and cash, security types, bond maturities, bond coupons and bond credit quality ratings. This portfolio commentary may also include information on how these various weightings and factors contributed to Fund performance. Employees of the Adviser may also provide oral or written information (statistical information) about various financial characteristics of a Fund or its underlying portfolio securities including, but not limited to, alpha, beta, R-squared, coefficient of determination, duration, maturity, information ratio, Sharpe ratio, earnings growth, payout ratio, price/book value, projected earnings growth, return on equity, standard deviation, tracking error, weighted average quality, market capitalization, percent debt to equity, price to cash flow, dividend yield or growth, default rate, portfolio turnover, and risk and style characteristics. This portfolio commentary and statistical information about the Funds may be based on each Fund's portfolio as of the most recent quarter-end or the end of some other interim period, such as month-end. The portfolio commentary and statistical information may be provided to various persons, including members of the press, brokers and other financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Funds, shareholders in the Funds, persons considering investing in the Funds or representatives of such shareholders or potential shareholders, such as fiduciaries of a 401(k) plan or a trust and their advisor. The nature and content of the information provided to each of the persons described in this paragraph may differ.

The Adviser manages products sponsored by companies, and provides services for individuals, other than the Trust, including institutional investors and high net worth persons. In many cases, these other products and service offerings are managed in a similar fashion to the Funds and thus have similar portfolio holdings. The sponsors of these other products or owners of separate accounts that are managed by the Adviser may disclose or have access to the portfolio holdings of their products and separate accounts at different times than the Funds disclose their portfolio holdings.

Except as described above, the Funds are prohibited from entering into any arrangements with any person to make available information about a Fund's portfolio holdings without the prior authorization of the Trust's CCO and the specific approval of the Board. The Adviser must submit any proposed arrangement pursuant to which the Adviser intends to disclose a Fund's portfolio holdings to the Board, which will review such arrangement to determine whether the arrangement is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. Additionally, the Adviser, and any affiliated persons of the Adviser, are prohibited from receiving compensation or other

consideration, for themselves or on behalf of the Funds, as a result of disclosing the Funds' portfolio holdings. Finally, the Funds will not disclose portfolio holdings as described above to third parties that the Funds know will use the information for personal securities transactions.

The Trust maintains written policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of its portfolio holdings to ensure that such disclosure is for a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of each Fund's shareholders. The Board reviews these policies and procedures on an annual basis. Compliance will be periodically assessed by the Board in connection with a report from the Trust's CCO. There may be instances where the interests of the Trust's shareholders respecting the disclosure of information about portfolio holdings may conflict or appear to conflict with the interests of the Adviser, any principal underwriter for the Trust or an affiliated person of the Trust (including such affiliated person's investment adviser or principal underwriter). In such situations, the conflict must be disclosed to the Board.

## **PROXY VOTING POLICY**

The Trust and the Adviser each have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in shareholders' best interests. As a brief summary, the Trust's policy delegates responsibility regarding proxy voting to the Adviser, subject to the Adviser's proxy voting policy and the supervision of the Board. The Adviser votes a Fund's proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policy, subject to the provisions of the Trust's policy regarding conflicts of interests. The Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit A. The Adviser's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure is attached as Exhibit B.

The Trust's policy provides that, if a conflict of interest between the Adviser or its affiliates and the Funds arises with respect to any proxy, the Adviser must fully disclose the conflict to the Board and vote the proxy in accordance with the Board's instructions. The Board shall make the proxy voting decision that in its judgment, after reviewing the recommendation of the Adviser, is most consistent with the Adviser's proxy voting policies and in the best interests of Fund shareholders.

You may also obtain a copy of the Trust's and the Adviser's proxy voting policy by calling Shareholder Services at (855) 280-9648 to request a copy, or by writing to Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC, the Funds' transfer agent, at 225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246. A copy of the policies will be mailed to you within three days of receipt of your request. You also may obtain a copy from Fund documents filed with the SEC, which are available on the SEC's web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). A copy of the votes cast by each Fund with respect to portfolio securities for each year ended June 30th will be filed by the Funds with the SEC on Form N-PX. Each Fund's proxy voting record will be available to shareholders free of charge upon request by calling or writing the Fund as described above or from the SEC's web site.

In addition to voting proxies of portfolio companies held by the Funds, the Adviser may at times engage in additional forms of shareholder advocacy on behalf of the Funds. For

example, the Adviser may engage in dialogue with management or shareholders of a portfolio company and the public to express its views on proposals to shareholders. On occasion, the Adviser may submit shareholder proposals to encourage portfolio companies to take action, such as implementing policies to improve transparency, reduce risk, or enhance long-term shareholder value.

## **DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE**

The NAV per share of each class of each Fund is determined as of the close of trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each day the Trust, its custodian, and transfer agent are open for business and on any other day on which there is sufficient trading in a Fund's securities to materially affect the NAV. The Trust is open for business on every day on which the New York Stock Exchange ("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. For a description of the methods used to determine the NAV (share price), see "Determination of Net Asset Value" in the Prospectus.

Equity securities generally are valued by using market quotations furnished by a pricing service. Securities that are traded on any stock exchange are generally valued by the pricing service at the last quoted sale price. Lacking a last sale price, an exchange-traded security is generally valued by the pricing service at its last bid price. Securities traded in the NASDAQ over-the-counter market are generally valued by the pricing service at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. When market quotations are not readily available (including when they are not reliable), such securities may be valued at a fair value pursuant to guidelines established by the Board. The Board annually approves the pricing services used by the fund accounting agent. Fair valued securities held by the Funds (if any) are reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis.

Each Fund's NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of the securities held by the applicable class plus any cash or other assets (including interest and dividends accrued but not yet received) minus all liabilities (including accrued expenses) by the total number of shares in the class outstanding at such time, as shown below:

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

## **REDEMPTION IN-KIND**

The Funds do not intend to redeem shares in any form except cash. However, if the redemption amount is over the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of a Fund's net assets, pursuant to an election under Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act by the Trust on behalf of the Fund, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's net assets 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 FUNDS**

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations affecting the Funds and their shareholders. The discussion reflects applicable federal income tax laws of the U.S. as of the date of this SAI. These tax laws may be changed or subject to new interpretations by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), possibly with retroactive effect. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of all U.S. income, estate or gift tax, or foreign, state or local tax concerns affecting the Funds and their shareholders (including shareholders owning large positions in the Funds). The discussion set forth herein does not constitute tax advice. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers to determine the tax consequences to them of investing in the Funds.

In addition, no attempt is made to address tax concerns applicable to an investor with a special tax status such as a financial institution, REIT, insurance company, regulated investment company (“RIC”), individual retirement account, other tax-exempt entity, dealer in securities or non-U.S. investor. Furthermore, this discussion does not reflect possible application of the alternative minimum tax to noncorporate shareholders. Unless otherwise noted, this discussion assumes shares of the Funds are held by U.S. shareholders and that such shares are held as capital assets.

A “U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States (including certain former citizens and former long-term residents);
- a corporation or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust with respect to which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. shareholders have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or the trust has made a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “Non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of shares of a Fund that is an individual, corporation, trust or estate and is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of a Fund, the tax

treatment of a partner in the partnership generally depends upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective shareholder who is a partner of a partnership holding Fund shares should consult its tax advisors with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of its Fund shares.

### **Taxation as a RIC**

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”). There can be no assurance that a Fund actually will so qualify. A Fund will qualify as a RIC if, among other things, it meets the source-of-income and the asset-diversification requirements. With respect to the source-of-income requirement, a Fund must derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income (including tax-exempt interest) from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such shares, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership.” A “qualified publicly traded partnership” (“QPTP”) is generally defined as a publicly traded partnership under Internal Revenue Code section 7704. However, for these purposes, a QPTP does not include a publicly traded partnership if 90% or more of its income is described in (i) above. Income derived from a partnership (other than a qualified publicly traded partnership) or trust is qualifying income to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership or trust which would be qualifying income if realized by a Fund in the same manner as realized by the partnership or trust.

If a RIC fails this 90% income test, as long as such failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, such RIC is required to disclose the failure to the IRS and pay a tax equal to the excess of the gross income which is not derived from the sources described in (i) and (ii) above over 1/9 of the gross income that is described above.

With respect to the asset diversification requirement, a Fund must diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of its taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities of any one issuer do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities of (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) (a) one issuer, (b) two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (c) one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

If a RIC fails this asset diversification test, such RIC, in addition to other cure provisions, has a 6-month period to correct any failure without incurring a penalty if such failure is “de minimis.”

However, if a RIC does not satisfy the “de minimis” cure provisions, it can still cure a failure if: (a) the RIC files with the Treasury Department a description of each asset that causes the RIC to fail the diversification tests; (b) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; and (c) the failure is cured within six months (or such other period specified by the Treasury). In such cases, a tax is imposed on the RIC equal to the greater of: (a) \$50,000 or (b) an amount determined by multiplying the corporate tax rate by the amount of net income generated during the period of diversification test failure by the assets that caused the RIC to fail the diversification test.

If a Fund satisfies the income and asset diversification tests above and distributes to its shareholders, for each taxable year, at least 90% of the sum of (i) its “investment company taxable income” as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest, the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses and certain net foreign exchange gains as reduced by certain deductible expenses) without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) the excess of its gross tax-exempt interest, if any, over certain deductions attributable to such interest that are otherwise disallowed, then the Fund will be relieved of U.S. federal income tax on any income of the Fund, including long-term capital gains, distributed to shareholders. However, any ordinary income or capital gain retained by the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the corporate income tax rate. Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually substantially all of its investment company taxable income, net tax-exempt interest, and net capital gain.

Each Fund will generally be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the portion of its undistributed ordinary income with respect to each calendar year and undistributed capital gains if it fails to meet certain distribution requirements with respect to the one-year period ending on October 31 in that calendar year. In order to avoid the 4% federal excise tax, the required minimum distribution is generally equal to the sum of (i) 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income (computed on a calendar year basis), (ii) 98.2% of the Fund’s capital gain net income (generally computed for the one-year period ending on October 31) and (iii) any prior year undistributed income realized, on which the Fund paid no federal income tax in preceding years. Each Fund generally intends to make distributions in a timely manner in an amount at least equal to the required minimum distribution and therefore, under normal market conditions, does not expect to be subject to this excise tax.

To the extent that a Fund has capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the Fund’s current net capital gains and thus reduce the amount of the Fund’s distribution of capital gain dividends. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether a Fund retains or distributes such gains. A RIC is permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). These capital loss carryforwards may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains of a Fund, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

Each Fund may be required to recognize taxable income in circumstances in which it does not receive cash. For example, if a Fund holds debt obligations that are treated under applicable tax rules as having original issue discount (such as debt instruments with payment in

kind interest or, in certain cases, with increasing interest rates or that are issued with warrants), the Fund must include in income each year a portion of the original issue discount that accrues over the life of the obligation regardless of whether cash representing such income is received by the Fund in the same taxable year. Because any original issue discount accrued will be included in the Fund's "investment company taxable income" (discussed below) for the year of accrual, the Fund may be required to make a distribution to its shareholders to satisfy the distribution requirement, even though it will not have received an amount of cash that corresponds with the income earned.

Gain or loss realized by a Fund from the sale or exchange of warrants acquired by the Fund as well as any loss attributable to the lapse of such warrants generally will be treated as capital gain or loss. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term or short-term, depending on how long the Fund held a particular warrant. Upon the exercise of a warrant acquired by the Fund, the Fund's tax basis in the stock purchased under the warrant will equal the sum of the amount paid for the warrant plus the strike price paid on the exercise of the warrant. Except as set forth in "Failure to Qualify as a RIC," the remainder of this discussion assumes that each Fund will qualify as a RIC for each taxable year.

### **Failure to Qualify as a RIC**

If a Fund is unable to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement or otherwise fails to qualify as a RIC in any year, it will be subject to corporate level income tax on all of its income and gain, regardless of whether or not such income was distributed. Distributions to the Fund's shareholders of such income and gain will not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In such event, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, would constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders, and non-corporate shareholders would generally be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" eligible for reduced rates of U.S. federal income, provided in each case that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits would be treated first as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholders' tax basis in their Fund shares, and any remaining distributions would be treated as a capital gain. To qualify as a RIC in a subsequent taxable year, the Fund would be required to satisfy the source-of-income, the asset diversification, and the annual distribution requirements for that year and dispose of any earnings and profits from any year in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC. Subject to a limited exception applicable to RICs that qualified as such under the Internal Revenue Code for at least one year prior to disqualification and that re-qualify as a RIC no later than the second year following the non-qualifying year, the Fund would be subject to tax on any unrealized built-in gains in the assets held by it during the period in which the Fund failed to qualify for tax treatment as a RIC that are recognized within the subsequent 10 years, unless the Fund made a special election to pay corporate-level tax on such built-in gain at the time of its re-qualification as a RIC.

## **Taxation of U.S. Shareholders**

Distributions paid to U.S. shareholders by a Fund from its investment company taxable income (which is, generally, the Fund's ordinary income plus net realized short-term capital gains in excess of net realized long-term capital losses) are generally taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. Such distributions (if designated by the Fund) may qualify (i) for the dividends received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the Fund's income consists of dividend income from U.S. corporations, excluding distributions from tax-exempt organizations, exempt farmers' cooperatives or REITs or (ii) in the case of individual shareholders, as qualified dividend income eligible to be taxed at reduced rates under Section 1(h)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income, and provided in each case certain holding period and other requirements are met.

Qualified dividend income is, in general, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations (e.g., generally, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a qualified comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States, or the stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A qualified foreign corporation generally excludes any foreign corporation, which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a passive foreign investment company.

Distributions made to a U.S. shareholder from an excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses ("capital gain dividends"), including capital gain dividends credited to such shareholder but retained by a Fund, are taxable to such shareholder as long-term capital gain if they have been properly designated by the Fund, regardless of the length of time such shareholder owned the shares of the Fund. Long-term capital gain rates applicable to individuals are 0%, 15%, 20% or 25% depending on the nature of the capital gain and the individual's taxable income.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's earnings and profits will be treated by the U.S. shareholder, first, as a tax-free return of capital, which is applied against and will reduce the adjusted tax basis of the U.S. shareholder's shares and, after such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain to the U.S. shareholder (assuming the shares are held as a capital asset).

Generally, not later than sixty days after the close of its taxable year, each Fund will provide the shareholders with a written notice designating the amount of any qualified dividend income or capital gain dividends and other distributions.

Under 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, "qualified REIT dividends" (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income) are treated as eligible for a 20% deduction by noncorporate taxpayers. Proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied on currently, enable a

Fund to pass through the special character of "qualified REIT dividends" to a shareholder, provided both the Fund and a shareholder meet certain holding period requirements with respect to their shares. The amount of a RIC's dividends eligible for the 20% deduction for a taxable year is limited to the excess of the RIC's qualified REIT dividends for the taxable year over allocable expenses. A noncorporate shareholder receiving such dividends would treat them as eligible for the 20% deduction, provided the shareholder meets certain holding period requirements for its shares in the RIC (i.e., generally, RIC shares must be held by the shareholder for more than 45 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the date on which the shares become ex-dividend with respect to such dividend).

For purposes of determining (i) whether the annual distribution requirement is satisfied for any year and (ii) the amount of capital gain dividends paid for that year, a Fund may, under certain circumstances, elect to treat a dividend that is paid during the following taxable year as if it had been paid during the taxable year in question. If a Fund makes such an election, the U.S. shareholder will still be treated as receiving the dividend in the taxable year in which the distribution is made. However, any dividend declared by a Fund in October, November or December of any calendar year, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in such a month and actually paid during January of the following year, will be treated as if it had been received by the U.S. shareholders on December 31 of the year in which the dividend was declared.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund's assets at the close of the taxable year consist of stock or securities in foreign corporations (including certain foreign ETFs or foreign index mutual funds) and certain other requirements are met, the Fund may elect to pass-through to its shareholders the amount of foreign income tax paid by the Fund instead of claiming it on its tax return. If such an election is made, each shareholder will include in gross income his proportional share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Investors may either deduct their pro-rata amount of such taxes paid in computing their taxable income or use it as a foreign tax credit against federal income tax. If a Fund makes the election, it will furnish the shareholders with a written notice after the close of its taxable year.

Each Fund intends to distribute all realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. If, however, a Fund were to retain any net capital gain, the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to shareholders who, if subject to U.S. federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the federal income tax paid by the Fund on the undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If such an event occurs, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, generally be increased by the difference between the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholders.

Sales and other dispositions of the shares of the Funds generally are taxable events. U.S. shareholders should consult their own tax adviser with reference to their individual circumstances to determine whether any particular transaction in the shares of a Fund is properly

treated as a sale or exchange for federal income tax purposes, as the following discussion assumes, and the tax treatment of any gains or losses recognized in such transactions. The sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund will generally result in capital gain or loss to the shareholder equal to the difference between the amount realized and his adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or exchanged, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than one year at the time of sale. Any loss upon the sale or exchange of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividends received (including amounts credited as an undistributed capital gain dividend) by such shareholder with respect to such shares. A loss realized on a sale or exchange of shares of a Fund generally will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares are acquired within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date that the shares are disposed. In such case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Present law taxes both long-term and short-term capital gain of corporations at the rates applicable to ordinary income of corporations. For non-corporate taxpayers, short-term capital gain will currently be taxed at the rate applicable to ordinary income, while long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Capital losses are subject to certain limitations.

Each Fund has chosen average cost as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders. A tax lot identification method is the way each Fund will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values, and the entire position is not sold at one time. A Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method covered shares will be reported on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. You may choose a method different than a Fund's standing method and will be able to do so at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Internal Revenue Service regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

For those securities defined as "covered" under current Internal Revenue Service cost basis tax reporting regulations, a Fund is responsible for maintaining accurate cost basis and tax lot information for tax reporting purposes. The Funds are not responsible for the reliability or accuracy of the information for those securities that are not "covered." The Funds and their service providers do not provide tax advice. You should consult independent sources, which may include a tax professional, with respect to any decisions you may make with respect to choosing a tax lot identification method.

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

**Original Issue Discount, Pay-In-Kind Securities, and Market Discount.** Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as debt obligations that are issued

originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund’s taxable income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having “market discount.” Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligations issued with OID, its “revised issue price”) over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the “accrued market discount” on such debt obligation. Alternatively, a Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund’s income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues, and thus is included in the Fund’s income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects. In the case of higher-risk securities, the amount of market discount may be unclear.

Some debt obligations (with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance) that may be acquired by a Fund may be treated as having “acquisition discount” (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price), or OID in the case of certain types of debt obligations. A Fund will be required to include the acquisition discount, or OID, in income (as ordinary income) over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The Fund may make one or more of the elections applicable to debt obligations having acquisition discount, or OID, which could affect the character and timing of recognition of income.

In addition, payment-in-kind securities will, and commodity-linked notes may, give rise to income that is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the security receives no interest payment in cash on the security during the year.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or by liquidation of portfolio securities, if necessary (including when it is not advantageous to do so). The Fund may realize gains or losses from such liquidations. In the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger capital gain distribution than they would in the absence of such transactions.

**Tax-Exempt Shareholders.** If a shareholder of a Fund is a tax-exempt organization, it is generally not subject to federal income tax on distributions from the Funds or on sales or exchanges of Fund shares. This general exemption from tax does not apply to the “unrelated



business taxable income” or UBTI of an exempt organization. UBTI includes dividends, interest, and gains from sales and other dispositions of property held for investment to the extent that such items are attributable to “debt financed property.” For example, UBTI could result if shares in a Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 514(b). A deduction from one activity that produces UBTI cannot be used to offset income from a different activity that produces UBTI for the same taxable year. UBTI in excess of \$1,000 in any year is taxable and will require a member to file a federal income tax return on Form 990-T. In addition, private foundations that are exempt from federal income tax may nonetheless be subject to excise tax on their net investment income and certain private colleges and universities that are exempt from federal income tax may be subject to an excise tax based on the investment income they earn. Shareholders should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their own tax situation.

At the time a private foundation or certain private colleges or universities purchase Fund shares, the Fund’s net asset value may reflect undistributed income or undistributed capital gains. A subsequent distribution of such amounts, although constituting a return of investment, would be classified as a taxable distribution whether reinvested in additional shares or paid in cash. This is sometimes referred to as “buying a dividend.” In addition, a Fund’s net asset value may, at any time, reflect net unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions. (Private colleges and universities with at least 500 students (more than 50% of which are located in the United States) and non-exempt use assets with a value at the close of the preceding year of at least \$500,000 per full-time student may be subject to a 1.4% excise tax on their net investment income.)

Furthermore, a tax-exempt shareholder may recognize UBTI if a Fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (“REMICs”) or equity interests in Taxable Mortgage Pools (“TMPs”) if the amount of such income recognized by a Fund exceeds the Fund’s investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund). Special tax consequences also apply to charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”) that invest in regulated investment companies that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Internal Revenue Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year, must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI solely as a result of investing in a Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income.” Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in a Fund that recognizes “excess inclusion income,” then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax on that portion of its “excess inclusion income” for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders, at the corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, a Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder’s distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder’s interest in the Fund. The Funds have not yet determined whether such an election will be made. CRTs and

other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in the Funds.

**Passive Foreign Investment Companies.** A passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) is any foreign corporation: (i) 75% or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from an active business and certain income received from related persons.

Equity investments by a Fund in certain PFICs could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge (including interest charges) on the distributions received from the PFIC or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the PFIC. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, if a Fund is in a position to and elects to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. Alternatively, the Fund may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in its PFIC holdings “to the market” as though it had sold and repurchased its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require the Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income.”

Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, a Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

**Foreign Currency Transactions.** A Fund’s transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

**Foreign Taxation.** Income received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries, including securities held by the RICs and ETFs in which the Fund invests, may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Dividends and interest received by a RIC's holding of foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If the RIC in which a Fund invests is taxable as a RIC and meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of such RIC's total assets at the close of its respective taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the RIC should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders, including the Fund in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

A "qualified fund of funds" is a RIC that has at least 50% of the value of its total interests invested in other RICs at the end of each quarter of the taxable year. If a Fund satisfied this requirement or if it meets certain other requirements, which include a requirement that more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year consist of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, then the Fund should be eligible to file an election with the IRS that may enable its shareholders to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a tax deduction, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations.

**Foreign Shareholders.** Absent specific statutory exemptions, as described below, dividends paid by a Fund to a shareholder that is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code (such shareholder, a "foreign shareholder") are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any dividends and distributions of income and capital gains, including the proceeds from the sale of your Fund shares, will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

In general, capital gain dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as paid from its net long-term capital gains, other than long-term capital gains realized on disposition of US real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you are a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year.

Ordinary dividends paid by a Fund to foreign investors on the income earned on portfolio investments in (i) the stock of domestic and foreign corporations and (ii) the debt of foreign issuers are subject to U.S. withholding tax.

Generally, dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as interest-related dividends and paid from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources are not subject to U.S. withholding tax. "Qualified interest income" includes, in general, US source (1) bank deposit interest, (2) short-term original discount, (3) interest (including original issue discount, market discount, or acquisition discount) on an obligation that is in registered form, unless it is earned on an

obligation issued by a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is a 10-percent shareholder or is contingent interest, and (4) any interest-related dividend from another regulated investment company. Similarly, short-term capital gain dividends reported by a Fund to shareholders as paid from its net short-term capital gains, other than short-term capital gains realized on disposition of U.S. real property interests (see the discussion below), are not subject to U.S. withholding tax unless you were a nonresident alien individual present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the calendar year. Each Fund reserves the right to not report interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends. Additionally, a Fund's reporting of interest-related dividends or short-term capital gain dividends may not be passed through to shareholders by intermediaries who have assumed tax reporting responsibilities for this income in managed or omnibus accounts due to systems limitations or operational constraints.

If the income from a Fund is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business carried on by a foreign shareholder, then ordinary income dividends, capital gain dividends and any gains realized upon the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. citizens or domestic corporations and require the filing of a nonresident U.S. income tax return.

Special U.S. tax certification requirements may apply to foreign shareholders both to avoid U.S. backup withholding imposed at a rate of 24% and to obtain the benefits of any treaty between the U.S. and the shareholder's country of residence. In general, if you are a foreign shareholder, you must provide a Form W-8 BEN (or other applicable Form W-8) to establish that you are not a U.S. person, to claim that you are the beneficial owner of the income and, if applicable, to claim a reduced rate of, or exemption from, withholding as a resident of a country with which the U.S. has an income tax treaty. A Form W-8 BEN provided without a U.S. taxpayer identification number will remain in effect for a period beginning on the date signed and ending on the last day of the third succeeding calendar year unless an earlier change of circumstances makes the information on the form incorrect. Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding.

The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Foreign shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund, including the applicability of foreign tax.

**Backup Withholding.** Each Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding tax rate is 24%.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

**FATCA.** Income dividend payments made to a shareholder that is either a foreign financial institution (“FFI”) or a non-financial foreign entity (“NFFE”) within the meaning of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) may be subject to a 30% withholding tax. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions, and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied on currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). The FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided: (a) by an FFI, subject to any applicable intergovernmental agreement or other exemption, if it enters into a valid agreement with the IRS to, among other requirements, report required information about certain direct and indirect ownership of foreign financial accounts held by U.S. persons with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE, if it: (i) certifies that it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) if it does have such owners, reports information relating to them. Each Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

**Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations.** Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund’s shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer’s treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

**Shareholder Reporting Obligations with Respect to Foreign Financial Assets.** Specified individuals and specified domestic entities that have an interest in a “specified foreign financial asset” above a certain threshold amount must disclose annually their interests in such assets on IRS Form 8938, which is filed with their U.S. federal income tax return.

**Shares Purchased through Tax-Qualified Plans.** Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of a Fund as an investment through such plans, and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

## **Summary**

The foregoing is a general and abbreviated summary of the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations in effect as they directly govern the taxation of the Funds and their shareholders. These provisions are subject to change by legislative and

administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding specific questions as to U.S. federal income, estate or gift taxes, or foreign, state, local taxes or other taxes.

## **CUSTODIAN**

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

## **FUND SERVICES**

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), 225 Pictoria Dr., Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, acts as each Fund's transfer agent, fund accountant, and administrator. Ultimus is the parent company of the distributor, Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"). The officers of the Trust are also officers and/or employees of Ultimus and/or the Distributor.

Ultimus maintains the records of each shareholder's account, answers shareholders' inquiries concerning their accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of a Fund's shares, acts as dividend and distribution disbursing agent and performs other transfer agent and shareholder service functions. In addition, Ultimus provides each Fund with fund accounting services, which includes certain monthly reports, record-keeping and other management-related services. Ultimus also provides each Fund with administrative services, including all regulatory reporting and necessary office equipment, personnel and facilities. For its services, Ultimus receives a monthly fee from each Fund.

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

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Accounting Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Administrative Services</b>
October 31, 2017	\$29,542	\$47,263	\$82,388
October 31, 2018	\$22,895	\$55,986	\$106,033
October 31, 2019	\$20,392	\$42,749	\$76,228

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

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Accounting Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Administrative Services</b>
October 31, 2017	\$22,725	\$30,000	\$38,000
October 31, 2018	\$23,400	\$30,001	\$38,000
October 31, 2019	\$20,700	\$28,000	\$36,000

Prior to the reorganization, Mutual Shareholder Services, LLC (“MSS”) provided the ESG Predecessor Fund with transfer agent, accounting, compliance and administrative services. MSS is located at 8000 Town Centre Drive, Suite 400, Broadview Heights, Ohio 44147. The following tables provide information regarding the transfer agent, fund accounting and administrative services fees paid by the ESG Predecessor Fund during the periods prior to December 19, 2018, and by the ESG Fund for periods since that date.

<b>Fiscal Year Ended</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent, Accounting, and Administrative Services*</b>
October 31, 2017	\$46,359
October 31, 2018	\$50,345

\*Includes certain out-of-pocket expenses paid by the Fund.

<b>Fiscal Period/Year Ended</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Transfer Agent Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Accounting Services</b>	<b>Fees Paid for Administrative Services</b>
October 31, 2019	\$21,824	\$20,774	\$28,295

## **INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The firm of Cohen & Company, Ltd., 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, OH 44115 (“Cohen”), has been selected as Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Funds for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2020. Cohen will perform an annual audit of the Funds’ financial statements and tax compliance services.

## **LEGAL COUNSEL**

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP serves as legal counsel to the Trust and Funds. Its address is 2600 One Commerce Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7098.

## **DISTRIBUTOR**

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246 (the “Distributor”), is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Funds. An officer of the Trust is also an officer of the Distributor, and may be deemed to be an affiliate of the Distributor. The Distributor is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ultimus.

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

## **DISTRIBUTION PLAN**

The Funds have adopted a Distribution Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act for Investor Class Shares. The Plan was approved by a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or a Fund, and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or in any other Rule 12b-1 agreement.

The Plan provides that each Fund will pay the Distributor and/or any registered securities dealer, financial institution or any other person (the “Recipient”) a fee of 0.25% of the average daily net assets for the Investor Class shares in connection with the promotion and distribution of Fund shares or the provision of shareholder support services to shareholders, including, but not necessarily limited to, advertising, compensation to underwriters, dealers and selling personnel, the printing and mailing of prospectuses to other than current Investor Class shareholders, the printing and mailing of sales literature and servicing shareholder accounts (“12b-1 Expenses”). The Funds and/or the Distributor may pay all or a portion of these fees to any Recipient who renders assistance in distributing or promoting the sales of shares, or who provides certain shareholder support services, pursuant to a written agreement.

The Rule 12b-1 Plan is a compensation plan, which means that compensation is provided regardless of 12b-1 Expenses actually incurred. It is anticipated that the Plan will benefit shareholders because an effective sales program typically is necessary in order for the Funds to reach and maintain a sufficient size to achieve efficiently their investment objectives and to realize economies of scale.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Investor Class shares of the Large Cap Fund accrued 12b-1 fees of \$64,353. This amount was allocated as payments to dealers, reimbursements to the Adviser for omnibus account payments, and for other eligible expenses.



For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Investor Class shares of the Small Cap Fund accrued 12b-1 fees of \$6,721. This amount was allocated as payments to dealers, reimbursements to the Adviser for omnibus account payments, and for other eligible expenses.

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, Investor Class shares of the ESG Fund accrued 12b-1 fees of \$19,420. This amount was allocated as payments to dealers, reimbursements to the Adviser for omnibus account payments, and for other eligible expenses.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The audited financial statements of the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, including the financial highlights appearing in the Annual Report to shareholders, are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document.

You can obtain a copy of the Annual Report without charge by calling Shareholder Services at (855) 280-9648 or upon written request to:

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC  
P.O. Box 46707  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707  
(855) 280-9648

## **EXHIBIT A**

### **VALUED ADVISERS TRUST PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

Valued Advisers Trust (the “Trust”) is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). The Trust offers multiple series (each a “Fund” and, collectively, the “Funds”). Consistent with its fiduciary duties and pursuant to Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Proxy Rule”), the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) has adopted this proxy voting policy on behalf of the Trust (the “Policy”) to reflect its commitment to ensure that proxies are voted in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fund’s shareholders.

#### **Delegation of Proxy Voting Authority to Fund Advisers**

The Board believes that the investment adviser of each Fund (each an “Adviser” and, collectively, the “Advisers”), as the entity that selects the individual securities that comprise its Fund’s portfolio, is the most knowledgeable and best-suited to make decisions on how to vote proxies of portfolio companies held by that Fund. The Trust shall therefore defer to, and rely on, the Adviser of each Fund to make decisions on how to cast proxy votes on behalf of such Fund.

The Trust hereby designates the Adviser of each Fund as the entity responsible for exercising proxy voting authority with regard to securities held in the Fund’s investment portfolio. Consistent with its duties under this Policy, each Adviser shall monitor and review corporate transactions of corporations in which the Fund has invested, obtain all information sufficient to allow an informed vote on all proxy solicitations, ensure that all proxy votes are cast in a timely fashion, and maintain all records required to be maintained by the Fund under the Proxy Rule and the 1940 Act. Each Adviser shall perform these duties in accordance with the Adviser’s proxy voting policy, a copy of which shall be presented to this Board for its review. Each Adviser shall promptly provide to the Board updates to its proxy voting policy as they are adopted and implemented.

The Chief Compliance Officer shall maintain, or cause another service provider to the Trust to maintain, a copy of the Trust’s proxy voting policies and procedures and shall maintain, or cause another service provider to the Trust to maintain, a copy of the proxy voting record for each portfolio of the Funds.

#### **Conflict of Interest Transactions**

In some instances, an Adviser may be asked to cast a proxy vote that presents a conflict between the interests of a Fund’s shareholders, and those of the Adviser or an affiliated person of the Adviser. In such case, the Adviser is instructed to abstain from making a voting decision and to forward all necessary proxy voting materials to the Trust to enable the Board to make a voting decision. When the Board is required to make a proxy voting decision, only the Trustees without a conflict of interest with regard to the security in question or the matter to be voted upon shall be permitted to participate in the decision of how the Fund’s vote will be cast. In the event that

the Board is required to vote a proxy because an Adviser has a conflict of interest with respect to the proxy, the Board will vote such proxy in accordance with the Adviser's proxy voting policy, to the extent consistent with the shareholders' best interests, as determined by the Board in its discretion. The Board shall notify the Adviser of its final decision on the matter and the Adviser shall vote in accordance with the Board's decision.

### **Availability of Proxy Voting Policy and Records Available to Fund Shareholders**

Each Fund shall disclose in its statement of additional information the policies and procedures that it uses to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. In addition, each fund shall make available to shareholders, either on its website or upon request, the record of how the Trust voted proxies relating to portfolio securities.

Each Fund shall disclose in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders and in its registration statement the methods by which shareholders may obtain information about the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures and the Fund's proxy voting record.

If a Fund has a website, the Fund may post a copy of its Adviser's proxy voting policy and this Policy on such website. A copy of such policies and of each Fund's proxy voting record shall also be made available, without charge, upon request of any shareholder of the Fund, by calling the applicable Fund's toll-free telephone number as printed in the Fund's prospectus. The Trust's administrator shall reply to any Fund shareholder request within three business days of receipt of the request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

### **Reporting of the Trust's Proxy Voting Record**

Each Adviser shall provide to the Trust's Administrator, a certification that the Adviser has cast proxy votes for the relevant securities for each Fund within the Trust for which it acts as investment adviser or sub-adviser, within 15 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Administrator shall promptly inform the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") in the event that the Adviser fails to provide the certification.

Prior to the filing of Form N-PX on or before August 31 of each year, each Investment Adviser's chief compliance officer shall review the Investment Adviser's proxy voting records for completeness and accuracy and to determine whether any proxy votes were cast on behalf of the Fund for which reports were not filed. If an unreported vote is discovered, the Investment Adviser's chief compliance officer shall contact the Fund manager for an explanation and documentation and report the unreported vote and explanation to the Trust CCO. The Investment Adviser will submit the proxy voting records for the period ended June 30 in the required format to the Administrator upon request or as soon after June 30 as is practicable.

Each Adviser shall provide a complete voting record, as required by the Proxy Rule, for each series of the Trust for which it acts as adviser, to the Trust's administrator within 15 days following the end of each calendar quarter. The Trust's administrator will file a report based on

such record on Form N-PX on an annual basis with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than August 31st of each year.

## **EXHIBIT B**

### **Dana Investment Advisors, Inc. Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures**

#### **DANA INVESTMENT ADVISORS, INC. PROXY VOTING POLICY AND DISCLOSURE**

##### **Overview**

Proxy statements deserve careful review and consideration. Increasingly, they contain controversial issues involving shareholder rights and corporate governance. Therefore, it is Dana's policy to review these issues and make decisions exclusively on the judgment of what will best serve the financial interest(s) of our clients.

In order to provide ongoing professional analysis and recommendations regarding each proxy statement, Dana has retained the services of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"), a leader in providing proxy voting services to the investment advisor community. The partnership with ISS allows for the seamless delivery of proxies from the client's custodial institution to ISS. Once at ISS, each proxy statement is analyzed according to ISS' Proxy Voting Guidelines ("ISS Guidelines"). A number of recurring issues can be identified with respect to the governance of a company and actions proposed by that company's board. Following a standard proxy voting guideline such as the ISS Guidelines allows votes to be cast in a uniform manner. All non-routine matters are also addressed in the ISS Guidelines. In addition, the following key points apply to related proxy issues:

##### **Procedures used to address any potential conflicts of interest.**

Dana bases its votes on a pre-established set of policy guidelines and on the recommendations of an independent third party; namely, ISS. Using ISS Guidelines, ISS makes recommendations based on its independent, objective analysis of the economic interests of shareholders.

This process helps to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of client shareholders, further insulating the voting decisions from any potential conflicts of interest.

##### **The extent to which Dana delegates proxy voting authority to or relies on recommendations of a third party.**

As noted above, Dana relies on the recommendations of ISS. However, Dana maintains ultimate responsibility for voting proxy statements, and retains the ability to override any ISS vote recommendation that Dana believes to be in the best interests of client shareholders. In addition, Dana conducts its own independent proxy voting research for shareholder initiatives related to Dana's ESG integrated investment strategies that Dana may also rely upon to override ISS vote recommendations. Lastly, Dana periodically receives specific instructions from certain client shareholders to vote their shares in a particular manner. In certain cases such as this, it is possible that Dana may vote in more than one way on the same issue for various clients.

##### **The extent to which Dana will support or give weight to the views of management of a portfolio company.**

Dana bases all voting decisions on the ISS Guidelines and on ISS recommendations, both of which are driven by considerations believed to be in the best interests of client shareholders.

**Policies and procedures relating to matters substantially affecting the rights of the holders of the security being voted.**

ISS Guidelines include a section devoted specifically to shareholder rights. Dana generally supports shareholder voting rights and opposes efforts to restrict them.

**Obtaining additional information relating to Dana's proxy voting procedures.**

Dana will provide complete copies of its proxy voting guidelines to any client (or prospective client) shareholder upon request. Requests should be made by contacting Dana's Chief Compliance Officer, Michael Stewart, at either (262) 782-8658 or via e-mail at [michaels@danainvestment.com](mailto:michaels@danainvestment.com)

## **EXHIBIT C**

### **Governance and Nominating Committee Charter**

#### **Valued Advisers Trust**

##### **Governance and Nominating Committee Membership**

1. The Governance and Nominating Committee (the “Committee”) of Valued Advisers Trust (“Trust”) shall be composed entirely of Independent Trustees.

##### **Governance and Functions**

1. The Committee shall assist the Board in adopting fund governance practices and reviewing the Trust’s fund governance standards.
2. To carry out this purpose, the Committee shall have the following duties and powers:
  - a. To periodically review workload, size, and composition of the Board;
  - b. To periodically review the qualifications and independence of the members of the Board;
  - c. To periodically review the compensation of the Independent Trustees;
  - d. To monitor, as necessary, regulatory developments, rule changes and industry best practices in fund governance;
  - e. To periodically review the Trust’s committee structure and consider if additional committees or changes to existing committees are needed or warranted; and
  - f. To report its activities to the Board and to make such recommendations with respect to the above and other matters as the Committee may deem necessary or appropriate.

##### **Board Nominations and Functions**

1. The Committee shall make recommendations for nominations for Independent Trustees members on the Board of Trustees (the “Board”) to the incumbent Independent Trustees members and to the full Board. The Committee also shall evaluate candidates’ qualifications and make recommendations for “interested” members on the Board to the full Board. The Committee shall evaluate candidates’ qualifications for Board membership and their independence from the investment advisers to the Trust’s series portfolios and the Trust’s other principal service providers. Persons selected as

Independent Trustees must not be “interested person” as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), nor shall an Independent Trustee have any affiliations or associations that shall preclude them from voting as an Independent Trustee on matters involving approvals and continuations of Rule 12b-1 Plans, Investment Advisory Agreements and such other standards as the Committee shall deem appropriate. The Committee shall also consider the effect of any relationships beyond those delineated in the 1940 Act that might impair independence, e.g., business, financial or family relationships with investment advisers or service providers. See Appendix A for Procedures with Respect to Nominees to the Board.

2. The Committee shall periodically review Board governance procedures and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the full Board.
3. The Committee may adopt from time to time specific, minimum qualifications that the Committee believes a candidate must meet before being considered as a candidate for Board membership and shall comply with any rules adopted from time to time by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) regarding investment company nominating committees and the nomination of persons to be considered as candidates for Board membership. The Committee shall periodically review Independent Trustee compensation and shall recommend any appropriate changes to the Independent Trustees as a group.

#### **Committee Nominations and Functions**

1. The Committee shall make recommendations to the full Board for nomination for membership on all committees of the Board and shall review committee assignments at least annually.
2. The Committee shall review, as necessary, the responsibilities of any committees of the Board, whether there is a continuing need for each committee, whether there is a need for additional committees of the Board, and whether committees should be combined or reorganized. The Committee shall make recommendations for any such action to the Board.

#### **Other Powers and Responsibilities**

1. The Committee shall meet as often as it deems appropriate.
2. The Committee shall have the resources and authority appropriate to discharge its responsibilities, including authority to retain special counsel and other experts or consultants at the expense of the Trust.
3. The Committee shall report its activities to the Board and make such recommendations as the Committee may deem necessary or appropriate.
4. A majority of the Committee’s members will constitute a quorum. At any meeting of the Committee at which a quorum is present, the decision of a majority of the members



present and voting will be determinatives as to any matter submitted to a vote. The Committee may meet in person or by telephone, and a majority of the members of the Committee may act by written consent to the extent not inconsistent with the Trust's by-laws. In the event of any inconsistency between this Charter and the Trust's organizational documents, the provisions of the Trust's organizational documents shall be given precedence.

5. The Committee shall review this Charter at least annually and recommend any changes to the Board.

**Adopted: April 23, 2010**

**Amended: June 8, 2016**

**Amended: June 7, 2018**

## APPENDIX A

### VALUED ADVISERS TRUST

#### PROCEDURES WITH RESPECT TO NOMINEES TO THE BOARD

- I. *Identification of Candidates.* When a vacancy on the Board of Trustees exists or is anticipated, and such vacancy is to be filled by an Independent Trustee, the Governance and Nominating Committee shall identify candidates by obtaining referrals from such sources as it may deem appropriate, which may include current Trustees, management of the Trust, counsel and other advisors to the Trustees, and shareholders of the Trust who submit recommendations in accordance with these procedures.
- II. *Shareholder Candidates.* The Governance and Nominating Committee shall, when identifying candidates for the position of Independent Trustee, consider any such candidate recommended by a shareholder if such recommendation contains: (i) sufficient background information concerning the candidate, including evidence the candidate is willing to serve as an Independent Trustee if selected for the position; and (ii) is received in a sufficiently timely manner as determined by the Governance and Nominating Committee in its discretion. Shareholders shall be directed to address any such recommendations in writing to the attention of the Governance and Nominating Committee, c/o the Secretary of the Trust. The Secretary shall retain copies of any shareholder recommendations which meet the foregoing requirements for a period of not more than 12 months following receipt. The Secretary shall have no obligation to acknowledge receipt of any shareholder recommendations.
- III. *Evaluation of Candidates.* In evaluating a candidate for a position on the Board of Trustees, including any candidate recommended by shareholders of the Trust, the Governance and Nominating Committee shall consider the following: (i) the candidate's knowledge in matters relating to the mutual fund industry; (ii) any experience possessed by the candidate as a director or senior officer of public companies; (iii) the candidate's educational background; (iv) the candidate's reputation for high ethical standards and professional integrity; (v) any specific financial, technical or other expertise possessed by the candidate, and the extent to which such expertise would complement the Board's existing mix of skills, core competencies and qualifications; (vi) the candidate's perceived ability to contribute to the ongoing functions of the Board, including the candidate's ability and commitment to attend meetings regularly and work collaboratively with other members of the Board; (vii) the candidate's ability to qualify as an Independent Trustee and any other actual or potential conflicts of interest involving the candidate and the Trust; and (viii) such other factors as the Governance and Nominating Committee determines to be relevant in light of the existing composition of the Board and any anticipated vacancies. Prior to making a final recommendation to the Board, the Governance and Nominating Committee shall conduct personal interviews with those candidates it concludes are the most qualified candidates.