

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE PIEDMONT SELECT EQUITY FUND

August 1, 2017

A series of
The Piedmont Investment Trust
120 Club Oaks Court, Suite 200
Winston Salem, North Carolina 27104
Telephone 1-888-859-5865

NASDAQ SYMBOL: PSVFX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES	2
INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS.....	10
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION.....	11
DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST	12
MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	13
PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES	20
DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	22
NET ASSET VALUE.....	23
ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION.....	24
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE.....	27
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	29
APPENDIX A –DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS	30
APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES.....	34

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is meant to be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for The Piedmont Select Equity Fund (the “Fund”), dated the same date as this SAI, and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Because this SAI is not itself a prospectus, no investment in shares of the Fund should be made solely upon the information contained herein. The Fund issues an annual report (the “Annual Report”) after the end of each fiscal year that includes financial statements for the Fund. Information from the Annual Report is incorporated by reference into this SAI. Copies of the Fund’s Prospectus, Annual Report, and/or Semi-annual Report may be obtained at no charge by writing or calling the Fund at the address or phone number shown above. Capitalized terms used but not defined herein have the same meanings as in the Prospectus.

OTHER INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Piedmont Investment Trust (“Trust”) was organized on November 22, 2004 as a Delaware statutory trust and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an open-end management investment company. The Fund is a separate, non-diversified series of the Trust. Prior to August 1, 2007, the Fund was known as The Piedmont Select Value Fund. The following policies supplement the Fund’s investment objective and policies as described in the Prospectus for the Fund. Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains descriptions of the rating symbols used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations for securities in which the Fund may invest.

GENERAL INVESTMENT RISKS. All investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a risk of financial loss. No assurance can be given that the Fund’s investment program will be successful. Investors should carefully review the descriptions of the Fund’s investments and their risks described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

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

SHORT SALES OF SECURITIES. The Fund may make short sales, which are transactions in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To complete a short sale transaction, the Fund will borrow the security from a broker-dealer, which generally involves the payment of a premium and transaction costs. The Fund then sells the borrowed security to a buyer in the market. The Fund will then cover the short position by buying shares in the market either (i) at its discretion; or (ii) when called by the broker-dealer lender. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay the broker-dealer lender any dividends or interest that accrues during the period of the loan. In addition, the net proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker to the extent necessary to meet regulatory or other requirements, until the short position is closed out.

The Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest, or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short sale. When the Fund makes a short sale, the Fund will segregate liquid assets (such as cash, U.S. Government securities, or equity securities) on the Fund’s books and/or in a segregated account at the Fund’s custodian in an amount sufficient to cover the current value of the securities to be replaced as well as any dividends, interest, and/or transaction costs due to the broker-dealer lender. In determining the amount to be segregated, any securities that have been sold short by the Fund will be marked to market daily. To the extent the market price of the security sold short increases and more assets are required to meet the Fund’s short sale obligations, additional assets will be segregated to ensure adequate coverage of the Fund’s short position obligations. If the Fund does not have the assets to cover a short sale, then the Fund’s potential losses on the short will be unlimited because the security’s price may appreciate indefinitely.

In addition, the Fund may make short sales “against the box”, i.e., the Fund sells a security short when the Fund has segregated securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short (or securities convertible or exchangeable into such securities) and holds such securities while the short sale is outstanding. The Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest, in connection with opening, maintaining, and closing short sales against the box.

FOREIGN SECURITIES. The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in foreign equity securities traded on U.S. national exchanges or over-the-counter and in foreign securities represented by American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as described below. The Fund may also invest in foreign currency-denominated fixed-income securities. Investing in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States may involve significant risks not present in domestic investments. For example, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies, particularly those not subject to the disclosure and reporting requirements of the U.S. securities laws. Foreign issuers are generally not bound by uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Investments in foreign securities also involve the risk of possible adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitation

on the removal of cash or other assets of the Fund, political or financial instability, or diplomatic and other developments which could affect such investments. Further, economies of particular countries or areas of the world may differ favorably or unfavorably from the economy of the United States. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher custodial fees than domestic custodial arrangements, and transaction costs of foreign currency conversions.

ADRs provide a method whereby the Fund may invest in securities issued by companies whose principal business activities are outside the United States. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities, and may be issued as sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities trade in the form of ADRs. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information from an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. The Fund may buy securities convertible into common stock if, for example, Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc., the Fund's investment advisor (the "Advisor"), believes that a company's convertible securities offer an attractive investment opportunity for the Fund. Convertible securities eligible for purchase by the Fund include convertible bonds, convertible preferred stocks, and warrants. A warrant is an instrument issued by a corporation which gives the holder the right to subscribe to a specific amount of the corporation's capital stock at a set price for a specified period of time. Warrants do not represent ownership of the securities, but only the right to buy the securities. The prices of warrants do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of underlying securities. Warrants may be considered speculative in that they have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of a corporation issuing them. Warrant positions will not be used to increase the leverage of the Fund; consequently, warrant positions are generally accompanied by cash positions equivalent to the required exercise amount. The Fund's ability to invest in warrants may be limited by the Fund's investment restrictions.

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES. The Fund will not invest in real estate (including mortgage loans and limited partnership interests), but may invest in readily marketable securities issued by companies that invest in real estate or interests therein. The Fund may also invest in readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). REITs are generally publicly traded on the national stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter market and have varying degrees of liquidity. Investments in real estate securities are subject to risks inherent in the real estate market, including risks related to changes in interest rates and declines in the value of and demand for real estate.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES. The Fund may, from time to time, invest in securities of other investment companies, including, without limitation, money market funds. The Fund expects to rely on Rule 12d1-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") when purchasing shares of a money market fund. Under Rule 12d1-1, the Fund may generally invest without limitation in money market funds as long as the Fund pays no sales charge, as defined in rule 2830(b)(8) of the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), or service fee, as defined in rule 2830(b)(9) of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, charged in connection with the purchase, sale, or redemption of securities issued by the money market fund; or the investment advisor waives its management fee in an amount necessary to offset any sales charge or service fee. The Fund expects to rely on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act when purchasing shares of other investment companies that are not money market funds. Under Section 12(d)(1)(F), the Fund may generally acquire shares of another investment company unless, immediately after such acquisition, the Fund and its affiliated persons would hold more than 3% of the investment company's total outstanding stock (the "3% Limitation"). To the extent the 3% Limitation applies to an investment the Fund wishes to make, the Fund may be prevented from allocating its investments in the manner that the Advisor considers optimal. Also, in the event that there is a proxy vote with respect to shares of another investment company purchased and held by the Fund under Section 12(d)(1)(F), then the Fund will either (i) vote such shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of such securities; or (ii) contact its shareholders for instructions regarding how to vote the proxy. Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. For example, Fund investors will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS. The Fund may invest in exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). An ETF is a fund that holds a portfolio of common stocks or bonds designed to track the performance of a securities index or sector of an index. ETFs are traded on a securities exchange based on their market value. An ETF portfolio holds the same stocks or bonds as the index it tracks, so its market price fluctuates with the value of the index at any given time. ETFs are also subject to the risks of the underlying securities and the market price of shares of ETFs may trade at a discount to their net asset value. ETFs generally register as investment companies and incur fees and expenses such as operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees,

trustees fees, and marketing expenses, and ETF shareholders, such as the Fund, pay their proportionate share of these expenses. Your cost of investing in the Fund will generally be higher than the cost of investing directly in ETFs. By investing in the Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

CORPORATE AND MUNICIPAL DEBT SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in fixed income investments, including corporate, municipal, or other government debt securities. Corporate and municipal debt obligations purchased by the Fund may be any credit quality, maturity, or yield. Accordingly, the Fund's debt securities may include "investment grade" securities (those rated at least Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), BBB by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Advisor's opinion). In addition, the Fund's debt securities may include lower-rated debt securities including, without limitation, junk bonds. Debt obligations rated Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P or Fitch may be considered speculative and are subject to risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Debt obligations rated lower than Baa by Moody's or lower than BBB by S&P or Fitch are generally considered speculative and subject to significant risks of non-payment of interest and principal. Descriptions of the quality ratings of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch are contained in Appendix A of this SAI. While the Advisor utilizes the ratings of various credit rating services as one factor in establishing creditworthiness, it relies primarily upon its own analysis of factors establishing creditworthiness.

Debt securities are also subject to interest rate and credit risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that securities instruments may fluctuate in value due to changes in interest rates. Commonly, investments subject to interest rate risk (such as bonds and other debt instruments) will decrease in value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates decline. The value of securities with longer maturities may fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than securities with shorter maturities. Credit risk is the risk that the Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a debt instrument is unwilling or unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise meet its obligations. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in credit ratings. Certain securities issued by U.S. Government agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities in which the Fund may invest are neither issued nor guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government and may be exposed to credit risk.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS. The Fund may invest in money market instruments including U.S. Government obligations or corporate debt obligations (including those subject to repurchase agreements). Money market instruments also may include Banker's Acceptances and Certificates of Deposit of domestic branches of U.S. banks, Commercial Paper, and Variable Amount Demand Master Notes ("Master Notes"). Banker's Acceptances are time drafts drawn on and "accepted" by a bank. When a bank "accepts" such a time draft, it assumes liability for its payment. When the Fund acquires a Banker's Acceptance, the bank that "accepted" the time draft is liable for payment of interest and principal when due. The Banker's Acceptance carries the full faith and credit of such bank. A Certificate of Deposit ("CD") is an unsecured, interest bearing debt obligation of a bank. Commercial Paper is an unsecured, short-term debt obligation of a bank, corporation, or other borrower. Commercial Paper maturity generally ranges from two to 270 days and is usually sold on a discounted basis rather than as an interest-bearing instrument. The Fund will invest in Commercial Paper only if it is rated in one of the top two rating categories by Moody's, S&P, or Fitch, or if not rated, of equivalent quality in the Advisor's opinion. Commercial Paper may include Master Notes of the same quality. Master Notes are unsecured obligations which are redeemable upon demand of the holder and which permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying rates of interest. Master Notes will be acquired by the Fund only through the Master Note program of the Fund's custodian bank, acting as administrator thereof. The Advisor will monitor, on a continuous basis, the earnings power, cash flow, and other liquidity ratios of the issuer of a Master Note held by the Fund.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities, defined to be U.S. Government obligations such as U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury bills, obligations guaranteed by the U.S. Government such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation ("OPIC") as well as obligations of U.S. Government authorities, agencies, and instrumentalities such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Credit Bank ("FFCB"), Federal Home Loan Bank, Student Loan Marketing Association ("SLMA"), Small Business Administration and The Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. Government securities may also be acquired subject to repurchase agreements. While obligations of some U.S. Government sponsored entities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (e.g., GNMA and OPIC), several are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Government (e.g., FNMA and FHLMC), and still others are supported only by the credit of the issuer itself (e.g., SLMA and FFCB). No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities in the future, other than as set forth above, since it is not obligated to do so by law. The guarantee of the U.S. Government does not extend to the yield or value of the Fund's shares.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser acquires ownership of a U.S. Government security and the seller agrees to repurchase the security at a future time at a set price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period. Any repurchase transaction in which the Fund engages will require full collateralization of the seller's obligation during the entire term of the repurchase agreement. If the seller under the repurchase agreement defaults, the Fund may incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement has declined and may incur disposition costs in connection with liquidating the collateral. If bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller, realization of the collateral by the Fund may be delayed or limited.

REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS. The Fund may also engage in reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are repurchase agreements in which the Fund is the seller (rather than the buyer) of the securities, and agrees to repurchase them at an agreed upon time and price. A reverse repurchase agreement may be viewed as a type of borrowing by the Fund. Reverse repurchase agreements are subject to credit risks. In addition, reverse repurchase agreements create leverage risks because the Fund must repurchase the underlying security at a higher price, regardless of the market value of the security at the time of repurchase.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities, which are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the prices at which they are valued. Under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board" or "Trustees"), the Advisor determines the liquidity of the Fund's investments, and through reports from the Advisor, the Trustees monitor investments in illiquid instruments. In determining the liquidity of the Fund's investments, the Advisor may consider various factors including (i) the frequency of trades and quotations; (ii) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (iii) dealer undertakings to make a market; (iv) the nature of the security (including any demand or tender features); and (v) the nature of the marketplace for trades (including the ability to assign or offset the Fund's rights and obligations relating to the investment). If through a change in values, net assets, or other circumstances, the Fund were in a position where more than 15% of its net assets were invested in illiquid securities, it would seek to take appropriate steps to protect liquidity. Investment in illiquid securities poses risks of potential delays in resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities and the Fund may be unable to dispose of illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices.

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

FUNDING AGREEMENTS. The Fund may invest in various types of funding agreements. A funding agreement is, in substance, an obligation of indebtedness negotiated privately between an investor and an insurance company. Funding agreements often have maturity-shortening features, such as an unconditional put, that permit the investor to require the insurance company to return the principal amount of the funding agreement, together with accrued interest, within one year or less. Most funding agreements are not transferable by the investor and, therefore, are illiquid, except to the extent the funding agreement is subject to a demand feature of seven days or less. An insurance company may be subject to special protection under state insurance laws, which protections may impair the ability of the investor to require prompt performance by the insurance company of its payment obligations under the funding agreement.

OPTIONS. The Fund may purchase and write put and call options on securities. The Fund may write a call or put option only if the option is "covered" by the Fund holding a position in the underlying securities or by other means which would permit immediate satisfaction of the Fund's obligation as writer of the option. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying securities above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying securities at the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased

to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options market, the Fund may be unable to close out a position.

FUTURES CONTRACTS. A futures contract is a bilateral agreement to buy or sell a security (or deliver a cash settlement price, in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contracts) for a set price in the future. Futures contracts are designated by boards of trade which have been designated “contracts markets” by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). No purchase price is paid or received when the contract is entered into. Instead, the Fund, upon entering into a futures contract (and to maintain the Fund’s open positions in futures contracts), would be required to deposit with the futures broker an amount to satisfy “initial margin” requirements. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded, and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Futures contracts are customarily purchased and sold on margin that may range upward from less than 5% of the value of the contract being traded. By using futures contracts as a risk management technique, given the greater liquidity in the futures market than in the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish certain results more quickly and with lower transaction costs.

If the price of an open futures contract changes (by increase in the case of a sale or by decrease in the case of a purchase) so that the loss on the futures contract reaches a point at which the margin on deposit does not satisfy margin requirements, the broker will require an increase in the margin. However, if the value of a position increases because of favorable price changes in the futures contract so that the margin deposit exceeds the required margin, the broker will pay the excess to the Fund. These subsequent payments, called “variation margin,” to and from the futures broker, are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying assets fluctuate, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as “marking to the market.” The Fund may earn interest income on its initial and variation margin deposits.

The Fund will incur brokerage fees when it purchases and sells futures contracts. Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held until delivery or cash settlement is required, but are instead liquidated through offsetting transactions which may result in a gain or loss. While futures positions taken by the Fund will usually be liquidated in this manner, the Fund may instead make or take delivery of underlying securities whenever it appears economically advantageous for the Fund to do so. A clearing organization associated with the exchange on which futures are traded assumes responsibility for closing out transactions and guarantees that as between the clearing members of an exchange, the sale and purchase obligations will be performed with regard to all positions that remain open at the termination of the contract.

Securities Index Futures Contracts. Purchases or sales of securities index futures contracts may be used in an attempt to protect the Fund’s current or intended investments from broad fluctuations in securities prices. A securities index futures contract does not require the physical delivery of securities, but merely provides for profits and losses resulting from changes in the market value of the contract to be credited or debited at the close of each trading day to the respective accounts of the parties to the contract. On the contract’s expiration date a final cash settlement occurs and the futures positions are simply closed out. Changes in the market value of a particular index futures contract reflect changes in the specified index of securities on which the future is based.

By establishing an appropriate “short” position in index futures, the Fund may also seek to protect the value of its portfolio against an overall decline in the market for such securities. Alternatively, in anticipation of a generally rising market, the Fund can seek to avoid losing the benefit of apparently low current prices by establishing a “long” position in securities index futures and later liquidating that position as particular securities are in fact acquired. To the extent that these hedging strategies are successful, the Fund will be affected to a lesser degree by adverse overall market price movements than would otherwise be the case.

Options on Futures Contracts. The Fund may purchase exchange-traded call and put options on futures contracts and write exchange-traded call options on futures contracts. These options are traded on exchanges that are licensed and regulated by the CFTC for the purpose of options trading. A call option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to purchase a futures contract (assume a “long” position) at a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. A put option gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to sell a futures contract (assume a “short” position), for a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires.

The Fund will write options only on futures contracts that are “covered.” The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a put option it has written if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the put, the Fund segregates with its custodian

cash, U.S. Government securities, or liquid securities at all times equal to or greater than the aggregate exercise price of the puts it has written (less any related margin deposited with the futures broker). The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it has written on a debt security future if, so long as it is obligated as a writer of the call, the Fund owns a security deliverable under the futures contract. The Fund will be considered “covered” with respect to a call option it has written on a securities index future if the Fund owns securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract is based.

Upon the exercise of a call option, the writer of the option is obligated to sell the futures contract (to deliver a “long” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be lower than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. Upon exercise of a put, the writer of the option is obligated to purchase the futures contract (deliver a “short” position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be higher than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. When the holder of an option exercises it and assumes a long futures position, in the case of a call, or a short futures position, in the case of a put, its gain will be credited to its futures margin account, while the loss suffered by the writer of the option will be debited to its account and must be immediately paid by the writer. However, as with the trading of futures, most participants in the options markets do not seek to realize their gains or losses by exercise of their option rights. Instead, the holder of an option will usually realize a gain or loss by buying or selling an offsetting option at a market price that will reflect an increase or a decrease from the premium originally paid.

If the Fund writes options on futures contracts, the Fund will receive a premium but will assume a risk of adverse movement in the price of the underlying futures contract comparable to that involved in holding a futures position. If the option is not exercised, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium, which may partially offset unfavorable changes in the value of securities held in or to be acquired for the Fund. If the option is exercised, the Fund will incur a loss in the option transaction, which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it has received, but which will offset any favorable changes in the value of its portfolio securities or, in the case of a put, lower prices of securities it intends to acquire.

Options on futures contracts can be used by the Fund to hedge substantially the same risks as might be addressed by the direct purchase or sale of the underlying futures contracts. If the Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it may obtain benefits similar to those that would result if it held the futures position itself. Purchases of options on futures contracts may present less risk in hedging than the purchase and sale of the underlying futures contracts since the potential loss is limited to the amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

The purchase of put options on futures contracts may be used as a means of hedging the Fund’s portfolio against a general decline in market prices. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract may represent a means of hedging the Fund’s portfolio against a market advance when the Fund is not fully invested.

The writing of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the underlying securities. If the futures price at expiration is below the exercise price, the Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The writing of a put option on a futures contract is analogous to the purchase of a futures contract in that it hedges against an increase in the price of securities the Fund intends to acquire. However, the hedge is limited to the amount of premium received for writing the put.

Limitations on Purchase and Sale of Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. Options and futures can be volatile instruments and involve certain risks. If the Advisor applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judges market movements incorrectly, options and futures strategies may lower the Fund’s return. The Fund could also experience losses if the prices of its options and futures positions were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close out its position because of an illiquid market. The Fund will not engage in transactions in futures contracts and related options for speculation. In addition, the Fund will not purchase or sell futures contracts or related options unless either (i) the futures contracts or options thereon are purchased for “bona fide hedging” purposes (as defined under the CFTC regulations) or (ii) if purchased for other purposes, the sum of the amounts of initial margin deposits on the Fund’s existing futures and premiums required to establish non-hedging positions, less the amount by which any such options positions are “in-the-money” (as defined under CFTC regulations) would not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund’s total assets. In instances involving the purchase of futures contracts or the writing of put options thereon by the Fund, an amount of cash and cash equivalents, equal to the cost of such futures contracts or options written (less any related margin deposits), will be deposited in a segregated account with its custodian or assets will be earmarked at the custodian, thereby insuring that the use of such futures contracts and options is unleveraged. In instances involving the sale of futures contracts or the writing of call options thereon by the Fund, the securities underlying such futures contracts or options will

at all times be maintained by the Fund or, in the case of index futures and related options, the Fund will own securities the price changes of which are, in the opinion of the Advisor, expected to replicate substantially the movement of the index upon which the futures contract or option is based.

FORWARD COMMITMENT AND WHEN-ISSUED SECURITIES. The Fund may purchase securities on a when-issued basis or for settlement at a future date if the Fund holds sufficient assets to meet the purchase price. In such purchase transactions, the Fund will not accrue interest on the purchased security until the actual settlement. Similarly, if a security is sold for a forward date, the Fund will accrue the interest until the settlement of the sale. When-issued security purchases and forward commitments have a higher degree of risk of price movement before settlement due to the extended time period between the execution and settlement of the purchase or sale. As a result, the exposure to the counterparty of the purchase or sale is increased. Although the Fund would generally purchase securities on a forward commitment or when-issued basis with the intention of taking delivery, the Fund may sell such a security prior to the settlement date if the Advisor feels such action is appropriate. In such a case, the Fund could incur a short-term gain or loss.

LENDING OF PORTFOLIO SECURITIES. In order to generate additional income, the Fund may lend portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of its total assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities which the Advisor has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees. In determining whether the Fund will lend securities, the Advisor will consider all relevant facts and circumstances. The Fund may not lend securities to any company affiliated with the Advisor. Each loan of securities will be collateralized by cash, securities, or letters of credit. The Fund might experience a loss if the borrower defaults on the loan.

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

LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that the Trust has not made an election to be a “diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act. Most mutual funds elect to be “diversified” funds that, as to 75% of their assets, cannot invest more than 5% of their assets in the securities of any one issuer at any given time. A non-diversified fund is not subject to this limitation, and so it can hold a relatively small number of securities in its portfolio. Even a non-diversified fund has to have some diversification for tax purposes, however. Under the tax code, all mutual funds are required, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, to have (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets invested in cash, U.S. Government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities, limited with respect to any one issuer for the purposes of this calculation, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets; and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies).

Subject to the requirements of the tax code and the Fund’s investment restrictions (see “Investment Limitations” below), the Fund may make significant investments in the securities of a particular issuer, the securities of companies in a particular industry, or the securities of companies in a sector within a particular industry. Such a concentration of Fund investments exposes the Fund to additional risks, and greater potential for significant share price fluctuation. The Fund may or may not have a diversified portfolio of investments at any given time, and may have large amounts of assets invested in a very small number of companies, industries, or securities. Such lack of diversification substantially increases market risks and the risk of loss associated with an investment in the Fund, because the value of each security will have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance and the value of each shareholder’s investment. When the value of a security in a non-diversified fund falls, it may have a greater impact on the fund than it would have in a diversified fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER. Portfolio turnover is a ratio that indicates how often the securities in a mutual fund’s portfolio change during a year’s time. Higher numbers indicate a greater number of changes, and lower numbers indicate a smaller number of changes. The Fund may sell portfolio securities without regard to the length of time they have been held in order to take advantage of new investment opportunities or changing market conditions. Since portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High

rates of portfolio turnover could lower performance of the Fund due to increased costs and may also result in the realization of capital gains. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells its portfolio investments, it must generally distribute those gains to shareholders, increasing their taxable distributions. Under normal circumstances, the anticipated portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is expected to be less than 150%.

MARKET EVENTS AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC RISKS. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region across the globe. Events in the financial sector have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included, but are not limited to: bankruptcies, corporate restructuring, and other events related to the sub-prime mortgage crisis in 2008; financial distress in the U.S. auto industry; steep declines in oil prices; credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market and high yield mutual funds; S&P's downgrade of the U.S. long-term sovereign debt and measures to address U.S. federal and state budget deficits; governmental efforts to limit short selling and high frequency trading; social, political and economic instability in Europe; economic stimulus by the Japanese central bank; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; and China's economic slowdown. For instance, a significant slowdown in China's economy is adversely affecting worldwide commodity prices and the economies of many countries, especially those that depend heavily on commodity production and/or trade with China. The severity or duration of adverse economic conditions may also be affected by policy changes or made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. The imposition of sanctions by the United States or another government on a country could cause disruptions to the country's financial system and economy.

In addition to financial market volatility, the reduced liquidity in credit and fixed-income markets may adversely affect many issuers worldwide. This reduced liquidity may result in less money being available to purchase raw materials, goods and services, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. It may also result in issuers having more difficulty obtaining financing, which may, in turn, cause a decline in their stock prices. Actions taken by the U.S. Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, such as decreases or increases in short-term interest rates, or interventions in currency markets, could cause high volatility in the equity and fixed-income markets. Additionally, with continued economic recovery and the cessation of certain market support activities, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk as a result of a rise or increased volatility in interest rates. These events and possible continuing market volatility may have an adverse effect on the Fund, including making it more difficult for the Fund to accurately value its securities or to sell its securities on a timely basis. In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation. Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse.

Political turmoil within the United States and abroad may also impact the Fund. Although the U.S. Government has honored its credit obligations, it remains possible that the United States could default on its obligations, which could be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Fund's investments. The Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events may disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets generally. War, terrorism and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Those events, as well as other changes in foreign and domestic political and economic conditions could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, secondary trading, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. Certain municipalities of the United States and its territories are financially strained and may face the possibility of default on their debt obligations, which could directly or indirectly detract from the Fund's performance.

CYBERSECURITY RISK. The Fund and its service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cybersecurity. A breach in cybersecurity refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the Fund to lose or compromise confidential or proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity. Breaches in cybersecurity include, among other things, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other operational disruptions. Successful cybersecurity breaches of the Fund and/or the Advisor, distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, a successful cybersecurity breach may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private personal shareholder information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund relies on third party services providers for many of the day-to-day operations, and is therefore subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective in protecting the Fund from cybersecurity breaches. Similar types of cybersecurity risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material

adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investments in such companies to lose value. There is no guarantee the Fund will be successful in protecting against cybersecurity breaches.

OPERATIONAL RISK. An investment in the Fund involves operational risk arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. Any of these failures or errors could result in a loss or compromise of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there is no guarantee that the Fund will not suffer losses due to operational risk.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS. The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market securities, U.S. Government securities, and/or similar securities). When the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The Fund has adopted the following investment limitations, which cannot be changed without approval by holders of a majority of the outstanding voting shares of the Fund. A "majority" for this purpose means the lesser of (i) 67% of the Fund's outstanding shares represented in person or by proxy at a meeting at which more than 50% of its outstanding shares are represented; or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund's outstanding shares. Unless otherwise indicated, percentage limitations apply at the time of purchase of the applicable securities.

FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

- (1) Purchase securities on margin (but the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of transactions);
- (2) Issue senior securities, except as permitted by the 1940 Act;
- (3) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act (including, without limitation, borrowing to meet redemptions). For purposes of this investment restriction, the entry into options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices shall not constitute borrowing;
- (4) Pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate its assets, except to the extent necessary to secure permitted borrowings and to the extent related to the deposit of assets in escrow in connection with writing covered put and call options and the purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and collateral and initial or variation margin arrangements with respect to options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices;
- (5) Act as an underwriter except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities, the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;
- (6) Make investments for the purpose of exercising control or management over a portfolio company;
- (7) Invest in securities of other registered investment companies, except as permitted under the 1940 Act;
- (8) Make loans, provided that the Fund may lend its portfolio securities in an amount up to 33% of total Fund assets, and provided further that, for purposes of this restriction, investment in U.S. Government obligations, short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements shall not be deemed to be the making of a loan;
- (9) Purchase or sell real estate or interests in real estate; provided, however, that the Fund may purchase and sell securities which are secured by real estate and securities of companies which invest or deal in real estate (including, without limitation, investments in REITs and mortgage-backed securities); or

- (10) Invest in commodities, except that the Fund may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL RESTRICTIONS. The following investment limitations are not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. As a matter of non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not:

- (1) Invest in interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs, although the Fund may invest in the common stock of companies which invest in or sponsor such programs; or
- (2) Purchase warrants if as a result the Fund would then have more than 5% of its total net assets (taken at the lower of cost or current value) invested in warrants.

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

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

Subject to the general supervision of the Trustees, the Advisor is responsible for, makes decisions with respect to, and places orders for all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Fund. The Advisor shall manage the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the terms of the Investment Advisory Agreement by and between the Advisor and the Trust on behalf of the Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”), which is described in detail under “Management and Other Service Providers – Investment Advisor.” The Advisor serves as investment advisor for a number of client accounts, including the Fund. Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those for any other series of the Trust, if any, and for any other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Advisor.

Brokerage Selection. The Fund has adopted, and the Trustees have approved, policies and procedures relating to the direction of portfolio securities transactions to broker-dealers. The Advisor may not give consideration to sales of shares of the Fund as a factor in selecting broker-dealers to execute portfolio securities transactions. The Advisor may, however, place portfolio transactions with broker-dealers that promote or sell the Fund’s shares so long as such transactions are done in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Trustees that are designed to ensure that the selection is based on the quality of the broker’s execution and not on its sales efforts. In accordance with these policies and procedures, in executing Fund transactions and selecting brokers to be used in portfolio transactions, the Advisor’s general guiding principle is to obtain the best overall execution for each trade, which is a combination of price and execution. With respect to execution, the Advisor considers a number of factors, including, without limitation, the actual handling of the order, the ability of the broker to settle the trade promptly and accurately, the financial standing of the broker, the ability of the broker to position stock to facilitate execution, the Advisor’s past experience with similar trades, and other factors that may be unique to a particular order. Recognizing the value of these judgmental factors, the Advisor may select brokers who charge a brokerage commission that is higher than the lowest commission that might otherwise be available for any given trade.

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

The research and investment information services described above may make available to the Advisor for its analysis and consideration the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms. These services may be useful to the Advisor in connection with advisory clients other than the Fund and not all such services may be useful to the

Advisor in connection with the Fund. Although such information may be a useful supplement to the Advisor's own investment information in rendering services to the Fund, the value of such research and services is not expected to reduce materially the expenses of the Advisor in the performance of its services under the Advisory Agreement and will not reduce the management fees payable to the Advisor by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in securities traded in the over-the-counter market. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally transactions with dealers and the costs of such transactions involve dealer spreads rather than brokerage commissions. The Fund, where possible, deals directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except in those circumstances where better prices and/or executions are available elsewhere. When a transaction involves exchange listed securities, the Advisor considers the advisability of effecting the transaction with a broker which is not a member of the securities exchange on which the security to be purchased is listed or effecting the transaction in the institutional market.

During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$6,127, \$5,700 and \$5,560, respectively.

Aggregated Trades. While investment decisions for the Fund are made independently of the Advisor's other client accounts, the Advisor's other client accounts may invest in the same securities as the Fund. To the extent permitted by law, the Advisor may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Fund with those to be sold or purchased for other investment companies or accounts in executing transactions. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of the Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount in a manner which the Advisor believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover. The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the reporting period by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities owned during the reporting period. The calculation excludes all securities whose maturities or expiration dates at the time of acquisition are one year or less. Portfolio turnover of the Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares and by requirements that enable the Fund to receive favorable tax treatment. Portfolio turnover is not a limiting factor in making Fund decisions, and the Fund may engage in short-term trading to achieve its investment objectives. High rates of portfolio turnover may lower performance of the Fund due to increased transaction costs and may also result in realization of short-term capital gains taxed at ordinary income tax rates. During the fiscal years ended March 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Fund's portfolio turnover rates were 45%, 33% and 13%, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust, which is a statutory trust organized under Delaware law on November 22, 2004, is an open-end management investment company. The Trust's Declaration of Trust ("Trust Instrument") authorizes the Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and to classify and reclassify any unissued shares into one or more classes of shares of each such series. The Trust currently consists of one series: The Piedmont Select Equity Fund (formerly "The Piedmont Select Value Fund"). Additional series and/or classes may be created from time to time. The number of shares of the Trust shall be unlimited. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus and this SAI, shares of the Fund will be fully paid and non-assessable and shall have no preemptive or conversion rights.

In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series, such as the Fund, shareholders of a particular series would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series. Shareholders of a series are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series involved upon liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series that are held by each shareholder. If there are any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds, or payments that are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more of the series as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trustees, and in this event, the holders of the remaining shares voting will not be able to elect any Trustees. Rights of shareholders cannot be modified by less than a majority vote. The Trust will comply with the provisions of Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act in order to facilitate communications among shareholders.

The Trustees hold office indefinitely, except that: (i) any Trustee may resign or retire and (ii) any Trustee may be removed: (a) any time by written instrument signed by at least two-thirds of the number of Trustees prior to such removal;

(b) at any meeting of shareholders of the Trust by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust; or (c) by a written declaration signed by shareholders holding not less than two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In case a vacancy on the Board shall for any reason exist, the vacancy shall be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees, subject to certain restrictions under the 1940 Act. Otherwise, there will normally be no meeting of shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees, and the Trust does not expect to have an annual meeting of shareholders.

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

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Trustees are responsible for the management and supervision of the Fund. The Trustees approve all significant agreements between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and those companies that furnish services to the Fund; review performance of the Fund; and oversee the business activities of the Fund. This section of the SAI provides information about the persons who serve as Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, as well as the entities that provide services to the Fund.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS. The following table lists the Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, year of birth and addresses, their present positions with the Trust, and their principal occupations during the past five years. Each Trustee and executive officer holds office for an indefinite period, until his resignation or removal. Those Trustees who are “interested persons” (as defined in the 1940 Act) are indicated in the table by an asterisk.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) held with Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES					
J. Walter McDowell 120 Club Oaks Court Suite 200 Winston-Salem, NC 27104 Year of birth: 1950	Trustee	Since February 2013	Retired Chief Executive Officer of Wachovia Bank – Carolinas/Virginia Banking Division from 2003-2007.	1	None
H. Vernon Winters 120 Club Oaks Court Suite 200 Winston-Salem, NC 27104 Year of birth: 1940	Chairman and Trustee	Since February 2013	Retired Chief Investment Officer of Mellon Financial Corp./Mellon Private Wealth Management from 1994 to 2002.	1	None
INTERESTED TRUSTEE					
*David B. Gilbert 120 Club Oaks Court Suite 200 Winston-Salem, NC 27104 Year of birth: 1942	Trustee and President/ Treasurer (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)	Since April 2009	Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager, Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc. since 1994.	1	None
* Mr. Gilbert is an Interested Trustee because he is Executive Vice President of Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc., the Advisor.					
OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS					
Robert G. Dorsey 225 Pictoria Drive Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246 Year of birth: 1957	Vice President	Since June 2007	Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (the Fund’s administrator) and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the Fund’s distributor).	n/a	n/a
Benjamin V. Mollozzi 225 Pictoria Drive Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246 Year of birth: 1984	Secretary	Since May 2017	Attorney of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC since 2015; Buyer / Planner for Procter and Gamble from 2012 to 2015.	n/a	n/a

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) held with Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Paul T. Anthony 120 Club Oaks Court Suite 200 Winston-Salem, NC 27104 Year of birth: 1965	Chief Compliance Officer	Since May 2006	Portfolio Manager since 1999 and Chief Compliance Officer since 2005 of Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc.	n/a	n/a

Board Structure

The Trust's Board includes one Interested Trustee and two Independent Trustees, including the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Winters. With respect to risk oversight, the Board holds four regular meetings each year to consider and address matters involving the Trust and the Fund. During these meetings, the Board receives reports from Trust management, the Fund's administrator, transfer agent and distributor, and the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") on regular quarterly items and, where appropriate and as needed, on specific issues. As part of its oversight function, the Board also may hold special meetings or communicate directly with Trust management or the CCO to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Board has established a committee structure that includes an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee, a Proxy Voting Committee and a Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (discussed in more detail below). Each Committee is comprised exclusively of Independent Trustees.

Qualification of Trustees

The Board has considered each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes and skills in light of the Board's function and the Trust's business and structure, and has determined that each Trustee possesses experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that enable the Trustee to be an effective member of the Board. In this regard, the Board has considered the following specific experience, qualifications, attributes and/or skills for each Trustee:

Mr. Gilbert has experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as an investor, including his roles as principal, executive vice president and portfolio manager of the Advisor and, previously, as president and co-founder of another registered investment adviser. He is also a Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA"). Mr. McDowell has business experience and experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as the retired Chief Executive Officer of Wachovia Bank. Mr. McDowell also served on the Federal Reserve Board in Richmond from 1996 to 1999. Mr. Winters has business experience and experience in and knowledge of the financial industry as a retired Chief Investment Officer of Mellon Financial Corp./Mellon Private Wealth Management. He serves on the Boards of several non-profit and other organizations. Mr. Winters is also a CFA.

The Board has determined that each of the Trustees' careers and background, combined with their interpersonal skills and general understanding of financial and other matters, enable the Trustees to effectively participate in and contribute to the Board's functions and oversight of the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Board Committees. The Trustees have established the following standing committees:

Audit Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee oversees the Fund's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, reviews the results of the annual audits of the Fund's financial statements, and interacts with the Fund's independent auditors on behalf of all the Trustees. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to an Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee meets as necessary and met one time during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee nominates, selects, and appoints independent trustees to fill vacancies on the Board and to stand for election at meetings of the shareholders of the Trust. The Nominating Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund's last fiscal year. The Nominating Committee will not consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Fund.

Proxy Voting Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee determines how the Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Advisor, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor, or principal underwriter, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee reviews the Trust’s Proxy Voting Policy and recommends any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable. The Proxy Voting Committee also decides if the Fund should participate in a class action settlement, if called upon by the Advisor, in cases where a class action settlement with respect to which the Fund is eligible to participate presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Advisor, on the other hand. The Proxy Voting Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund’s last fiscal year.

Qualified Legal Compliance Committee: The Independent Trustees are the current members of the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee receives, investigates, and makes recommendations as to appropriate remedial action in connection with any report of evidence of a material violation of securities laws or breach of fiduciary duty or similar violation by the Trust, its officers, trustees, or agents. The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee meets only as necessary and did not meet during the Fund’s last fiscal year.

Beneficial Ownership of Shares of the Fund. The table below shows for each Trustee, the value of Fund shares beneficially owned and the aggregate value of investments in shares of all funds in the Fund complex, 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. The information is presented as of December 31, 2016.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares of the Fund Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Ownership of Shares of All Funds in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES		
J. Walter McDowell	A	A
H. Vernon Winters	C	C
INTERESTED TRUSTEES		
David B. Gilbert	E	E

Ownership of Securities of Advisor, Distributor or Related Entities. As of December 31, 2016, none of the Independent Trustees and/or their immediate family members owned securities of the Advisor, Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the Advisor or the Distributor.

Compensation. Officers of the Trust and Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust or the Advisor receive no salary or fees from the Trust. Independent Trustees receive an annual retainer of \$3,000, plus \$250 per Fund, per Board meeting attended in person and \$150 per meeting attended by telephone. The Trust reimburses each Trustee and officer of the Trust for his or her travel and other expenses relating to attendance at Board or committee meetings. The following table reflects the amount of compensation received by each Trustee during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES				
J. Walter McDowell	\$3,700	None	None	\$3,700
H. Vernon Winters	\$3,700	None	None	\$3,700
INTERESTED TRUSTEE				
David B. Gilbert	None	None	None	None

CODES OF ETHICS. The Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics, as required under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act, that is designed to prevent personnel of the Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor subject to the code from engaging in deceptive, manipulative, or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Fund (which securities may also be held by persons subject to a code). The codes of ethics permit personnel of the Trust, the Advisor and the Distributor subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, subject to certain restrictions and pre-approval requirements. In addition, the codes of ethics require that portfolio managers and other investment personnel of the Advisor report their personal securities transactions and holdings, which are reviewed for compliance with the code.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING PROGRAM. The Trust has adopted an anti-money laundering (“AML”) program, as required by applicable law, that is designed to prevent the Fund from being used for money laundering or the financing of terrorist activities. The Trust’s AML Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing and monitoring the operations and internal controls of the program. Compliance officers at certain of the Fund’s service providers are also responsible for monitoring the program. The AML program is subject to the continuing oversight of the Trustees.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES. The Trust has adopted a proxy voting and disclosure policy that delegates to the Advisor the authority to vote proxies for the Fund, subject to oversight of the Trustees. Copies of the Trust’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy and the Advisor’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures are included as Appendix B to this SAI. No later than August 31 of each year, the Fund files Form N-PX with the SEC. Form N-PX states how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30. Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies as set forth in its most recent filing of Form N-PX is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling the Fund at 1-888-859-5865; and (ii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES. As of July 5, 2017, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially (i.e., direct or indirect voting and/or investment power) 7.41% of the then outstanding shares of the Fund. On the same date, the following shareholders owned of record more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Except as provided below, no person is known by the Trust to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the Fund as of July 5, 2017.

Name and Address of Record Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage Ownership
US Bank FBO Eugene Pulliam Trust* 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	650,488.9650 shares	41.87%
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. Mutual Funds Dept. 211 Main St. San Francisco, CA 94105	266,504.8090 shares	17.16%
US Bank FBO JMD Family LLC 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	275,994.8000 shares	17.77%
Wells Fargo Bank N.A. FBO Gray CB (GG) – SSDG (DG) P.O. Box 1533 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55480-1533	132,100.3960 shares	8.50%
US Bank FBO David B. Gilbert SEP IRA P.O. Box 1787 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201	111,956.9510 shares	7.21%

* May be deemed to control the Fund as a result of being the record owner of more than 25% of the outstanding shares.

INVESTMENT ADVISOR. Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc., 120 Club Oaks Court, Suite 200, Winston Salem, North Carolina 27104, is the investment advisor to the Fund pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) dated August 31, 2006. Detailed information about the Advisory Agreement and the Advisor and its duties and compensation is contained in the Prospectus. The Advisor is controlled by John R. Sheets, who owns 89% of the outstanding shares of the Advisor. David B. Gilbert, who is a Trustee and officer of the Trust, is also an officer of the Advisor and as such may directly or indirectly receive benefits from the advisory fee paid to the Advisor.

The Advisory Agreement remains effective only so long as its renewal and continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities, provided the continuance is also approved by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Trust on 60 days’ notice by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities or upon 60 days’ notice by the Advisor. The Advisory Agreement provides that it will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

The Advisor manages the Fund’s investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Trustees. The Advisor is responsible for investment decisions, and provides the Fund with the portfolio manager who is authorized by the Trustees to execute purchases and sales of securities. David B. Gilbert is the Fund’s portfolio manager and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Advisor is not liable for any error of judgment, mistake of law, or any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the performance of such Agreement, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services; willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Advisor in the performance of its duties; or reckless disregard of its duties and obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisor receives a monthly management fee equal to the annual rate of 0.90% the Fund’s average daily net assets. In addition, the Advisor and the Fund have entered into an Expense Limitation Agreement pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to waive its fees and to assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s total annual operating expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business, dividend expense on securities sold short, “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” as that term is defined in the Fund’s prospectus, and amounts, if any, payable pursuant to a plan adopted in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act) to not more than 1.35% of the average daily net assets of the Fund until August 1, 2018. It is expected that the Expense Limitation Agreement will continue in the future from year-to-year provided such continuance is approved by the Trustees. The following table provides compensation payable to the Advisor by the Fund, advisory fee waivers and net advisory fees received by the Advisor during each of the last three fiscal years.

	Management Fees Accrued	Management Fee Waivers	Net Advisory Fees Received by Advisor
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017	\$224,840	\$82,416	\$142,424
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016	\$240,170	\$81,031	\$159,139
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015	\$248,877	\$76,652	\$172,225

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Compensation. David B. Gilbert is a principal of the Advisor and his compensation consists of a salary, discretionary bonuses, deferred compensation, and pension and retirement plans and arrangements. Mr. Gilbert’s compensation is not linked to the Fund’s performance; however, it is based upon the advisory fees received from the accounts that he manages. Under the compensation arrangement, Mr. Gilbert receives a specified percentage of the investment advisory fee that is paid by the Fund to the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement. Mr. Gilbert receives such payments in the form of a monthly “draw,” i.e., a lump sum payment that is advanced to Mr. Gilbert by the Advisor on a monthly basis. The aggregate amount of such draws is then deducted by the Advisor from the percentage of the investment advisory fee payments that are otherwise owed to Mr. Gilbert by the Advisor when such fees are paid by the Fund.

Ownership of Fund Shares. The table below shows the value of Fund shares beneficially owned by the portfolio manager as of March 31, 2017, stated as one of the following ranges: None; \$1–\$10,000; \$10,001–\$50,000; \$50,001–\$100,000; \$100,001–\$500,000; \$500,001–\$1,000,000; and over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned
David B. Gilbert	Over \$1,000,000

Other Accounts Managed. In addition to the Fund, Mr. Gilbert is responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts. The table below shows the number of, and total assets in, such other accounts as of March 31, 2017:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
David B. Gilbert	Other Registered Investment Companies:	0	0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	75	\$331,819,757	0	\$ 0

Conflicts of Interests. Mr. Gilbert’s management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with his management of the Fund’s investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. These other accounts include pension plans, foundations, endowments, and other separately managed private clients (the “Other Accounts”). The Other Accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Fund, or otherwise hold or purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased, or sold by the Fund. While Mr. Gilbert’s management of Other Accounts may give rise to the potential conflicts of interest described below, the Advisor does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, the Advisor believes that it has established policies and procedures that are designed to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of Mr. Gilbert’s day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Gilbert knows the size, timing, and possible market impact of Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that Mr. Gilbert could use this information to the advantage of Other Accounts he manages and to the possible detriment of the Fund. However, the Advisor has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Investment Opportunities. The Advisor provides investment supervisory services for investment products that have varying investment guidelines. The same portfolio manager may work across different investment products. For some of these investment strategies, the Advisor may be compensated based on the profitability of the account. These incentive compensation structures may create a conflict of interest for the Advisor with regard to Other Accounts where the Advisor is paid based on a percentage of assets in that the Advisor may have an incentive to allocate the investment ideas that it believes might be the most profitable to the Other Accounts where the portfolio managers might share in investment gains. The Advisor has implemented policies and procedures in an attempt to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate to the various investment strategies based on the firm’s investment strategy guidelines and individual client investment guidelines. When an investment opportunity is deemed appropriate for more than one strategy, allocations are generally made on a pro-rata basis.

ADMINISTRATOR, FUND ACCOUNTANT AND TRANSFER AGENT. Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus”), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement (the “Service Agreements”).

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Advisor under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Service Agreements, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to the Fund’s shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- prepares and coordinates, in consultation with Trust counsel, the preparation of prospectuses,

statements of additional information, registration statements and proxy materials;

- arranges for the dissemination to shareholders of the Fund's proxy materials and oversees the tabulation of proxies;
- files the Fund's federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- assists in monitoring compliance of the Fund's operations with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and
- makes such reports and recommendations to the Trust's Board as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

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

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

Ultimus receives fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent, and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Service Agreements. For its services as Administrator, the Fund pays Ultimus an administration fee, calculated daily and paid monthly, based on the average daily net assets of the Fund, subject to a minimum monthly fee. For services as Fund Accountant, the Fund pays Ultimus a minimum monthly fund accounting fee, plus a fee based on the Fund's average daily net assets. For services as Transfer Agent, the Fund pays Ultimus an annual per account fee, subject to a monthly minimum fee. Certain discounts will apply under the Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement if the Fund has less than 100 shareholders. The Service Agreements, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Service Agreements, are renewed automatically thereafter for successive one-year periods. During the last three fiscal years Ultimus received the following fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent:

	Administration	Fund Accounting	Transfer Agent
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2017	\$37,549	\$32,501	\$12,000
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016	\$40,046	\$32,674	\$12,000
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015	\$41,455	\$32,762	\$12,000

DISTRIBUTOR. Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the principal underwriter and the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund pursuant to a Distribution Agreement. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus, and Robert G. Dorsey and Mark J. Seger are each Managing Directors of the Distributor and officers of the Trust. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member in good standing of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and maintains, at its own expense, its qualification as a broker-dealer under all applicable federal or state laws in those states which the Fund shall from time to time identify as states in which it wishes to offer its shares for sale, in order that state registrations may be maintained for the Fund. Under the Distribution Agreement the Distributor is paid an annual fee for its services. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party upon 60 days' prior written notice to the other party.

CUSTODIAN. U.S. Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian"), 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as custodian for the Fund's assets. The Custodian acts as the depository for the Fund, safekeeps its portfolio securities, collects all income and other payments with respect to portfolio securities, disburses monies at the Fund's request, and maintains records in connection with its duties as Custodian.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. BBD, LLP, 1835 Market Street, 26th Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund, audits the annual financial statements of the Fund, prepares the Fund's federal and state income tax returns and excise tax returns, and consults with the Fund on matters of accounting and taxation. A copy of the most recent Annual Report will accompany the SAI whenever requested by a shareholder or a prospective investor.

LEGAL COUNSEL. Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, 1001 West Fourth Street, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27101, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

Reference is made to the Prospectus under the headings "Investing in the Fund -- Purchasing Shares" and "Investing in the Fund -- Redeeming Shares" for more information concerning how to purchase and redeem shares. The following information supplements the information in the Prospectus regarding share purchases and share redemptions:

Pricing of Orders. Shares of the Fund are offered and sold on a continuous basis. The purchase price of shares of the Fund is the net asset value next determined after the order is received, subject to the order being accepted by the Fund in good form. Net asset value is normally determined at the time regular trading closes on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") on days that the NYSE is open for regular trading (currently 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday, except when the NYSE closes earlier), as described under "Net Asset Value" below. The net asset value per share of the Fund is not calculated on holidays or weekends when the NYSE is closed. An order received prior to the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price computed on the date of receipt and an order received after the time regular trading closes on the NYSE will be executed at the price computed on the next business day.

The Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to: (i) suspend the offering of its shares; (ii) reject purchase orders when in the judgment of management such rejection is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders; and (iii) reduce or waive the minimum for initial and subsequent investments under circumstances where certain economies can be achieved in sales of Fund shares.

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

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables shareholders to make regular monthly or quarterly investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, Ultimus will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum) which will be automatically invested in shares at the net asset value on or about the 15th day and/or the last business day of the month, as specified by the shareholder. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Fund.

Purchases in Kind. The Fund may accept securities in lieu of cash in payment for the purchase of shares of the Fund. The acceptance of such securities is at the sole discretion of the Advisor based upon the suitability of the securities accepted for inclusion as a long-term investment of the Fund, the marketability of such securities, and other factors that the Advisor may deem appropriate. If accepted, the securities will be valued using the same criteria and methods as described in the Prospectus under the heading "Investing in the Fund -- Purchase and Redemption Price."

Share Certificates. The Fund does not issue share certificates. Evidence of ownership of shares is provided through entry in the Fund's share registry. Investors will receive periodic account statements (and, where applicable, purchase confirmations) that will show the number of shares owned.

Redemptions. The Fund may suspend redemption privileges or postpone the date of payment (i) during any period that the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or that trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC; (ii) during any period when an emergency exists as defined by the rules of the SEC as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of securities owned by it, or to determine fairly the value of its assets; and (iii) for such other periods as the SEC may permit. The Fund may also suspend or postpone the recordation of the transfer of shares upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing conditions. Any redemption may be more or less than the

shareholder's cost depending on the market value of the securities held by the Fund. No charge is made by the Fund for redemptions other than the possible charge for wiring redemption proceeds.

Involuntary Redemptions. In addition to the situations described in the Prospectus under the heading "Redeeming Shares," the Fund may redeem shares involuntarily to reimburse the Fund for any loss sustained by reason of the failure of a shareholder to make full payment for shares purchased by the shareholder or to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of a shareholder which is applicable to Fund shares as provided in the Prospectus from time to time or to close a shareholder's account if the Fund is unable to verify the shareholder's identity.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders owning shares with a value of \$5,000 or more may establish a Systematic Withdrawal Plan. A shareholder may receive monthly or quarterly payments, in amounts of not less than \$100 per payment, by authorizing the Fund to redeem the necessary number of shares periodically (each month, or quarterly in the months of March, June, September, and December) in order to make the payments requested. The Fund has the capability of electronically depositing the proceeds of the systematic withdrawal directly to the shareholder's personal bank account (\$5,000 minimum per bank wire). If the shareholder prefers to receive his systematic withdrawal proceeds in cash, or if such proceeds are less than the \$5,000 minimum for a bank wire, checks will be made payable to the designated recipient and mailed within seven days of the valuation date. If the designated recipient is other than the registered shareholder, the signature of each shareholder must be guaranteed on the application (see the Prospectus under the heading "Investing in the Fund -- Redeeming Shares -- Signature Guarantees"). A corporation (or partnership) must also submit a "Corporate Resolution" (or "Certification of Partnership") indicating the names, titles, and required number of signatures authorized to act on its behalf. The application must be signed by the duly authorized officer(s) and the corporate seal affixed. No redemption fees are charged to shareholders under this plan. Costs in conjunction with the administration of the plan are borne by the Fund. Shareholders should be aware that such systematic withdrawals may deplete or use up entirely their investment and may result in realized long-term or short-term capital gains or losses. The Systematic Withdrawal Plan may be terminated at any time by the Fund upon 60 days' written notice or by a shareholder upon written notice to the Fund. Applications to establish this service and further details may be obtained by calling the Fund at 1-888-859-5865 or by writing to:

The Piedmont Select Equity Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246

Redemptions in Kind. Generally, all redemptions will be paid in cash, using holdings of cash or cash raised by selling portfolio assets; however, the Fund may satisfy redemption requests by using short-term borrowing from the Fund's custodian or through a "redemption in kind" of securities equal in market value to the Fund shares being redeemed, using the same valuation procedures that the Fund uses to compute its NAV. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund has filed an irrevocable election pursuant to Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, wherein the Fund must pay redemptions in cash, rather than in kind, to any shareholder of record of the Fund who redeems during any 90-day period, the lesser of (a) \$250,000 or (b) 1% of the Fund's net assets at the beginning of such period, which will limit the circumstances under which the Fund may make redemptions in kind. Where redemption in kind is used, the redemption will be satisfied by delivering portfolio securities to the redeeming shareholder within 7 days after the Fund's receipt of the redemption order in proper form. The redeeming shareholder will bear the market risks associated with maintaining or selling the securities that are transferred as redemption proceeds, as well as any brokerage charges and taxes associated with selling the securities.

Other Information. If an investor realizes a gain on a redemption of Fund shares, the reinvestment of the proceeds in the Fund will not affect the amount of any federal capital gains tax payable on the gain. If an investor realizes a loss on the redemption, the reinvestment of the proceeds in the Fund may cause some or all of the loss to be disallowed as a tax deduction, depending on the number of shares purchased by reinvestment and the period of time that has elapsed after the redemption, although for tax purposes, the amount disallowed is added to the cost of the shares acquired upon the reinvestment.

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Fund at the address shown above. Your request should include the following: (i) the Fund name and existing account registration; (ii) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registration; (iii) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number, and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (iv) Stamp Medallion signature guarantees (see the Prospectus under the heading "Investing in the Fund -- Redeeming Shares -- Signature Guarantees"); and (v) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Fund.

Employees and Affiliates of the Fund. The Fund has adopted initial investment minimums for the purpose of reducing the cost to the Fund (and consequently to the shareholders) of communicating with and servicing its shareholders. In keeping with this purpose, a reduced minimum initial investment of \$1,000 applies to Trustees, officers, and employees of the Fund, the Advisor and certain parties related thereto; clients of the Advisor or any sponsor, officer, or committee member thereof; or the immediate family of any of them. In addition, accounts having the same mailing address may be aggregated for purposes of the minimum investment if they consent in writing to sharing a single mailing of shareholder reports, proxy statements (but each such shareholder would receive his/her own proxy), and other Fund literature.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trustees have adopted a policy that governs the disclosure of portfolio holdings. This policy is intended to ensure that such disclosure is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders and to address possible conflicts of interest. Under the Fund’s policy, the Fund and the Advisor generally will not disclose the Fund’s portfolio holdings to any third party unless such information has been made generally available to the public. The policy provides that the Fund and the Advisor may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information as required by law and under other limited circumstances that are set forth in more detail below.

The Fund will make available to the public a complete schedule of the Fund’s portfolio holdings, as reported on a fiscal quarter basis. This information is generally available within 60 days of the end of the Fund’s fiscal quarter and will remain available until the next fiscal quarter’s portfolio holdings report becomes available. You may obtain a copy of these quarterly portfolio holdings reports by calling the Fund at 1-888-859-5865. The Fund will also file these quarterly portfolio holdings reports with the SEC on Form N-CSR or Form N-Q, as applicable. The Fund’s Form N-CSR and Form N-Q are available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov> and may be reviewed and copied at the SEC’s Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. The first and third quarter portfolio holdings reports are filed with the SEC on Form N-Q and the second and fourth fiscal quarter portfolio holdings reports are included with the semi-annual and annual financial statements, respectively, which are sent to shareholders and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR. The Fund and/or the Advisor may, from time to time, provide additional portfolio holdings information, including a list of the top ten portfolio holdings as of the last day of each month. The Fund will generally make this information available to the public on its website at <http://www.piedmontselectfund.com> within twenty (20) days after the end of the corresponding period and such information will remain available until new information for the next period is posted. The Fund may also send a portion or all of this information to certain shareholders of the Fund.

The Fund and/or the Advisor may share non-public portfolio holdings information with the Fund’s service providers that require such information for legitimate business and Fund oversight purposes, such as the Fund’s fund accountant, administrator, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, proxy voting services, and legal counsel, as identified in the Fund’s Prospectus and this SAI; and financial typesetters and printers, such as Financial Graphic Service, Inc. and Filepoint EDGAR Services, that the Fund may engage for, among other things, the edgarizing, typesetting, printing and/or distribution of regulatory and compliance documents. The Fund and/or the Advisor may also provide non-public portfolio holdings information to appropriate regulatory agencies as required by applicable laws and regulations. The Fund’s service providers receiving such non-public information are subject to confidentiality obligations.

The Fund and/or the Advisor may, from time to time, provide additional portfolio holdings information in the form of quarterly management letters. Non-public portfolio holdings information and other information regarding the investment activities of the Fund may also be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund. Currently, the Fund is providing non-public portfolio holdings information to the rating or ranking organizations listed below. Each disclosure arrangement has been authorized by the Fund and/or the Advisor in accordance with the Fund’s disclosure of portfolio holdings policy upon a determination that this disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose of the Fund and that each organization is subject to a duty of confidentiality. Below is a table listing the groups that are currently receiving non-public portfolio holdings information along with the types of information received, conditions or restrictions on use, timing of disclosure and any compensation received for providing portfolio information.

Name of Rating or Ranking Group	Information Provided	Timing of Release and Conditions or Restrictions on Use	Receipt of Compensation or other Consideration by the Fund or Affiliated Party
Morningstar, Inc.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided monthly, with a 30- day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions.	None

Lipper	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided monthly, with a 30-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. Lipper indicates that it will not trade based on the Fund's portfolio information, and it prohibits its employees from any such trading.	None
Bloomberg L.P.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided monthly, with a 30-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. Bloomberg indicates that it requires all employees to sign confidentiality agreements acknowledging all information received during their employment must be used for legitimate business purposes only.	None
FactSet Research Systems Inc.	CUSIP, description, shares/par, market value	Provided monthly, with a 30-day lag. No formal conditions or restrictions. FactSet requires all its employees to follow a code of conduct that requires an employee to keep client information secure and use it for legitimate business purposes only.	None

The Fund currently does not provide non-public portfolio holdings information to any other third parties. In the future, the Fund may elect to disclose such information to other third parties if the Fund and/or the Advisor determines that the Fund has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality. The Advisor, through its officers, is responsible for determining which other third parties have a legitimate business purpose for receiving the Fund's portfolio information.

The Fund's policy regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings is subject to the continuing oversight and direction of the Trustees. The Advisor and Ultimus are required to report to the Trustees any known disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings to unauthorized third parties. The Fund has not entered (and does not intend to enter) into any arrangement providing for the receipt of compensation or other consideration in exchange for the disclosure of non-public portfolio holdings information, other than the benefits that result to the Fund and its shareholders from providing such information, which include the publication of Fund ratings and rankings.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of the Fund normally is determined as of the time regular trading closes on the NYSE (currently 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, Monday through Friday), except when the NYSE closes earlier. The Fund's net asset value is not calculated on business holidays or weekends when the NYSE is closed. The NYSE generally recognizes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. Any other holiday recognized by the NYSE will be considered a business holiday on which the net asset value of the Fund will not be calculated.

In computing the Fund's net asset value, all liabilities incurred or accrued are deducted from its net assets. The resulting net assets are divided by the number of shares of the Fund outstanding at the time of the valuation and the result is the net asset value per share of the Fund.

Values of securities are determined according to accepted accounting practices and all laws and regulations that apply. Using methods approved by the Trustees, the assets of the Fund are generally valued as follows:

- Securities that are listed on a securities exchange are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time the valuation is made. Price information on listed securities is taken from the exchange where the security is primarily traded.
- Securities that are listed on an exchange, but are not traded on the valuation date, are valued at the bid price.
- Securities that are quoted by NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price.
- Unlisted securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the latest quoted sales price, if available, at the time of valuation, otherwise, at the last quoted bid price.
- Options are valued as follows: (1) Exchange-listed options are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time of valuation. For purposes of determining the primary exchange, the following applies: (i) if the option is traded on the Chicago Board Options Exchange (“CBOE”), the CBOE is considered the primary exchange unless the Advisor identifies a different primary exchange for the option and (ii) if the option does not trade on the CBOE, the Advisor identifies the primary exchange for the option; (2) Unlisted options for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sales price at the time of valuation; (3) If an option is not traded on the valuation date, the option is priced at the mean of the last quoted bid and ask price at the time of valuation; and (4) An option may be valued at fair value when (i) the option does not trade on the valuation date and (ii) reliable last quoted bid and ask prices are not available.

Securities for which no current quotations are readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Trustees.

Securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed to reflect the market value of such securities.

- Fixed income securities are normally valued on the basis of prices obtained from independent third-party pricing services approved by the Board of Trustees, which are generally determined with consideration given to institutional bid and last sale prices and take into account securities prices, yield, maturity, call features, ratings, institutional sized trading in similar groups of securities and developments related to specific securities.

Subject to the provisions of the Trust Instrument, determinations by the Trustees as to the direct and allocable liabilities and the allocable portion of any general assets with respect to the Fund are conclusive.

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The following summarizes certain additional tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders. The discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning and are based on tax laws and regulations that are in effect on the date hereof and which may be changed by legislative, judicial, or administrative action. Investors are advised to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations.

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

The Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company for any taxable year unless it satisfies certain requirements with respect to the diversification of its investments at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (the “asset

diversification tests”). In general, at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets must be represented by cash, cash items, government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities which, with respect to any one issuer, do not represent more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund nor more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. In addition, not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, the securities of two or more issuers (other than securities of another regulated investment company) if the issuers are controlled by the Fund and they are, pursuant to Treasury Regulations, engaged in the same or similar or related trades or businesses; or the securities of one or more publicly traded partnerships. The Fund intends to satisfy all of the requirements of the source of income test and the asset diversification tests on an ongoing basis for continued qualification as a regulated investment company.

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

Under current tax law, qualifying corporate dividends are taxable at long-term capital gains tax rates. The long-term capital gains rate for individual taxpayers is currently at a maximum rate of 20%, with lower rates potentially applicable to taxpayers depending on their income levels. For 2017, individual taxpayers with taxable incomes above \$418,400 (\$470,700 for married taxpayers filing jointly and \$444,550 for heads of households) are subject to a 20% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. Taxpayers that are not in the highest tax bracket and are subject to the 25% (or greater) tax bracket on their ordinary income and whose taxable income is less than the above-mentioned thresholds will continue to be subject to a maximum 15% rate of tax on long-term capital gains and qualified dividends. For taxpayers whose ordinary income is generally taxed at less than the 25% rate, the long-term capital gains rate and rate on qualified dividends will be 0%. These rates may change over time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To the extent that the Fund has capital loss carryforwards from prior tax years, those carryforwards will reduce the net capital gains that can support 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 the Fund retains or distributes such gains. Since 2011, a regulated investment company has been permitted to carry forward net capital losses indefinitely and may allow losses to retain their original character (as short or as long-term). Net qualified late year ordinary losses incurred after December 31, 2014 and within the taxable year are deemed to arise on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. For the year ended March 31, 2017, the Fund deferred until April 1, 2017 qualified late year ordinary losses in the amount of \$50,989 for federal income tax purposes.

The Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage (presently 28%) of taxable dividends or of gross proceeds realized upon sale paid to shareholders who have failed to provide a correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required, who are subject to withholding by the Internal Revenue Service for failure to properly include on their return payments of taxable interest or dividends, or who have failed to certify to the Fund that they are not subject to backup withholding when required to do so, or that they are "exempt recipients."

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

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

The Fund will send shareholders information each year on the tax status of dividends and distributions. A dividend or capital gains distribution paid shortly after shares have been purchased, although in effect a return of investment, is subject to federal income taxation. Dividends from net investment income, along with capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders, whether received in cash or reinvested in Fund shares and no matter how long the shareholder has held Fund shares, even if they reduce the net asset value of shares below the shareholder's cost and thus, in effect, result in a return of a part of the shareholder's investment.

Under sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, known as Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), the Fund is required to withhold U.S. tax at a rate of 30% on payments of taxable dividends and, from January 1, 2017, redemption proceeds and certain capital gain dividends, made to certain non-U.S. entities that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with the extensive reporting and withholding requirements under FATCA designed to inform the U.S. Treasury of certain U.S. owned foreign assets and accounts. Shareholders may be requested to provide additional information to the Fund to enable it to determine whether FATCA withholding is required. The Fund will disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its shareholders to the Internal Revenue Service, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. Each prospective

investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PERFORMANCE

From time to time, the total return of the Fund may be quoted in advertisements, sales literature, shareholder reports, or other communications to shareholders. The "average annual total return" of the Fund refers to the average annual compounded rate of return over the stated period that would equate an initial investment in the Fund at the beginning of the period to its ending redeemable value, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and deduction of all recurring charges. Performance figures will be given for the most recent one, five and ten year periods, or for the life of the Fund if it has not been in existence for any such periods. When considering "average annual total return" figures for periods longer than one year, it is important to note that the Fund's total return for any given year might have been greater or less than its average for the entire period. "Cumulative total return" represents the total change in value of an investment in the Fund for a specified period (again reflecting changes in Fund share prices and assuming reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions).

The following is a brief description of how performance is calculated. Quotations of average annual total return for the Fund will be expressed in terms of the average annual compounded rate of return of a hypothetical investment in the Fund over periods of one year, five years and ten years or since inception (as applicable). These are the average annual total rates of return that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending redeemable value.

The average annual total return (before taxes) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ERV$$

Where P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
T = average annual total return
n = number of years
ERV = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_D$$

Where P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions)
n = number of years
ATV_D = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000, after taxes on fund distributions but not after taxes on redemption

The average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares) is calculated by finding the average annual compounded rates of return over the applicable period that would equate the initial amount invested to the ending value using the following formula:

$$P(1+T)^n = ATV_{DR}$$

Where P = a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000
T = average annual total return (after taxes on distributions and redemptions)
n = number of years
ATV_{DR} = ending redeemable value of a hypothetical initial payment of \$1,000, after taxes on fund distributions and redemption

The calculation of average annual total return and cumulative total return assumes an initial \$1,000 investment and that there is a reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions on the reinvestment dates during the period. The ending redeemable value is determined by assuming complete redemption of the hypothetical investment and the deduction of all

nonrecurring charges at the end of the period covered by the computations. These performance quotations should not be considered as representative of the Fund's future performance.

The cumulative total return (before taxes) of the Fund from April 26, 2005 (the date of commencement of operations) through March 31, 2017 was 87.13%. The table below shows the Fund's average annual total returns for periods ended March 31, 2017:

<u>One Year</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>	<u>Since Inception (April 26, 2005)</u>
10.74%	8.04%	5.17%	5.39%

The Fund's performance may be compared in advertisements, sales literature, shareholder reports, and other communications to the performance of other mutual funds having similar objectives or to standardized indices or other measures of investment performance. In particular, the Fund may compare its performance to the S&P 500 Index, which is generally considered to be representative of the performance of unmanaged common stocks that are publicly traded in the U. S. securities markets. The Fund may also measure its performance against the appropriate Lipper Equity Index, which ranks the performance of mutual funds that have similar portfolio holdings and investment objectives. Comparative performance may also be expressed by reference to a ranking prepared by a mutual fund monitoring service or by one or more newspapers, newsletters, or financial periodicals. The Fund may also occasionally cite statistics to reflect its volatility and risk. The Fund may also compare its performance to other published reports of the performance of unmanaged portfolios of companies. The performance of such unmanaged portfolios generally does not reflect the effects of dividends or dividend reinvestment. The Fund may also compare its performance to other reports of the performance of managed accounts of the Advisor. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Fund will experience the same results. Performance comparisons may be useful to investors who wish to compare the Fund's past performance to that of other mutual funds and investment products. Of course, past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

The Fund's performance fluctuates on a daily basis largely because net earnings and net asset value per share fluctuate daily. Both net earnings and net asset value per share are factors in the computation of total return as described above.

As indicated, from time to time, the Fund may advertise its performance compared to similar funds or portfolios using certain indices, reporting services, and financial publications. These may include the following:

- **Lipper** ranks funds in various fund categories by making comparative calculations using total return. Total return assumes the reinvestment of all capital gains distributions and income dividends and takes into account any change in net asset value over a specified period of time.
- **Morningstar, Inc.**, an independent rating service, rates mutual funds of all types according to their risk-adjusted returns. The maximum rating is five stars, and ratings are effective for one month.

Investors may use such indices in addition to the Prospectus to obtain a more complete view of the Fund's performance before investing. Of course, when comparing the Fund's performance to any index, factors such as composition of the index and prevailing market conditions should be considered in assessing the significance of such comparisons. When comparing funds using reporting services or on the basis of total return, investors should take into consideration any relevant differences in funds such as permitted portfolio compositions and methods used to value portfolio securities and to compute offering price. Advertisements and other sales literature for the Fund may quote total returns that are calculated on non-standardized base periods. The total returns represent the historic change in the value of an investment in the Fund including reinvestment of distributions over a specified period of time.

From time to time, the Fund may include in advertisements and other communications charts and illustrations relating to inflation and the effects of inflation on the dollar, including the purchasing power of the dollar at various rates of inflation. The Fund may also disclose from time to time information about its portfolio allocation and holdings at a particular date (including ratings of securities assigned by independent rating services such as S&P and Moody's). The Fund may also depict the historical performance of the securities in which the Fund may invest over periods reflecting a variety of market or economic conditions either alone or in comparison with alternative investments, performance indices of those investments, or economic indicators. The Fund may also include in advertisements and in materials furnished to present and prospective shareholders, statements or illustrations relating to the appropriateness of types of securities and/or mutual funds that may be employed to meet specific financial goals, such as saving for retirement, children's education, or other future needs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Fund for the year ended March 31, 2017, appearing in the Annual Report, to shareholders are incorporated by reference and made a part of this document.

APPENDIX A –DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

The Fund may acquire from time to time certain debt securities as described in the Prospectus and this SAI. The Fund is not restricted with respect to yield, maturity or credit quality of any debt securities, so that the Fund may purchase debt securities that are of high quality “investment grade” (“Investment-Grade Debt Securities”) (or if not rated, of equivalent quality as determined by the Advisor) or of lower quality with significant risk characteristics (e.g., “junk bonds”). The various ratings used by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (each an “NRSRO”) are described below.

A rating by an NRSRO represents the organization’s opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Advisor believes that the quality of the Investment-Grade Debt Securities in which the Fund may invest should be reviewed quarterly and that individual analysts give different weightings to the various factors involved in credit analysis. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a security, because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one NRSRO, each rating is evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the NRSRO from other sources that they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

STANDARD & POOR’S® RATINGS SERVICES. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”), a division of McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., for bonds which are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

AAA – An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA – An obligation rated ‘AA’ differs from AAA obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A – An obligation rated ‘A’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB – An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Bonds rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’, ‘CC’, and ‘C’ are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities and are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘C’ the highest. While such obligations may likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

The ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) designation to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Short-term obligations rated ‘A-1’ by S&P indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+) designation. This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong. A short-term obligation rated ‘A-2’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

The rating SP-1 is the highest rating assigned by S&P to short term municipal notes and indicates strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation. The rating SP-2 indicates a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes. The rating SP-3 indicates a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. Ratings assigned on Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") for global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The highest four ratings are deemed to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities by the Advisor:

Aaa – Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa – Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A – Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Obligations which are rated Ba, B, Caa, Ca, or C by Moody's are not considered "Investment-Grade Debt Securities" by the Advisor. Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk. Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk. Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative and of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.

Short-Term Ratings.

Moody's short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

P-1 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP – Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

US Municipal Short-Term Debt And Demand Obligation Ratings.

Short-Term Obligation Ratings. While the global short-term 'prime' rating scale is applied to U.S. municipal tax-exempt commercial paper, these programs are typically backed by external letters of credit or liquidity facilities and their short-term prime ratings usually map to the long-term rating of the enhancing bank or financial institution and not to the municipality's rating. Other short-term municipal obligations, which generally have different funding sources for repayment, are rated using two additional short-term rating scales (i.e., the MIG and VMIG scales discussed below).

The Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels and are divided into three levels - MIG 1 through MIG 3 - while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

MIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings. In the case of variable rate demand obligations (“VRDOs”), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody’s evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand (“demand feature”). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale, called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scale. VMIG ratings of demand obligations with unconditional liquidity support are mapped from the short-term debt rating (or counterparty assessment) of the support provider, or the underlying obligor in the absence of third party liquidity support, with VMIG 1 corresponding to P-1, VMIG 2 to P-2, VMIG 3 to P-3 and SG to not prime. For example, the VMIG rating for an industrial revenue bond with Company XYZ as the underlying obligor would normally have the same numerical modifier as Company XYZ’s prime rating. Transitions of VMIG ratings of demand obligations with conditional liquidity support differ from transitions on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

VMIG 1 – This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 – This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 – This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG – This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

FITCH RATINGS. The following summarizes the highest four ratings used by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”):

National Long-Term Credit Ratings.

AAA –AAA National Ratings denote the highest rating assigned by the agency in its National Rating scale for that country. This rating is assigned to issuers or obligations with the lowest expectation of default risk relative to all other issuers or obligations in the same country .

AA –AA National Ratings denote expectations of very low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. The default risk inherent differs only slightly from that of the country’s highest rated issuers or obligations.

A –A National Ratings denote expectations of low default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions may affect the capacity for timely repayment to a greater degree than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.

BBB –BBB National Ratings denote a moderate default risk relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, changes in circumstances or economic conditions are more likely to affect the capacity for timely repayment than is the case for financial commitments denoted by a higher rated category.

Long-term securities rated below BBB by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Securities rated BB have an elevated default risk, and securities rated B have a significantly elevated default risk. A rating CCC denotes that default is a real possibility, while a rating CC denotes that default of some kind appears probable, and a rating C signals that default is imminent. RD ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch’s opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings,

administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure and which has not otherwise ceased business. D ratings denote an issuer or instrument that that is currently in default.

Note: (+) or (-) suffixes may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the AAA Long-Term National Rating category or to categories below CCC.

National Short-Term Credit Ratings.

F1 –Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency’s National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a + is added to the assigned rating.

F2 –Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3 –Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, such capacity is more susceptible to near-term adverse changes than for financial commitments in higher rated categories.

B – Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Such capacity is highly susceptible to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

Short-term rates B, C, RD and D by Fitch are not considered by the Advisor to be Investment-Grade Debt Securities. Short-term securities rated C have a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Short-term securities rated RD indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Short-term securities rated D indicates actual or imminent payment default.

Note: (+) or (-) suffixes may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to Short-Term National Ratings other than F-1.

While the foregoing descriptions of the ratings systems used by the Advisor distinguish between Investment-Grade Debt Securities and more speculative debt securities, as stated above the Funds are not limited with respect to the yield, maturity or credit quality of the debt securities in which they invest. Accordingly, each Fund’s portfolio may be invested in Investment-Grade Debt Securities or debt securities that are not Investment-Grade Debt Securities in any proportion.

APPENDIX B – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

The following proxy voting policies are provided:

- (1) the Trust's Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy
- (2) the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures of the Advisor, including a description of the Advisor's specific proxy voting guidelines

THE PIEDMONT INVESTMENT TRUST
PROXY VOTING AND DISCLOSURE POLICY

I. Introduction

Effective April 14, 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”) to require registered management investment companies to provide disclosure about how they vote proxies for their portfolio securities (collectively, the rule and form amendments are referred to herein as the “IC Amendments”).

The IC Amendments require that The Piedmont Investment Trust (“Trust”) and each of its series of shares, The Piedmont Select Equity Fund (“Fund”), disclose the policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies for portfolio securities. The IC Amendments also require the Fund to file with the SEC and to make available to its shareholders the specific proxy votes cast for portfolio securities.

This Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (“Policy”) is designed to ensure that the Fund complies with the requirements of the IC Amendments, and otherwise fulfills its obligations with respect to proxy voting, disclosure, and recordkeeping. The overall goal is to ensure that the Fund’s proxy voting is managed in an effort to act in the best interests of its shareholders. While decisions about how to vote must be determined on a case-by-case basis, proxy voting decisions will be made considering these guidelines and following the procedures recited herein.

II. Specific Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

A. General

The Trust’s Board of Trustees (“Board”) believes that the voting of proxies is an important part of portfolio management as it represents an opportunity for shareholders to make their voices heard and to influence the direction of a company. The Trust and the Fund are committed to voting corporate proxies in the manner that best serves the interests of the Fund’s shareholders.

B. Delegation to Fund’s Advisor

The Board believes that Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc. (“Advisor”), as the Fund’s investment advisor, is in the best position to make individual voting decisions for the Fund consistent with this Policy. Therefore, subject to the oversight of the Board, the Advisor is hereby delegated the following duties:

1. to make the proxy voting decisions for the Fund; and
2. to assist the Fund in disclosing the Fund’s proxy voting record as required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act, including providing the following information for each matter with respect to which the Fund was entitled to vote: (a) information identifying the matter voted on; (b) whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder; (c) whether and how the Fund cast its vote; and (d) whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees of the Board, must approve the Advisor’s Proxy Voting and Disclosure Policy (“Advisor’s Voting Policy”) as it relates to the Fund. The Board must also approve any material changes to the Advisor’s Voting Policy no later than four (4) months after adoption by Advisor.

C. Conflicts

In cases where a matter with respect to which a Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund’s shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund’s investment advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter, on the other hand, the Fund shall always vote in the best interest of the Fund’s shareholders. For purposes of this Policy a vote shall be considered in the best interest of the Fund’s shareholders (i) when a vote is cast consistent with a specific voting policy as set forth in the Advisor’s Voting Policy, provided such specific voting policy was approved by the Board; or (ii) when a vote is cast consistent with the decision of the Trust’s Proxy Voting Committee (as defined below). In addition, provided the Advisor is not affiliated with a Fund’s principal underwriter or an affiliated person of the principal

underwriter and neither the Fund's principal underwriter nor an affiliated person of the principal underwriter has influenced the Advisor with respect to a matter to which the Fund is entitled to vote, a vote by the Advisor shall not be considered a conflict between the Fund's shareholders and the Fund's principal underwriter or affiliated person of the principal underwriter.

III. Fund Disclosure

A. Disclosure of Fund Policies and Procedures With Respect to Voting Proxies Relating to Portfolio Securities

The Fund shall disclose this Policy, or a description of the policies and procedures of this Policy, to its shareholders by including it as an appendix to its Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") on Form N-1A. The Fund will notify shareholders in the SAI and the Fund's shareholder reports that a description of this Policy is available upon request, without charge, by calling a specified toll-free telephone number, by reviewing the Fund's website, if applicable, and by reviewing filings available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Fund will send this description of the Fund's Policy within three business days of receipt of any shareholder request, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

B. Disclosure of the Fund's Complete Proxy Voting Record

In accordance with Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act, the Fund shall disclose to its shareholders on Form N-PX the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve-month period ended June 30 by no later than August 31 of each year.

The Fund shall disclose the following information on Form N-PX for each matter relating to a portfolio security considered at any shareholder meeting held during the period covered by the report and with respect to which to the Fund was entitled to vote:

1. The name of the issuer of the portfolio security;
2. The exchange ticker symbol of the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
3. The Council on Uniform Security Identification Procedures ("CUSIP") number for the portfolio security (if available through reasonably practicable means);
4. The shareholder meeting date;
5. A brief identification of the matter voted on;
6. Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
7. Whether the Fund cast its vote on the matter;
8. How the Fund cast its vote (e.g., for or against proposal, or abstain; for or withhold regarding election of directors); and
9. Whether the Fund cast its vote for or against management.

The Fund shall make its proxy voting record available to shareholders either upon request or by making available an electronic version on or through the Fund's website, if applicable. If the Fund discloses its proxy voting record on or through its website, the Fund shall post the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX on the website beginning the same day it files such information with the SEC.

The Fund shall also include in its annual reports, semi-annual reports and SAI a statement that information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available (1) without charge upon request, by calling a specified toll-free (or collect) telephone number, or (if applicable) on or through the Fund's website at a specified Internet address; and (2) on the SEC's website. If the Fund discloses that its proxy voting record is available by calling a toll-free (or collect) telephone number, it shall send the information disclosed in the Fund's most recently filed report on Form N-PX within three business days of receipt of a request for this information, by first-class mail or other means designed to ensure equally prompt delivery.

IV. Recordkeeping

The Trust shall keep the following records for a period of at least five years, the first two in an easily accessible place:

1. A copy of this Policy;
2. Proxy statements received regarding the Fund's securities;

3. Records of votes cast on behalf of the Fund; and
4. A record of each shareholder request for proxy voting information and the Fund's response, including the date of the request, the name of the shareholder, and the date of the response.

The foregoing records may be kept as part of the Advisor's records.

The Fund may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies, and may rely on proxy statements and records of proxy votes cast by the Advisor that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that an undertaking is obtained from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request.

V. Proxy Voting Committee

A. General

The Proxy Voting Committee of the Trust shall be composed entirely of independent trustees of the Board and may be comprised of one or more such independent trustees as the Board may, from time to time, decide. The purpose of the Proxy Voting Committee shall be to determine how the Fund should cast its vote, if called upon by the Board or the Advisor, when a matter with respect to which the Fund is entitled to vote presents a conflict between the interest of the Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Fund's investment advisor, principal underwriter, or an affiliated person of the Fund, its investment advisor or principal underwriter, on the other hand.

B. Powers and Methods of Operation

The Proxy Voting Committee shall have all the powers necessary to fulfill its purpose as set forth above and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the Board may, from time to time, grant and/or assign the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Proxy Voting Committee or the Board may, from time to time, determine. The act of a majority of the members of the Proxy Voting Committee in person, by telephone conference or by consent in writing without a meeting shall be the act of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee shall have the authority to utilize Trust counsel at the expense of the Trust if necessary. The Proxy Voting Committee shall prepare minutes of each meeting and keep such minutes with the Trust's records. The Proxy Voting Committee shall review this Policy and recommend any changes to the Board as it deems necessary or advisable.

VI. Other

This Policy may be amended, from time to time, as determined by the Board.

Adopted as of this 9th day of May, 2006, and amended effective August 1, 2007.

SHEETS SMITH WEALTH MANAGEMENT, INC.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Background

The act of managing assets in client portfolios consisting of common stock normally includes the important function of voting proxies related to the stock. Investment advisors with such responsibility should implement procedures designed to ensure that proxies are voted in an appropriate manner.

Where Sheets Smith Wealth Management, Inc. (“SSWM”) has proxy voting authority, SSWM has a fiduciary responsibility for voting the proxies in a manner that is in the best interests of its clients. The policies and procedures of SSWM for voting proxies received by accounts managed by SSWM are set forth below.

2. Proxy Voting Policies

SSWM shall vote proxies related to securities held by any client in a manner solely in the interest of the client. In general, SSWM considers factors that relate to the client’s investment, including how its vote will economically impact and affect the value of the client’s investment. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that SSWM believes maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer’s board of directors and management, and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders; proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. In voting on each and every issue

Specific guidelines for voting proxies are set forth in the Voting Guidelines on **Exhibit A** attached hereto (the “Voting Guidelines”), which Voting Guidelines are incorporated into this policy by reference.

3. Proxy Voting Procedures

A. Advisor

1. Unless the power to vote proxies for a client is reserved to that client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan’s trustee or other fiduciaries), the investment advisor company representative(s) for all of the client accounts will be responsible for voting the proxies related to that account.
2. All proxies and ballots will be voted by accessing the ProxyEdge/BroadRidge website. Any proxies that can be voted will be voted by support staff bi-weekly. Email confirmations are requested when each proxy is voted and those confirmations are printed off and filed alphabetically by company name and will become part of the records of SSWM.
3. The investment advisor representative will promptly vote all other proxies that support staff can not vote on a bi-weekly basis. The advisor representative will vote in a manner consistent with this policy, including the Voting Guidelines.
4. The investment advisor representative will request email confirmation. These confirmations are printed off and filed alphabetically by company name and will become part of the records of SSWM.

B. Mutual Fund

1. All proxies and ballots will be logged in upon receipt and the materials will be forwarded to the appropriate investment advisor.
2. The investment advisor representative will promptly vote proxies received in a manner consistent with this policy, including the Voting Guidelines.
3. The investment advisor representative will note on the cover page of the proxy how he or she voted on each issue. The proxy will then be filed and become a part of the records of SSWM.

4. Conflicts

While the nature of SSWM's business is unlikely to result in a conflict of interest (e.g. SSWM is not engaged in brokerage, underwriting, investment banking activities, etc.), if SSWM is aware of a conflict between the interests of a client and the interests of SSWM or an affiliated person of SSWM (e.g., a portfolio company is a client or an affiliate of a client of SSWM), SSWM will take the following steps:

- A. With respect to clients that are registered investment companies, SSWM will notify the client of the conflict and will vote the client's shares in accordance with the client's instructions; and
- B. With respect to other clients, SSWM will vote the proxy in accordance with the specifics of the Voting Guidelines (if addressed in the Voting Guidelines) or may abstain (if not addressed in the Voting Guidelines).

5. SSWM Disclosure of How to Obtain Voting Information

Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") requires SSWM to disclose in response to any client request how the client can obtain information from SSWM on how its securities were voted. SSWM will disclose in Part II of its Form ADV that clients can obtain information on how their securities were voted by making a written request to SSWM. Upon receiving a written request from a client, SSWM will provide the information requested by the client within a reasonable amount of time.

Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act also requires SSWM to describe its proxy voting policies and procedures to clients, and upon request, to provide clients with a copy of those policies and procedures. SSWM will provide such a description in Part II of its Form ADV. Upon receiving a written request from a client, SSWM will provide a copy of this policy within a reasonable amount of time.

If approved by the client, this policy and any requested records may be provided electronically.

6. Recordkeeping

SSWM shall keep the following records for a period of at least five years, the first two in an easily accessible place:

- A. A copy of this Policy;
- B. Proxy Statements received regarding client securities;
- C. Records of votes cast on behalf of clients;
- D. Any documents prepared by SSWM that were material to making a decision how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision;
- E. Records of client requests for proxy voting information; and
- F. A record of each shareholder request for proxy voting information and SSWM's response, including the date of the request, the name of the shareholder, and the date of the response.

SSWM uses the ProxyEdge/Broadridge company to maintain all the voting records. They are a web based company and we are able to access our voting records through them. SSWM has tested the retrieval process and determined we are able to access voting records for any time period for as long as we have used their services.

SSWM shall maintain a copy of each of the foregoing records that is related to proxy votes on behalf of the investment company by SSWM and shall provide a copy of such record to the investment company upon request.

SSWM may rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC EDGAR system instead of keeping its own copies, and may rely on proxy statements and records of proxy votes cast by SSWM that are maintained with a third party such as a proxy voting service, provided that SSWM has obtained an undertaking from the third party to provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request SSWM reserves the right to amend this policy without notice at anytime.

EXHIBIT A

SSWM Proxy Voting Guidelines

The following are the proxy voting guidelines adopted by Sheets, Smith Wealth Management, Inc. (“SSWM”, or “us”, “we”, or “our”) with respect to voting of proxies for private clients and voting of proxies for The Piedmont Investment Trust. The effective date of these proxy voting guidelines is April 19, 2005.

1. It is the policy of SSWM to vote proxies in what we believe is the best interest of our clients. We have not delegated this responsibility to a third party.
2. It is the policy of SSWM to review all corporate actions outlined in proxy statements of companies that our clients own and to vote all proxies for clients that have elected to have us vote their proxies. The Piedmont Investment Trust (investment company sponsored and managed by SSWM) has delegated responsibility for voting securities owned by the Trust to SSWM.
3. In corporate governance matters, it is the policy of SSWM to vote for resolutions and board members that we perceive as strengthening independent corporate governance (e.g. separating the roles of chairman of the board of directors and CEO, voting for independent board members and a lead director, etc.) and against provisions and directors that in our determination weaken the independence of corporate governance (e.g. staggering of board elections, “poison-pill” arrangements, requiring supermajority votes, board members that are relatives of management, changes in state of incorporation if we view the reincorporation as solely an attempt to move to a venue that weakens shareholder rights, etc.). If we believe that incumbent members of the board of directors have been or are currently ineffective, it is generally the policy of SSWM to withhold our votes for such incumbent directors.
4. In matters of board compensation, it is generally the policy of SSWM to vote against compensation structures that grant options to directors, because it is our belief that option holders have different incentives from those of the shareholders they should represent.
5. In matters of executive compensation, it is generally the policy of SSWM to vote for provisions that truly align long-term incentives of executives and shareholders. It is generally our policy to vote against option plans that grant fixed price options.
6. It is the policy of SSWM to review proposals for capital structure changes, mergers, recapitalizations, etc., of the companies our clients own, and to assess each proposal on its merits.
7. It is the policy of SSWM to vote against shareholder resolutions seeking to address social issues. We believe these types of issues should be addressed in a different forum.