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# ADAPTIVE ETFs

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## PROSPECTUS

October 1, 2024

This prospectus contains information about the Adaptive ETFs that you should know before investing. You should read this prospectus carefully, before you invest or send money, and keep it for future reference. For questions or for Shareholder Services, please call 1-800-773-3863.

Shares of the Fund are listed and traded on NYSE Arca (“Exchange”).

### Investment Advisor

**Cavalier Investments, LLC**

**d/b/a**

**Adaptive Investments**

12600 Deerfield Parkway, Suite #100

Alpharetta, GA 30004

**Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF**

*Ticker: AGOX*

**Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF**

*Ticker: AMAX*

**RH Tactical Outlook ETF**

*Ticker: RHTX*

**RH Tactical Rotation ETF**

*Ticker: RHRX*

<p><i>The securities offered by this prospectus have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.</i></p>
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## **ADAPTIVE ALPHA OPPORTUNITIES ETF**

### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The **Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

### **FEEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND**

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.22%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.12%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.34%</b>

<sup>1</sup>. “Acquired Fund” means any investment company in which the Fund invests or has invested during the previous fiscal year. The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not match the Fund’s gross and net expense ratios reported in the Financial Highlights from the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example includes the Fund’s contractual expense limitation through September 30, 2024. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<b>1 Year</b>	<b>3 Years</b>	<b>5 Years</b>	<b>10 Years</b>
\$136	\$425	\$734	\$1,613

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 368.05% of the average value of its portfolio.

### **PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

As an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund’s portfolio manager seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and

not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”) that invest in equity securities of any market capitalization of issuers from a number of countries throughout the world, including emerging market countries. In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in equity securities and fixed income securities, as well as put and call options, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy. The Fund is considered “diversified” under the 1940 Act.

The strategy utilizes a quantitative approach and a proprietary methodology to attempt to identify certain sectors, subsectors, and individual securities that the data indicates should have a greater ability to improve the risk adjusted returns for the Fund over the course of a full market cycle. The quantitative approach and proprietary methodology are based on the analysis of thousands of securities where the turning points in key macro drivers of growth, liquidity and risk appetite are identified. Macro drivers are broad factors, variables or events that have a significant impact on the overall economy of a country or region. These drivers (such as interest rates, inflation, unemployment rate, GDP, etc.) can influence economic growth, inflation, employment, and other key economic indicators. The daily price movements of these securities are evaluated in respect to predetermined benchmarks, and then the potential of the expected performance of the investment is measured through a proprietary statistical and formulaic scoring system which models the appetite to buy, resilience to sell, the breadth and strength of the market, and rate of change and strength of trend, into a representative score (based on historical price action, time, market conditions and other potential factors) that assists the portfolio manager in identifying opportunity and provides further analysis of the potential investment and performance of the security. Once these sectors, subsectors, and individual securities have been identified, the Fund increases its allocation to these preferred holdings through a variety of methods including owning the underlying securities themselves, owning an ETF that is representative of the sector or subsector, or through the use of options that can either provide greater exposure to an asset or sector or, at other times, provide protection as part of a broader risk management strategy. The fixed income securities in which the Fund will invest will be investment grade and may be of any duration or maturity.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund’s returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Portfolio Funds will not be limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests will have investment objectives similar to the Fund’s or will otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund’s

investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales-related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees. The portfolio manager will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced due to increases or decreases in the Fund's net assets. As a result of its strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transactions costs and higher taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

## **PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or the entire principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit or obligation of any bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund will be subject to the following principal risks:

**Common Stock Risk.** Investments in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**Control of Portfolio Funds Risk.** The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Investments in equity securities may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**Fixed Income Risk.** When the Fund invests in fixed income securities, the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors

include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

**ETF Investing Risk.** The Fund's investment in ETFs may subject the Fund to additional risks than if the Fund would have invested directly in the ETF's underlying securities. These risks include the possibility that an ETF may experience a lack of liquidity that can result in greater volatility than its underlying securities, an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value, or an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track. In addition, investing in an ETF may also be costlier than if the Fund had owned the underlying securities directly. The Fund and, indirectly, shareholders of the Fund, bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, which include management and advisory fees and other expenses. In addition, the Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of the ETFs in its portfolio.

**Inverse ETF Risk.** Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Managed Volatility Risk.** Techniques used by the Advisor to manage the volatility of the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods where market values are increasing but market volatility is high. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the volatility management techniques in a timely manner.

**Fund Investing Risk.** Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

**Risks from Selling or Writing Options.** Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the Fund's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market

value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option.

**Risks from Purchasing Options.** If a call or put 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 call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

**Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk.** Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, there may be greater market manipulation, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation,

accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

**Investment Advisor Risk.** The portfolio manager's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Sub-Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Advisor's decisions relating to the Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Sub-Advisor anticipates interest rates imprecisely, the Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds.

**Large-Cap Securities Risk.** Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

**Market Risk.** Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

**Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The portfolio manager will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

**Quantitative Model Risk.** Portfolio Funds or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

**Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** Investments in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies involve greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Portfolio Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to



cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Investment Risk.** Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies, and a continuation of this trend could adversely affect global economic conditions and world markets. Uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets and political systems of the U.S. or any other country, including volatility as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas and the rapidly evolving measures in response, may have adverse spill-over effects into the global financial markets generally.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant" or "APs") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value ("NAV") only in large blocks known as

“Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.

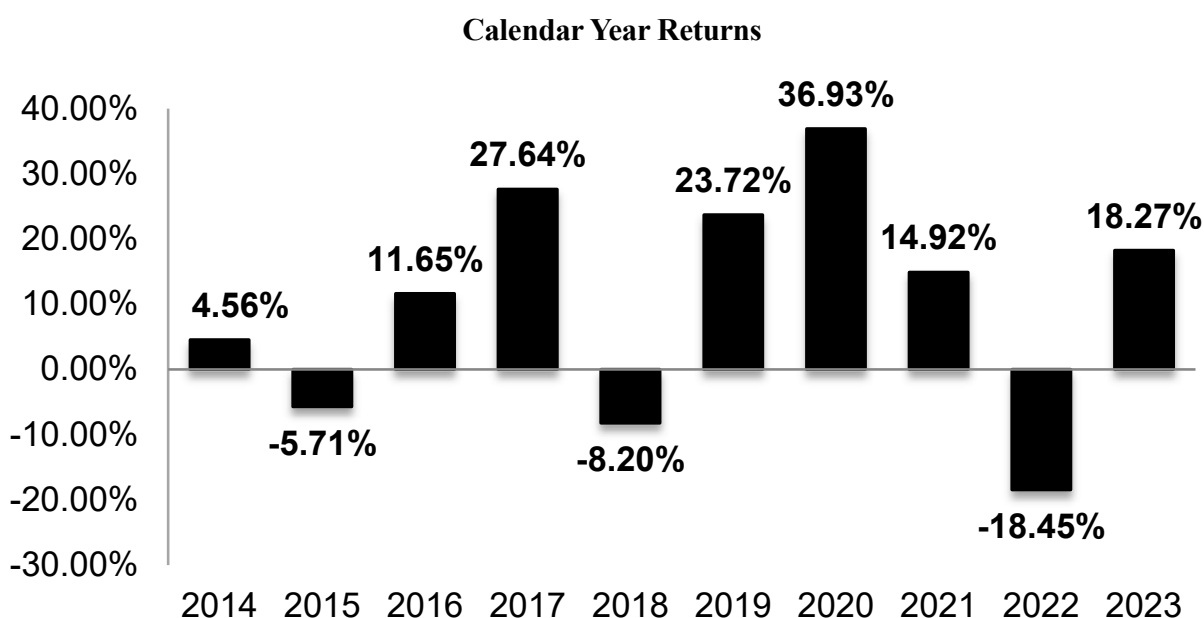
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares. Any absence of an active trading market, in turn, lead to a heightened risk of a difference between the market price of the Fund’s shares and the value of the shares, which would be reflected in a wider bid-ask spread.
- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. A bid-ask spread is the difference between the price quoted in the market for an immediate sale (bid) and an immediate purchase (ask) of the ETF’s shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns for the Fund compared to that of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Adaptive Growth Opportunities Fund, a series of Starboard Investment Trust (the “Trust”), (the “Predecessor Fund”) in a tax-free reorganization on May 7, 2021. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund’s Institutional Class shares, Class A shares, and Class C shares were exchanged for shares of the Fund. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The performance information set forth below reflects the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund shares. Prior to July 31, 2015, the Fund had a different investment advisor. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective June 9, 2023. The performance information set forth below does not reflect the Fund’s current strategy or ETF structure. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <https://etfpages.com/AGOX>.



During the periods shown in the bar chart above the Fund's highest quarterly return was 27.40% (quarter ended June 30, 2020) and lowest quarterly return was -15.95% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024, was 14.89%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2023	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (9/20/2012)
<b>Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF</b>				
Before taxes	18.27%	13.42%	9.25%	10.50%
After taxes on distributions	18.14%	12.62%	8.51%	9.80%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	10.82%	10.47%	7.28%	8.46%
MSCI ACWI Index <sup>1</sup> (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	20.09%	9.79%	5.93%	6.31%
Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	15.98%	9.30%	6.92%	7.94%

<sup>1</sup>The Fund's primary benchmark was changed from the Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index to the MSCI ACWI Index because the MSCI ACWI Index is a broader based securities index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not applicable to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA).

## MANAGEMENT

**Investment Advisor.** Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, serves as the Fund's investment advisor.

**Investment Sub-Advisor.** Bluestone Capital Management, LLC (the "Sub-Advisor" or "Bluestone"), serves as the Fund's investment sub-advisor.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Fund's portfolio manager is Brian Shevland. Mr. Shevland has provided services to the Fund since September 2018.

For important information about Purchase and Redemption of Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 48 of the prospectus.

## ADAPTIVE HEDGED MULTI-ASSET INCOME ETF

### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The **Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF** (previously, RH Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF) (the “Fund”) seeks total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income.

### FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	0.80%
Other Expenses	0.84%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.21%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.85%</b>
Less Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation <sup>2,3</sup>	0.49%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>1.36%</b>

<sup>1</sup>. “Acquired Fund” means any investment company in which the Fund invests or has invested during the previous fiscal year. The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not match the Fund’s gross and net expense ratios reported in the Financial Highlights from the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

<sup>2</sup>. Restated to reflect current contractual expense limits.

<sup>3</sup>. Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, the investment advisor to the Fund (the “Advisor”), has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Fund under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s annual operating expenses (exclusive of: (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor)) to not more than 1.15% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that it incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through September 30, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees had been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limit or those in place at the time of recoupment.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example includes the Fund’s contractual expense limitation through September 30, 2024. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$138	\$534	\$955	\$2,219

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 596.01% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective of total return by investing in other investment companies, including mutual funds and exchange-traded funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”) or by making direct investments. The Fund’s portfolio will consist of a mix of direct and indirect investments through Portfolio Funds and each may be all of the Fund’s portfolio or none of the Fund’s portfolio at any given time. The Fund’s fixed income investments, both direct and indirect through Portfolio Funds, may include mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities, non-agency mortgage backed securities, corporate investment grade securities, convertible securities, high yield-high risk bonds (commonly known as “junk bonds”), securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises, exchange traded notes (“ETNs”) and global debt securities. The Fund’s equity investments, both direct and indirect through Portfolio Funds, may include dividend paying equity securities, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and preferred securities. The Fund’s equity investments will not be limited by sector criteria or market capitalization. In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options on index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy. The Fund’s allocation of its assets into various asset classes will depend on the views of the Advisor as to the best value relative to what is currently presented in the marketplace.

The Fund may invest in ETF equity strategies that follow a “buy-write” investment strategy also known as covered call strategy in which a fund purchases a security and also writes (or sells) call options that correspond to the security. The Fund may also invest in equity index ETFs or fixed income ETFs and follow a “buy-write” investment strategy.

The Fund’s fixed income securities may be of any maturity and any credit rating, including below investment grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk”). The below investment

grade securities will include corporate bonds, securities of issuers in default, unrated securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. The Fund's fixed income investments will also include commodity based ETNs and ETFs. The fixed income securities in which the Fund invests do not have an established average portfolio duration and the average portfolio durations will vary. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a bond's price will drop as interest rates rise (and the greater the interest rate risk). For example, if rates were to rise 1%, a bond or bond fund with a five-year average duration would likely lose approximately 5% of its value. The Fund will not be limited in its investments by sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets.

The Advisor uses an investment model for analyzing market trends. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, comparative indicators relative to certain indices and a recession model (a model that measures the probability of a recession within the next several months based on leading economic indicators). The Advisor utilizes research and valuation metrics to determine which fixed income asset classes have the greatest potential for producing positive performance and income, with a focus on capturing upside performance while protecting against loss. Valuation metrics are measures of a company's performance, financial health and prospects for future earnings by comparing the market's opinion (share price) to actual reported earnings to help predict a company's prospects. The fixed income Portfolio Funds are selected based on liquidity, cost, and tracking error (degree to which an ETF that is not actively managed follows its index). The dividend paying equity securities are selected based on dividend yield and diversification. The preferred securities and REITs are selected based on their yield relative to traditional fixed income sectors. When the Advisor's model indicates a negative market trend, the Fund may hedge the Fund's portfolio by investing in ETFs that invest in treasury bonds, exchange traded notes ("ETNs"), and leveraged ETFs (ETFs that seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or benchmark they track) and inverse ETFs (ETFs that seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the index or benchmark they track). The leveraged ETFs hedge the Fund's portfolio by offsetting equity allocations without need to sell the long equity positions. The Fund may hold significant cash or inverse ETF positions during unfavorable market conditions.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Fund intends to invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the “Subsidiary”). The Subsidiary will invest its assets in ETNs and ETFs that provide exposure to commodities. The Fund’s commodity exposure is intended to provide income and asset class diversification to the Fund.

The Advisor will sell a portfolio security when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund’s portfolio needs to be rebalanced due to increases or decreases in the Fund’s net assets. The Advisor identifies attractive investment opportunities based on its research, which includes the relative value of income producing assets and asset classes. In making its determination, the Advisor will analyze the performance, correlations, drawdowns (a measure of a peak-to-trough decline during a specific period for an investment), up and down capture (a statistical measure of overall performance in up and down markets), fees and expenses, and dividend or income payments of securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments.

## **PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or the entire principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit or obligation of any bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund will be subject to the following principal risks:

**Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities risk refers to the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security’s duration, and reduce the value of the security. These risks may be heightened for the below investment grade mortgage-backed securities in the Fund’s or a Portfolio Fund’s portfolio. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities can change significantly over time.

**Asset-Backed Securities Investment Risk.** Asset-backed securities risk is the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.

**Rating Agencies Risk.** Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer’s current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. In addition, rating agencies are subject to an inherent conflict of interest because they are often compensated by the same issuers whose securities they grade.

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.



**Fund Investing Risk.** Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them.

**Control of Portfolio Funds Risk.** The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**ETF Investing Risk.** The Fund's investment in ETFs may subject the Fund to additional risks than if the Fund would have invested directly in the ETF's underlying securities. These risks include the possibility that an ETF may experience a lack of liquidity that can result in greater volatility than its underlying securities, an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value, or an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track. In addition, the Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of ETFs in the Fund's portfolio.

**ETN Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk.

**Inverse ETF Risk.** Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Managed Volatility Risk.** Techniques used by the Advisor to manage the volatility of the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods where market values are increasing but market volatility is high. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the volatility management techniques in a timely manner.

**Commodities Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have exposure to the commodities markets, subjecting the Fund to risks not associated with investments in traditional securities. The value of commodities related investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, including drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals,

agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

**Credit Risk.** Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social, or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

**Fixed Income Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

**High-Yield Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk securities, including securities of issuers in default, below investment grade mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher-grade securities. The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

**Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk.** Investing in leveraged ETFs will amplify the Fund's gains and losses. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Hedging Risk.** Techniques used by Advisor to hedge the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may

not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the hedging techniques in a timely manner.

**Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

**Subsidiary Risk.** The Subsidiary will not be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, will not be subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Fund and/or Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and could negatively affect the Fund and its shareholders.

**Tax Risk.** By investing in commodities indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to the commodities markets within the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. However, because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation, any income received from its investments will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains.

**Inflation Risk.** Fixed income securities are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of fixed income securities or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

**Risks from Selling or Writing Options.** Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the Fund's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled

options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option.

**Risks from Purchasing Options.** If a call or put 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 call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or a Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities and may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities.

**Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers. In addition, the credit risk of an issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment, meaning that issuers might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities or, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities.

**REIT Risk.** Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses.

**Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk.** Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-

uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, there may be greater market manipulation, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

**Quantitative Risk.** Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

**Investment Risk.** Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies, and a continuation of this trend could adversely affect global economic conditions and world markets. Uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets and political systems of the U.S. or any other country, including volatility as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas and the rapidly evolving measures in response, may have adverse spill-over effects into the global financial markets generally.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Investment Advisor Risk.** The Advisor's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**LIBOR Risk.** Certain of the Fund's or Portfolio Funds' investments may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. As of December 31, 2021, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration, have ceased the publication of all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR and the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR rates, but the most widely used U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will continue to be published until June 30, 2023. Further, on March 15, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, was signed into law in the United States. This legislation establishes a uniform benchmark replacement process for financial contracts that mature after June 30, 2023 that do not contain clearly defined or practicable fallback provisions.

The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (referred to as "SOFR"), which is their preferred alternative rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are in the process of developing in response to these new rates. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and SOFR, there has been no global consensus as to an alternative rate and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains incomplete.

Certain of the Fund's or Portfolio Funds' investments may be based on floating rates, such as LIBOR. LIBOR, or the London Interbank Offered Rate, is a benchmark that dictates daily interest rates on loans and financial instruments globally. Plans are underway to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021, which indicates the continuation of LIBOR and other reference rates on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after 2021. Any replacement rate chosen may be less favorable than the current rates. Until the announcement of the replacement rate, the Fund may continue borrow under the Credit Facilities at rates that reference LIBOR and invest in Underlying Funds that may hold underlying assets referencing LIBOR or otherwise use LIBOR. There remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate and the impact of the transition from LIBOR on the Fund's transactions and

the financial markets generally. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund's investments and/or the Fund's Credit Facilities cannot yet be determined.

**Market Risk.** Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund or Portfolio Funds may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

**Preferred Equity Risk.** Preferred equity's right to dividends and liquidation proceeds is junior to the rights of a company's debt securities. The value of preferred equity may be subject to factors that affect fixed income and equity securities, including changes in interest rates and in a company's creditworthiness. The value of preferred equity tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common equity and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility. Shareholders of preferred equity may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid and have limited voting rights.

**U.S. Government Securities Risk.** U.S. government securities risk refers to the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant" or "APs") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset Value ("NAV") only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares. Any absence of an active trading market, in turn, lead to a heightened risk of a difference between the market price of the Shares and the value of the Shares, which would be reflected in a wider bid-ask spread.

- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. A bid-ask spread is the difference between the price quoted in the market for an immediate sale (bid) and an immediate purchase (ask) of the ETF’s shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund’s domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

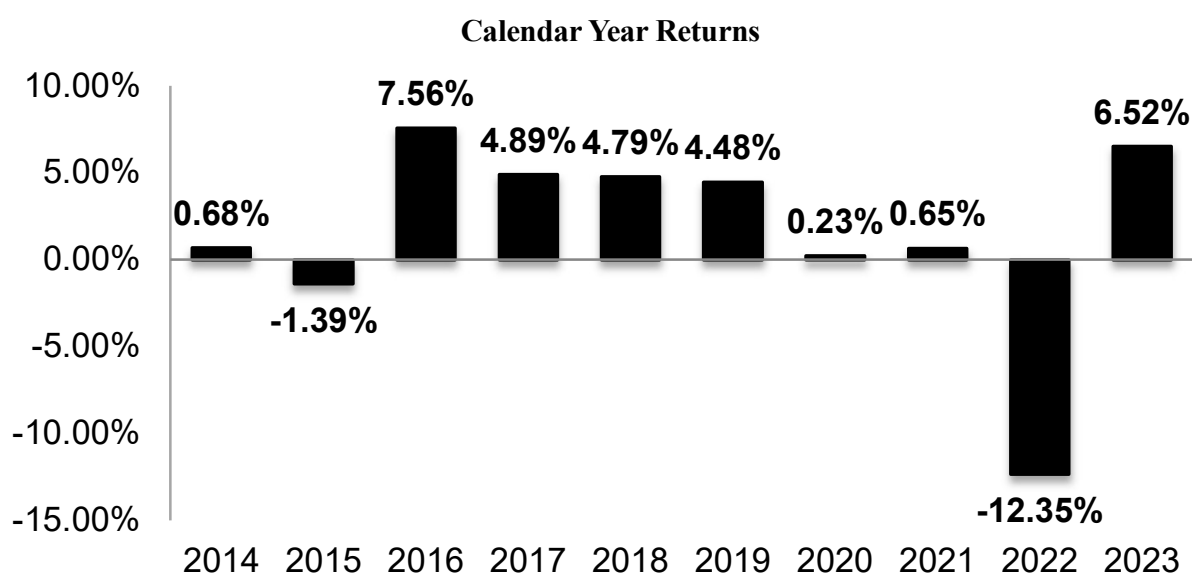
**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns compared to that of a broad-based securities market index. The



Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income Fund (formerly, Adaptive Hedged Income Fund), a series of Starboard Investment Trust (the “Trust”), (the “Predecessor Fund”) in a tax-free reorganization on November 12, 2021. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund’s Institutional Class shares, Class A shares, and Class C shares were exchanged for Shares. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The performance information set forth below reflects the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund’s Institutional Class shares. Prior to July 31, 2015, the Fund had a different investment advisor. The Fund changed its investment strategy and removed its sub-adviser effective October 1, 2020. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective June 9, 2023. The performance information set forth below does not reflect the Fund’s current strategy or ETF structure. The Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <https://etfpages.com/AMAX>.



During the periods shown in the bar chart above, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 56.81% (quarter ended December 31, 2023), and the Fund’s lowest quarterly return was –7.56% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The Fund’s year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024, was 7.23%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2023	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (10/02/2009)
<b>Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF</b>				
Before taxes				
After taxes on distributions	6.52%	-0.32%	1.45%	1.76%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	3.56%	-2.19%	0.08%	0.70%
	3.81%	-0.81%	0.75%	1.09%
Bloomberg Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	5.53%	1.10%	1.81%	2.40%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not applicable to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA).

## MANAGEMENT

**Investment Advisor.** Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, serves as the Fund's investment advisor.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Fund's portfolio manager is Scott Wetherington. Mr. Wetherington has provided services to the Fund since October 2020.

For important information about Purchase and Redemption of Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 48 of the prospectus.

## **RH TACTICAL OUTLOOK ETF**

### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The **RH Tactical Outlook ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income, with a secondary goal of downside protection.

### **FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND**

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	1.21%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.12%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>2.33%</b>
Less Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation <sup>2</sup>	0.81%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation</b>	<b>1.52%</b>

<sup>1</sup>. “Acquired Fund” means any investment company in which the Fund invests or has invested during the previous fiscal year. The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not match the Fund’s gross and net expense ratios reported in the Financial Highlights from the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

<sup>2</sup>. Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, the investment advisor to the Fund (the “Advisor”), has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Fund under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s annual operating expenses (exclusive of: (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor)) to not more than 1.40% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that it incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through September 30, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees had been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limit or those in place at the time of recoupment.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example includes the

Fund's contractual expense limitation through September 30, 2024. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$155	\$650	\$1,172	\$2,604

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 88.96% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of total return by investing in exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and not affiliated with the Fund (together, the “Portfolio Funds”). In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options on index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy.

The strategy will follow an asset allocation strategy under which the Advisor selects ETFs that invest in equity securities and fixed income securities. The equity securities consist of primarily U.S., foreign (including emerging markets), large cap, mid cap, and small cap securities. The fixed income securities will be primarily investment grade and may be of any duration and maturity, although the Advisor expects that most will be short to medium term (maturity of 1-10 years) fixed income securities. The Advisor selects individual ETFs based on their performance track record, portfolio manager views on the underlying investments, and risk/return analysis of the ETF against a comparable benchmark. The asset allocation strategy of the Fund deploys the Fund's assets among equity and fixed income securities based on the Advisor's internal technical and economic fundamental research. Economic fundamental research focuses on macroeconomic factors (e.g., economy and industry conditions). The Fund may invest 0-100% of its assets in equity and in fixed income securities based on the optimal allocation suggested by the Advisor's research. The Fund may also invest in ETFs that invest in alternative investments, which will consist primarily of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”), limited partnerships, commodities, long/short equity, or global macro strategies to hedge the equity and fixed income investments with 0-20% of Fund assets.

The Portfolio Funds will not be limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria. The selection of equity ETFs is based on how well the ETF tracks an index for large cap securities (S&P 500), mid cap securities (S&P Mid Cap 400), and small cap securities (Russell 2000). The selection of fixed income ETFs is based on how well the ETF tracks an index for short to intermediate US Treasuries, or the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index. The Portfolio Funds in which a portfolio manager invests will have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or will otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies set forth in this prospectus. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales

related expenses, a portfolio manager is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Advisor will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced based on the Advisor's internal technical and economic fundamental research. The Advisor's research includes relative value of a security compared to other securities with similar market capitalization and equity style. The Advisor may opportunistically invest a portion of the portfolio that the advisor believes may outperform the benchmark based on its analysis of macroeconomic factors such as inflation expectations, interest rates, equity sector analysis, and the political environment. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transaction costs and taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

## **PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or the entire principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit or obligation of any bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Accordingly, you may lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund will be subject to the following principal risks:

**Common Stock Risk.** Investments by the Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**Control of Portfolio Funds Risk.** The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Investments by the Portfolio Funds in equity securities may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**ETF Investing Risk.** The Fund's investment in ETFs may subject the Fund to additional risks than if the Fund would have invested directly in the ETF's underlying securities. These risks include the possibility that an ETF may experience a lack of liquidity that can result in greater volatility than its underlying securities, an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value, or an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track. In addition, investing in an ETF may also be costlier than if the Fund had owned the underlying securities directly. The Fund and, indirectly, shareholders of the Fund, bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, which include management and advisory fees and other expenses. In addition, the Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of ETFs in the Fund's portfolio.

**Inverse ETF Risk.** Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Managed Volatility Risk.** Techniques used by the Advisor to manage the volatility of the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods where market values are increasing but market volatility is high. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the volatility management techniques in a timely manner.

**Fund Investing Risk.** Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them.

**Fixed Income Risk.** The value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in

interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

**REIT Risk.** Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses.

**Commodities Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have exposure to the commodities markets, subjecting the Fund to risks not associated with investments in traditional securities. The value of commodities related investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, including drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

**Investment Advisor Risk.** The Advisor's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**Large-Cap Securities Risk.** Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

**Risks from Selling or Writing Options.** Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the Fund's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold

to the Fund at a higher price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option.

**Risks from Purchasing Options.** If a call or put 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 call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

**Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk.** Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws, changes in governmental economic or monetary policy, or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, there may be greater market manipulation, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

**Market Risk.** Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in



interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

**Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Advisor will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

**Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** The Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies. Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Investment Risk.** Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or

any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies, and a continuation of this trend could adversely affect global economic conditions and world markets. Uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets and political systems of the U.S. or any other country, including volatility as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas and the rapidly evolving measures in response, may have adverse spill-over effects into the global financial markets generally.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an authorized participant ("Authorized Participant" or "APs") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value ("NAV") only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares. Any absence of an active trading market, in turn, lead to a heightened risk of a difference between the market price of the Shares and the value of the Shares, which would be reflected in a wider bid-ask spread.
- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a "bid-ask spread" charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. A bid-ask spread is the difference between the price quoted in the market for an immediate sale (bid) and an

immediate purchase (ask) of the ETF's shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the Fund's net asset value, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

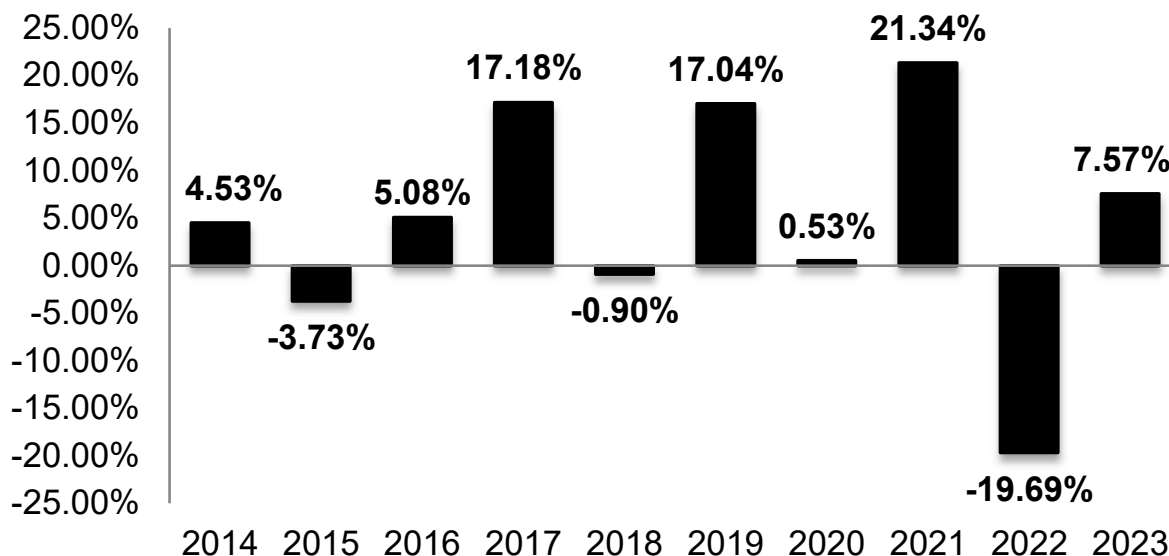
**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following bar chart and tables provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns for the Fund compared to that of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Adaptive Tactical Outlook Fund (formerly, Adaptive Tactical Economic Fund), a series of Starboard Investment Trust (the "Trust"), (the "Predecessor Fund") in a tax-free reorganization on November 5, 2021. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares, Class A shares, and Class C shares were exchanged for Shares. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The performance information set forth

below reflects the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares. Prior to July 31, 2015, the Fund had a different investment advisor. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective June 9, 2023. The performance information set forth below does not reflect the Fund's current strategy or ETF structure. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <https://etfpages.com/RHTX>.

#### Calendar Year Returns



During the periods shown in the bar chart above, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 11.55% (quarter ended December 31, 2020), and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -20.67% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024, was 10.30%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2023	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (9/20/2012)
<b>RH Tactical Outlook ETF</b>				
Before taxes	7.57%	4.06%	4.13%	5.55%
After taxes on distributions	7.57%	4.00%	3.31%	4.66%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	4.48%	3.15%	2.93%	4.08%
<b>CRSP US Total Market Index</b> (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	26.17%	15.10%	12.31%	13.86%
<b>Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index</b> (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	15.98%	9.30%	6.92%	7.94%

<sup>1</sup>The Fund's primary benchmark was changed from the Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index to the Russell Value 3000 TR Index because the Russell 3000 Value TR Index is a broader based securities index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not applicable to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as a

401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA). After-tax returns are shown for only one class of Shares and after-tax returns will vary for other classes.

## **MANAGEMENT**

**Investment Advisor.** Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, serves as the Fund's investment advisor.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Fund's portfolio manager is Scott Wetherington. Mr. Wetherington has provided services to the Fund since July 2016.

For important information about Purchase and Redemption of Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 48 of the prospectus.

## **RH TACTICAL ROTATION ETF**

### **INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE**

The **RH Tactical Rotation ETF** (the “Fund”) seeks capital appreciation.

### **FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND**

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund (“Shares”). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	1.04%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.12%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>2.16%</b>
Less Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation <sup>2</sup>	0.79%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation</b>	<b>1.37%</b>

<sup>1</sup>. “Acquired Fund” means any investment company in which the Fund invests or has invested during the previous fiscal year. The “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses” and “Net Annual Fund Operating Expenses” will not match the Fund’s gross and net expense ratios reported in the Financial Highlights from the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

<sup>2</sup>. Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, the investment advisor to the Fund (the “Advisor”), has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Fund under which it has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and assume other expenses of the Fund, if necessary, in an amount that limits the Fund’s annual operating expenses (exclusive of: (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor)) to not more than 1.25% of the Fund. Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that it incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through September 30, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees had been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limit or those in place at the time of recoupment.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem (or you hold) all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The

Example includes the Fund's contractual expense limitation through September 30, 2024. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$139	\$600	\$1,087	\$2,431

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 243.76% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and not affiliated with the Fund (“Portfolio Funds”). In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options, index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy.

The Advisor splits the Fund's portfolio into two segments: core and opportunistic. The core segment of the Fund's strategy targets a core position of approximately 25% in large-cap domestic securities. For the core segment of the Fund's strategy, the Advisor may invest in ETFs that track the S&P 500 Index and utilize puts and calls for hedging the corresponding ETF. The investments of the Portfolio Funds will generally be comprised of equity securities included in the S&P 500 Index and principally consisting of common stock. The Advisor will balance the Fund's Portfolio Funds around these core equity holdings.

The Advisor uses an investment model for analyzing market trends. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, and comparative indicators relative to certain indices. When the Advisor's model indicates a negative market trend, the Fund may use defensive instruments, including ETFs that invest in treasury bonds, exchange traded notes (“ETNs”), and leverage and inverse ETFs. The Fund may hold significant cash or inverse ETF positions during unfavorable market conditions.

The opportunistic segment of the Fund's portfolio is divided into two parts. The first part targets an allocation of approximately 25% of the Fund's net assets and consists of an allocation to large cap growth and/or large cap value ETFs. The Advisor's proprietary Growth or Value Indicator (“GVI”) is used to determine this allocation. The GVI is designed to identify the strengths or weaknesses in growth and/or value assets and determine which positions should be more attractive during certain market conditions. GVI aims to enhance strategy performance while seeking to limit drawdowns of the Fund's portfolio securities (the amount of money that an investment has lost from its highest point before it starts to recover). The GVI considers the relative historical performance between the S&P 500 Growth Index and the S&P 500 Value Index, and the momentum of the relative historical performance of the S&P 500 Growth Index and the S&P 500 Value Index to determine the relative value between U.S. large cap growth and U.S. large cap value

securities. The S&P 500 Growth Index is a sub-set of the S&P 500 Index that includes growth stocks, which it measures using three factors: sales growth, the ratio of earnings change to price, and momentum. The S&P 500 Value Index is a sub-set of the S&P 500 Index that includes value stocks, which it measures using three factors: the ratios of book value, earnings, and sales to price. The second part of the opportunistic segment targets an allocation of approximately 50% to three U.S. domestic sector positions, which are generally of equal weight and aligned with the GVI. The strategy selects from a universe of fifteen sector ETFs ranking each sector Bullish, Moderately Bullish, Neutral, Moderately Bearish, and Bearish. The rankings utilize historical performance using a weighted average approach across different time frames. The rankings consider momentum, price valuation, up/down capture (how securities perform in relation to benchmarks in up market periods and down market periods), and market breadth (total number of stocks that are increasing in price as opposed to the number of stocks that are undergoing a decline in price).

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, and comparative indicators relative to certain indices. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy may reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs or ETNs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests will have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or will otherwise track particular market sectors. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales-related expenses or very low sales-related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees. The Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other ETFs, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transaction costs and higher taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

## **PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUND**

The loss of your money is a principal risk of investing in the Fund. Investments in the Fund are subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of some or the entire principal amount invested. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in meeting its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit or obligation of any bank, is not endorsed or guaranteed by any bank, and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund will be subject to the following principal risks:



**Common Stock Risk.** Investments by the Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Portfolio Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of common stocks will decline, which could also result in losses for the Portfolio Fund.

**Control of Portfolio Funds Risk.** The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Investments by the Portfolio Funds in equity securities may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**Leveraged and Inverse ETF Risk.** Investing in leveraged ETFs will amplify the Fund's gains and losses. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. Investments in inverse ETFs will prevent the Fund from participating in market-wide or sector-wide gains and may not prove to be an effective hedge. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**ETF Investing Risk.** The Fund's investment in ETFs may subject the Fund to additional risks than if the Fund would have invested directly in the ETF's underlying securities. These risks include the possibility that an ETF may experience a lack of liquidity that can result in greater volatility than its underlying securities, an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value, or an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track. In addition, investing in an ETF may also be costlier than if the Fund had owned the underlying securities directly. The Fund and, indirectly, shareholders of the Fund, bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses, which include management and advisory fees and other expenses. In addition, the Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of ETFs in the Fund's portfolio.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. The investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment

strategies at any time. The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**Fund Investing Risk.** Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them.

**ETN Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk.

**Investment Advisor Risk.** The Advisor's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**Large-Cap Securities Risk.** Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

**Risks from Selling or Writing Options.** Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the Fund's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option.

**Risks from Purchasing Options.** If a call or put 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 call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual

securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

**Managed Volatility Risk.** Techniques used by the Advisor to manage the volatility of the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods where market values are increasing but market volatility is high. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the volatility management techniques in a timely manner.

**Market Risk.** Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

**Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Advisor will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund. High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

**Quantitative Risk.** Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

**Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** The Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater volatility than investing in larger and more established companies. Small-cap and mid-cap companies can be subject to more abrupt or erratic share price changes than larger, more established companies.

Securities of these types of companies have limited market liquidity, and their prices may be more volatile. You should expect that the value of the Portfolio Fund's shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or a Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities and may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities.

**Preferred Equity Risk.** Preferred equity's right to dividends and liquidation proceeds is junior to the rights of a company's debt securities. The value of preferred equity may be subject to factors that affect fixed income and equity securities, including changes in interest rates and in a company's creditworthiness. The value of preferred equity tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common equity and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility. Shareholders of preferred equity may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid and have limited voting rights.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Fund or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and/or reputational damage. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Investment Risk.** Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of

operations, ability to pay distributions, make share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies, and a continuation of this trend could adversely affect global economic conditions and world markets. Uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets and political systems of the U.S. or any other country, including volatility as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas and the rapidly evolving measures in response, may have adverse spill-over effects into the global financial markets generally.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an authorized participant (“Authorized Participant” or “APs”) may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset value (“NAV”) only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares. Any absence of an active trading market, in turn, lead to a heightened risk of a difference between the market price of the Shares and the value of the Shares, which would be reflected in a wider bid-ask spread.
- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. A bid-ask spread is the difference between the price quoted in the market for an immediate sale (bid) and an immediate purchase (ask) of the ETF’s shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

- In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
- When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

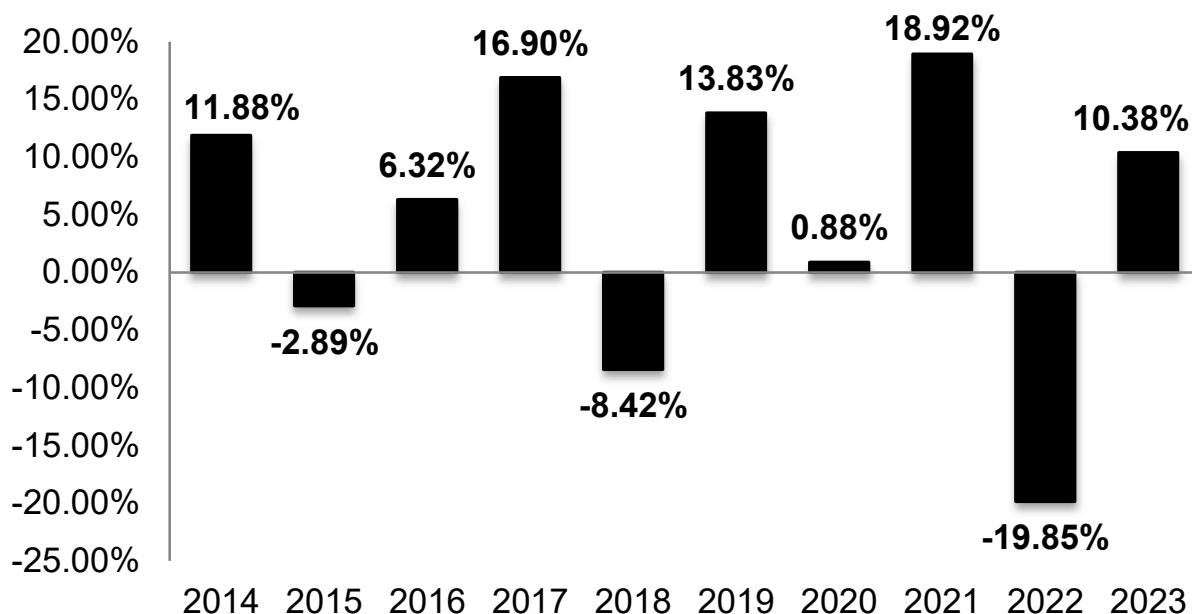
**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

## PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns compared to that of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Adaptive Tactical Rotation Fund, a series of Starboard Investment Trust (the "Trust"), (the "Predecessor Fund") in a tax-free reorganization on November 5, 2021. In connection with this acquisition, shares of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares, Class A shares, and Class C shares were exchanged for Shares. The Predecessor Fund had an investment objective and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. The performance information set forth below reflects the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund's Institutional Class shares. Prior to July 31, 2015, the Fund had a different investment advisor. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective October 1, 2022. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective June 9, 2023. The Fund changed its investment strategy effective October 1, 2024. The performance information set forth below

does not reflect the Fund's current strategy or ETF structure. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at <https://etfpages.com/RHRX>.

#### Calendar Year Returns



During the periods shown in the bar chart above, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 10.58% (quarter ended December 31, 2020) and the Fund's lowest quarterly return was -19.76% (quarter ended March 31, 2020). The Fund's year-to-date return as of June 30, 2024, was 21.09%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2023	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (09/20/2012)
<b>RH Tactical Rotation ETF</b>				
Before taxes	10.38%	3.85%	4.10%	5.15%
After taxes on distributions	10.38%	3.67%	3.33%	4.24%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	6.15%	2.98%	2.98%	3.77%
S&P 500 TR Index <sup>1</sup> (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	26.29%	15.68%	12.03%	13.21%
Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	15.98%	9.30%	6.92%	7.94%

<sup>1</sup>The Fund's primary benchmark was changed from the Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index to the MSCI ACWI Index because the MSCI ACWI Index is a broader based securities index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not applicable to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA).

## MANAGEMENT

**Investment Advisor.** Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, serves as the Fund's investment advisor.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Scott Wetherington. Mr. Wetherington has provided services to the Fund since January 2020.

For important information about Purchase and Redemption of Shares, Tax Information, and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries, please turn to page 48 of the prospectus.



## **IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

The Funds will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 10,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with APs, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Funds.

Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because ETF shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). You may access recent information, including information on the NAV, Market Price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Funds’ websites listed below:

<b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Website</u></b>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AGOX">https://etfpages.com/AGOX</a>
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AMAX">https://etfpages.com/AMAX</a>
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHTX">https://etfpages.com/RHTX</a>
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHRX">https://etfpages.com/RHRX</a>

### **TAX INFORMATION**

Fund distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account (IRA). Distributions on investments made through tax deferred arrangement will generally be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

### **PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) the Funds, and their related companies, may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Funds over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL  
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISKS**

**INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES**

The investment objective for each Fund is listed in the table below. These investment objectives are not fundamental policies and can be changed without shareholder approval by a vote of the Board. Shareholders will receive 60 days' prior written notice before a change to an investment objective takes effect.

<b><u>Fund</u></b>	<b><u>Investment Objective</u></b>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	Capital appreciation.
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	Total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income.
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	Total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income, with a secondary goal of downside protection.
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	Capital appreciation.

**PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES**

**Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF**

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund's portfolio manager seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in Portfolio Funds that invest in equity securities of any market capitalization of issuers from a number of countries throughout the world, including emerging market countries. In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in equity securities and fixed income securities, as well as put and call options, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy. The Fund is considered "diversified" under the 1940 Act.

The strategy utilizes a quantitative approach and a proprietary methodology to attempt to identify certain sectors, subsectors, and individual securities that the data indicates should have a greater ability to improve the risk adjusted returns for the Fund over the course of a full market cycle. The quantitative approach and proprietary methodology are based on the analysis of thousands of securities where the turning points in key macro drivers of growth, liquidity and risk appetite are identified. Macro drivers are broad factors, variables or events that have a significant impact on the overall economy of a country or region. These drivers (such as interest rates, inflation, unemployment rate, GDP, etc.) can influence economic growth, inflation, employment, and other key economic indicators. The daily price movements of these securities are evaluated in respect to predetermined benchmarks, and then the potential of the expected performance of the investment is measured through a proprietary statistical and formulaic scoring system which models the appetite to buy, resilience to sell, the breadth and strength of the market, and rate of change and strength of trend, into a representative score (based on historical price action, time, market conditions and other potential factors) that assists the portfolio manager in identifying opportunity and provides further analysis of the potential investment and performance of the security. Once these sectors, subsectors, and individual securities have been identified, the Fund increases

its allocation to these preferred holdings through a variety of methods including owning the underlying securities themselves, owning an ETF that is representative of the sector or subsector, or through the use of options that can either provide greater exposure to an asset or sector or, at other times, provide protection as part of a broader risk management strategy. The portfolio manager will track a variety of asset categories (including commodities and currencies) in order to select securities for the Fund's portfolio. The manager will combine top-down analysis with bottom up analysis for security selection. The top-down analysis focuses on key cycles that influence the market environment. The bottom-up analysis includes an analysis of the fundamentals of sectors, which focuses on earnings growth and profitability metrics. The portfolio manager will select securities within sectors that capture these insights and may include foreign and domestic securities and commodity-related securities.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Portfolio Funds will not be limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria, and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets. The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests will have investment objectives similar to the Fund's or will otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales-related expenses or very low sales-related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees. The portfolio manager will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced due to increases or decreases in the Fund's net assets. As a result of its strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transactions costs and higher taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

### **Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF**

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of total return by investing in Portfolio Funds or by making direct investments. The Fund's portfolio will consist of a mix of direct and indirect investments through Portfolio Funds and each may be all of the Fund's portfolio or none of the Fund's portfolio at any given time. The Fund's fixed income investments, both direct and indirect through Portfolio Funds, may include

mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities, non-agency mortgage backed securities, corporate investment grade securities, convertible securities, high-yield, high risk bonds (commonly known as “junk bonds”), securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises, ETNs, and global debt securities. The Fund’s equity investments, both direct and indirect through Portfolio Funds, may include dividend paying equity securities, REITs, and preferred securities. The Fund’s equity investments will not be limited by sector criteria or market capitalization. In addition, to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options on index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy. The Fund’s allocation of its assets into various asset classes will depend on the views of the Advisor as to the best value relative to what is currently presented in the marketplace.

The Fund may invest in ETF equity strategies that follow a “buy-write” investment strategy also known as covered call strategy in which a fund purchases a security and also writes (or sells) call options that correspond to the security. The fund may also invest in equity index ETFs or fixed income ETFs and follow a “buy-write” investment strategy.

The Fund’s fixed income securities may be of any maturity and any credit rating, including below investment grade securities (commonly referred to as “junk”). The below investment grade securities will include corporate bonds, securities of issuers in default, unrated securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. The Fund’s fixed income investments will also include commodity based ETNs and ETFs. The fixed income securities in which the Fund invests do not have an established average portfolio duration and the average portfolio durations will vary. Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates. In general, the higher the duration, the more a bond's price will drop as interest rates rise (and the greater the interest rate risk). As a general rule, for every 1% change in interest rates (increase or decrease), a bond’s price will change approximately 1% in the opposite direction, for every year of duration. The Fund will not be limited in its investments by sector criteria and may invest in foreign securities, including foreign securities in emerging markets.

The Advisor uses an investment model for analyzing market trends. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, comparative indicators relative to certain indices and a recession model (a model that measures the probability of a recession within the next several months based on leading economic indicators). The Advisor utilizes research and valuation metrics to determine which fixed income asset classes have the greatest potential for producing positive performance and income, with a focus on capturing upside performance while protecting against loss. The Advisor’s research includes momentum factors on various fixed income sectors measured over both short- and long-term periods to create a ranking methodology. Research also includes technical indicators such as moving averages for additional risk control. Valuation metrics are measures of a company’s performance, financial health, and prospects for future earnings by comparing the market’s opinion (share price) to actual reported earnings to help predict a company’s prospects. The fixed income Portfolio Funds are selected based on liquidity, cost, and tracking error (degree to which an ETF that is not actively managed follows its index). The dividend paying equity securities are selected based on dividend yield and diversification. The preferred securities and REITs are selected based on their yield relative to traditional fixed income sectors. When the Advisor’s model indicates a negative market trend, the Fund may utilize defensive investments, including ETFs that invest in treasury

bonds, ETNs, and leveraged ETFs (ETFs that seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or benchmark they track) and inverse ETFs (ETFs that seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the index or benchmark they track) to hedge the Fund's portfolio. The Fund may hold significant cash or inverse ETF positions during unfavorable market conditions. The Fund may also invest in put and call options.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Advisor will sell a portfolio security when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced due to increases or decreases in the Fund's net assets. The Advisor identifies attractive investment opportunities based on its research, which includes the relative value of income producing assets and asset classes. In making its determination, the Advisor will analyze the performance, correlations, drawdowns (a measure of a peak-to-trough decline during a specific period for an investment), up and down capture (a statistical measure of overall performance in up and down markets), fees and expenses, and dividend or income payments of securities. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

The Fund intends to invest up to 25% of its total assets in a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary (the "Subsidiary"). The Subsidiary will invest its assets in ETNs and ETFs that provide exposure to commodities. The Fund's commodity exposure is intended to provide income and asset class diversification to the Fund.

The Subsidiary is subject to the same investment restrictions as the Fund, when viewed on a consolidated basis. The principal investment strategies and principal investment risks of the Subsidiary are also principal investment strategies and principal risks of the Fund and are reflected in this Prospectus. The financial statements of the Subsidiary will be consolidated with those of the Fund. By investing in commodities indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund intends to obtain exposure to the commodities in the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Subchapter M requires, among other things, that at least 90% of the Fund's gross income be derived from certain qualifying sources, such as dividends, interest, gains from the sale of stock or other securities, and certain other income derived from securities or derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in securities (typically referred to as "qualifying income"). The Fund will make investments in certain commodity-linked derivatives through the Subsidiary because income from these derivatives is not treated as "qualifying income" for purposes of the 90% gross income

requirement if the Fund invests in the derivative directly.

In the past, the Internal Revenue Service issued a number of private letter rulings to other mutual funds (unrelated to the Fund), which indicated that certain income from a fund's investment in a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary would constitute "qualifying income" for purposes of Subchapter M. However, the Fund does not have a private letter ruling, and the Internal Revenue Service no longer issues such private letter rulings. Moreover, pursuant to recent guidance issued by the Treasury Department, income that the Fund derives from its investment in the Subsidiary in any taxable year would only be treated as "qualifying income" for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement of Subchapter M to the extent that the Subsidiary makes certain dividend distributions to the Fund out of out of the Subsidiary's earnings and profits for that same taxable year. Therefore, the Subsidiary will, no less than annually, declare and distribute a dividend to the Fund, as the sole shareholder of the Subsidiary, in an amount approximately equal to the total amount of "Subpart F" income (as defined in Section 951 of the Code) generated by or expected to be generated by the Subsidiary's investments during the fiscal year.

Because the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Subsidiary, which may hold some of the investments described in this Prospectus, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in some of those investments through its Subsidiary. For that reason, references to the Fund may also include the Subsidiary.

The Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as the Fund. The Fund complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act governing investment policies, capital structure and leverage on an aggregate basis with the Subsidiary. In addition, the Subsidiary complies with the provisions of the 1940 Act relating to investment advisory contracts, affiliated transactions and custody. As the Advisor to the Subsidiary, the Advisor will comply with the provisions of 1940 Act with respect to investment advisory contracts as if they were investment advisers under Section 2(a)(20) of the 1940 Act. The Fund's Advisor also serves as the Advisor to the Subsidiary. The Fund's custodian also serves as the custodian to the Subsidiary.

### **RH Tactical Outlook ETF**

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Fund seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of total return by investing in Portfolio Funds. In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options on index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy.

The strategy will follow an asset allocation strategy under which the Advisor selects ETFs that invest in equity securities and fixed income securities. The equity securities consist of primarily U.S., foreign (including emerging markets), large cap, mid cap, and small cap securities. The fixed income securities will be primarily investment grade and may be of any duration and maturity, although, the Advisor expects that most will be short to medium term fixed income securities. The Advisor selects individual ETFs based on their performance track record, portfolio manager views on the underlying investments, and risk/return analysis of the ETF against a comparable benchmark. The asset allocation strategy of the Fund deploys the Fund's assets among equity and fixed income securities based on the Advisor's internal technical and economic fundamental research. Economic

fundamental research focuses on macroeconomic factors (e.g. economy and industry conditions). The Fund may invest 0-100% of its assets in equity and in fixed income securities based on the optimal allocation suggested by the Advisor's research. The Fund may also invest in ETFs that invest in alternative investments, which will consist primarily of REITs, limited partnerships, commodities, long/short equity, or global macro strategies to hedge the equity and fixed income investments with 0-20% of Fund assets.

The Advisor updates its proprietary model every four to six weeks. The proprietary model allocates a percentage of the holdings of the Fund based on whether the model indicates a growth, balanced or defensive trend. During a growth trend, the allocation to equity will be higher than fixed income. During a balanced trend, the allocation will be more balanced between equity and fixed income. During defensive trend, the allocation to fixed income will be higher than equity. The proprietary model utilizes a variety of factors including technical indicators (such as moving averages for additional risk control), market sentiment, and volatility measures. Based on the market outlook, the Advisor may make allocation shifts designed to enhance returns in both strong and weak markets. Typically, the Fund will own 9 to 12 diversified ETFs in order to replicate the Advisor's desired portfolio allocation model.

The Portfolio Funds will not be limited in their investments by market capitalization or sector criteria. The selection of equity ETFs is based on how well the ETF tracks an index for large cap securities (S&P 500), mid cap securities (S&P Mid Cap 400), and small cap securities (Russell 2000). The selection of fixed income ETFs is based on how well the ETF tracks an index for short to intermediate US Treasuries, or the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index. The Portfolio Funds in which a portfolio manager invests will have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or will otherwise hold permitted investments under the Fund's investment policies. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales related expenses or very low sales related expenses, a portfolio manager is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees.

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy will reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Fund will sell a Portfolio Fund when a more attractive investment opportunity is identified, or the Fund's portfolio needs to be rebalanced based on the Advisor's internal technical and economic fundamental research. The Advisor's research includes relative value of a security compared to other securities with similar market capitalization and equity style. The Advisor may opportunistically invest a portion of the portfolio that the

advisor believes may outperform the benchmark based on its analysis of macroeconomic factors such as inflation expectations, interest rates, equity sector analysis, and the political environment. As a result of this strategy, the Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other mutual funds, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transaction costs and taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

### **RH Tactical Rotation ETF**

As an actively managed ETF, the Fund will not seek to replicate the performance of an index. The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective of capital appreciation by investing in Portfolio Funds. In addition to its indirect investments, the Fund may also invest directly in put and call options, index ETFs, sector ETFs, individual equities, and cash and cash equivalents as part of its risk management strategy.

The Advisor splits the Fund's portfolio into two segments: core and opportunistic. The core segment of the Fund's strategy targets a core position of approximately 25% in large-cap domestic securities. For the core segment of the Fund's strategy, the Advisor may invest in ETFs that track the S&P 500 Index and utilize puts and calls for hedging the corresponding ETF. The investments of the Portfolio Funds will generally be comprised of equity securities included in the S&P 500 Index and principally consisting of common stock. The Advisor will balance the Fund's Portfolio Funds around these core equity holdings.

The Advisor uses an investment model for analyzing market trends. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, and comparative indicators relative to certain indices. When the Advisor's model indicates a negative market trend, the Fund may use defensive instruments, including ETFs that invest in treasury bonds, exchange traded notes ("ETNs"), and leverage and inverse ETFs. The Fund may hold significant cash or inverse ETF positions during unfavorable market conditions.

The opportunistic segment of the Fund's portfolio is divided into two parts. The first part targets an allocation of approximately 25% and consists of an allocation to large cap growth and/or large cap value ETFs. The Advisor's proprietary Growth or Value Indicator ("GVI") is used to determine this allocation. The GVI is designed to identify the strengths or weaknesses in growth and/or value assets and determine which positions should be more attractive during certain market conditions. GVI aims to enhance strategy performance while seeking to limit drawdowns of the Fund's portfolio securities (the amount of money that an investment has lost from its highest point before it starts to recover). The GVI considers the relative historical performance between the S&P 500 Growth Index and the S&P 500 Value Index, and the momentum of the relative historical performance of the S&P 500 Growth Index and the S&P 500 Value Index to determine the relative value between U.S. large cap growth and U.S. large cap value securities. The S&P 500 Growth Index is a sub-set of the S&P 500 Index that includes growth stocks, which it measures using three factors: sales growth, the ratio of earnings change to price, and momentum. The S&P 500 Value Index is a sub-set of the S&P 500 Index that includes value stocks, which it measures using three factors: the ratios of book value, earnings, and sales to price. The second part of the opportunistic segment targets an allocation of approximately 50% to three U.S. domestic sector positions, which are generally of equal weight and aligned with the GVI. The strategy selects from a universe of fifteen sector ETFs ranking each sector Bullish, Moderately Bullish, Neutral, Moderately Bearish, and Bearish. The rankings utilize



historical performance using a weighted average approach across different time frames. The rankings consider momentum, price valuation, up/down capture (how securities perform in relation to benchmarks in up market periods and down market periods), and market breadth (total number of stocks that are increasing in price as opposed to the number of stocks that are undergoing a decline in price).

The Fund will employ a risk management strategy intended to manage the volatility of the Fund's returns and manage the overall risk of investing in the Fund. The risk management strategy monitors technical metrics on equity indices that may identify periods where there is potential for higher equity market risk. These technical metrics use mathematically based tools to identify positive or negative trends in equity indices, so, when the technical metrics identify a negative trend, there may be a potential for higher equity market risk. The investment model includes factors such as price momentum, volatility, and comparative indicators relative to certain indices. When periods of declining equity markets are more likely, the risk management strategy may reduce equity exposure. When employing this risk management strategy, the Fund may allocate a significant percentage of its assets to cash and cash equivalents. When employing the risk management strategy, in addition to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund may utilize a hedge overlay for downside protection, which will include put and call options and ETFs or ETNs that have exposure to changes in volatility or offer inverse performance to equity markets (inverse ETFs). The hedge overlay will be used when the Advisor believes there is the potential for higher risk of loss in equity markets.

The Portfolio Funds in which the Fund invests will have an investment objective similar to the Fund's or will otherwise track particular market sectors. Although the Fund principally invests in Portfolio Funds with no sales-related expenses or very low sales related expenses, the Fund is not precluded from investing in Portfolio Funds with sales-related expenses, redemption fees, and/or service fees. The Fund may have a relatively high level of portfolio turnover compared to other ETFs, which may affect the Fund's performance due to higher transaction costs and potential taxes. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making investment decisions.

#### PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS FOR THE FUNDS

	Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	RH Tactical Outlook ETF	RH Tactical Rotation ETF
Asset-Backed Securities Investment		X		
Authorized Participant	X	X	X	X
Cash and Cash Equivalents	X	X	X	X
Commodities		X	X	
Common Stock	X		X	X
Control of Portfolio Funds	X	X	X	X

	<b>Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF</b>	<b>Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF</b>	<b>RH Tactical Outlook ETF</b>	<b>RH Tactical Rotation ETF</b>
<b>Convertible Securities</b>		<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Corporate Debt Securities</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Counterparty Credit</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Credit</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Cybersecurity</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Early Close/Trading Halt</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Equity Securities</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>ETF Investing</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>ETF Structure</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>ETN</b>		<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>Fixed Income</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Fund Investing</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Hedging</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>High-Yield</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Inflation</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Interest Rate</b>		<b>X</b>		
<b>Inverse ETF Risk</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Investment Risk</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	
<b>Investment Advisor</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Large-Cap Securities</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
<b>Leveraged and Inverse ETFs</b>		<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>
<b>LIBOR</b>		<b>X</b>		

	Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	RH Tactical Outlook ETF	RH Tactical Rotation ETF
Liquidity		X		
Managed Volatility	X	X	X	X
Management	X	X	X	X
Market	X	X	X	X
Mortgage-Backed Securities		X		
Portfolio Turnover	X		X	X
Preferred Equity		X		X
Quantitative	X	X		X
Rating Agencies		X		
REIT		X	X	
Risks from Purchasing Options	X	X	X	X
Risks from Selling or Writing Options	X	X	X	X
Subsidiary Risk		X		
Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities	X		X	X
Tax		X		
U.S. Government Securities		X		

**Asset-Backed Securities Investment Risk.** Asset-backed investments tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline but are subject to similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. In a period of declining interest rates, the Fund may be required to reinvest more frequent prepayments on asset-backed investments in lower-yielding investments. Asset-backed securities in the Fund invests may have underlying assets. There is a risk that borrowers may default on their obligations in respect of those underlying obligations. Certain assets underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to asset-backed security holders. Holders also may experience delays in payment or losses on the securities if the full amounts due on underlying sales contracts or receivables are not realized because of unanticipated legal or administrative costs of enforcing the contracts or because of depreciation or damage to the collateral securing certain contracts, or other factors. The value of asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the

servicing of the underlying asset pools and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. The impairment of the value of collateral or other assets underlying an asset-backed security, such as a result of non-payment of loans or non-performance of other collateral or underlying assets, may result in a reduction in the value of such asset-backed securities and losses to the Fund. It is possible that many or all asset-backed securities will fall out of favor at any time or over time with investors, affecting adversely the values and liquidity of the securities.

**Authorized Participant Risk.** Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as Authorized Participants on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for exchange-traded funds (ETFs), such as the Fund, that invest in securities issued by non-U.S. issuers or other securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk.** At any time, the Fund may have significant investments in cash or cash equivalents. When a substantial portion of a portfolio is held in cash or cash equivalents, there is the risk that the value of the cash account, including interest, will not keep pace with inflation, thus reducing purchasing power over time.

**Commodities Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may have exposure to the commodities markets, subjecting the Fund to risks not associated with investments in traditional securities. The value of commodities related investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, including drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, and tariffs. The prices of industrial metals, precious metals, agriculture, and livestock commodities may fluctuate widely due to changes in value, supply and demand, and governmental regulatory policies.

**Common Stock Risk.** Investments by the Fund and Portfolio Funds in shares of common stock may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Fund or Portfolio 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 common stocks will decline.

**Control of Portfolio Funds Risk.** The Portfolio Funds each have their own unique investment objective, strategies, and risks. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio Funds will achieve their investment objectives and the Fund has exposure to the investment risks of the Portfolio Funds in direct proportion to the allocation of assets among the funds. The investment policies of the Portfolio Funds may differ from the Fund's policies.

Although the Fund and the Advisor will evaluate regularly each Portfolio Fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor will not have any control over the investments made by a Portfolio Fund. Even though each Portfolio Fund is subject to certain constraints, the investment advisor of each Portfolio Fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time.

The Advisor will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a Portfolio Fund.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** Convertible securities are fixed income securities that the Fund or a Portfolio Fund has the option to exchange for equity securities at a specified conversion price. The option allows the Fund or Portfolio Fund to realize additional returns if the market price of the equity securities exceeds the conversion price. For example, the Portfolio Fund may hold fixed income securities that are convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$10 per share. If the market value of the shares of common stock reached \$12, the Portfolio Fund could realize an additional \$2 per share by converting its fixed income securities. Convertible securities have lower yields than comparable fixed income securities. In addition, at the time a convertible security is issued the conversion price exceeds the market value of the underlying equity securities. Thus, convertible securities may provide lower returns than non-convertible fixed income securities or equity securities depending upon changes in the price of the underlying equity securities. However, convertible securities permit the Fund or Portfolio Fund to realize some of the potential appreciation of the underlying equity securities with less risk of losing its initial investment.

**Corporate Debt Securities Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in corporate debt securities. Corporate debt securities are fixed income securities issued by businesses. Notes, bonds, debentures, and commercial paper are the most prevalent types of corporate debt securities. The credit risks of corporate debt securities vary widely among issuers. In addition, the credit risk of an issuer's debt security may vary based on its priority for repayment. Higher ranking (senior) debt securities have a higher priority than lower ranking (subordinated) securities. This means that the issuer might not make payments on subordinated securities while continuing to make payments on senior securities. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy, holders of senior securities may receive amounts otherwise payable to the holders of subordinated securities. Some subordinated securities, like trust preferred and capital securities notes, also permit the issuer to defer payments under certain circumstances. Insurance companies issue securities known as surplus notes that permit the insurance company to defer any payment that would reduce its capital below regulatory requirements.

**Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of many derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If a counterparty to such a transaction defaults, exercising contractual rights may involve delays or costs for the Fund. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become the subject of insolvency proceedings, and that the recovery of securities and other assets from such counterparty will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such counterparty.

**Credit Risk.** Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social, or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social, or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's

ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”) tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes.

**Cybersecurity Risk.** As part of its business, the Advisor processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Fund. The Advisor and the Fund are therefore susceptible to cybersecurity risk. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its advisor, custodians, fund accountant, fund administrator, transfer agent, pricing vendors, and/or other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

**Early Close/Trading Halt Risk.** An exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities, or the ability to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may prevent the Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

**Equity Securities Risk.** Investments by the Portfolio Funds in equity securities may fluctuate in value response to many factors, including the activities of the individual issuers whose securities the Portfolio Fund owns, general market and economic conditions, interest rates, and specific industry changes. Such price fluctuations subject the Fund to potential losses. During temporary or extended bear markets, the value of equity securities will decline, which could also result in losses for the Fund.

**ETF Investing Risk.** An investment in an ETF is an investment in another investment company and therefore the Fund’s shareholders will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses of the ETFs in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund’s own fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than mutual funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. ETFs are subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade above or below its NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; (iii) trading of an underlying ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally; or (iv) the ETF may fail to achieve close correlation with the index that it tracks due to a variety of factors, such as rounding of prices and changes to the index and/or regulatory policies, resulting in the deviation of the ETF’s returns from that of its corresponding index. Some ETFs may be thinly traded, and the resulting higher costs associated with respect to purchasing and selling the ETFs in the Fund’s portfolio will be borne by the Fund.

**ETF Structure Risks.** The Fund is structured as an ETF and as a result is subject to the special risks, including:

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units.” You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- *Trading Issues.* An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. Trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable, such as extraordinary market volatility. There can be no assurance that Shares will continue to meet the listing requirements of the Exchange. If the Shares are traded outside a collateralized settlement system, the number of financial institutions that can act as authorized participants that can post collateral on an agency basis is limited, which may limit the market for the Shares. Any absence of an active trading market. In turn, lead to a heightened risk of a difference between the market price of the Shares and the value of the Shares, which would be reflected in a wider bid-ask spread.
- *Cash purchases.* To the extent Creation Units are purchased by APs in cash instead of in-kind, the Fund will incur certain costs such as brokerage expenses and taxable gains and losses. These costs could be imposed on the Fund and impact the NAV if not fully offset by transaction fees paid by the APs.
- *Market Price Variance Risk.* The market prices of Shares will fluctuate in response to changes in NAV and supply and demand for Shares and will include a “bid-ask spread” charged by the exchange specialists, market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. A bid-ask spread is the difference between the price quoted in the market for an immediate sale (bid) and an immediate purchase (ask) of the ETF’s shares. There may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in shares of ETFs and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - To the extent authorized participants exit the business or are unable to process creations or redemptions and no other AP can step in to do so, there may be a significantly reduced trading market in the Shares, which can lead to differences between the market value of Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.
  - The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
  - When all or a portion of an ETFs underlying securities trade in a market that is closed when the market for the Shares is open, there may be changes from

the last quote of the closed market and the quote from the Fund's domestic trading day, which could lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

- In stressed market conditions, the market for the Shares may become less liquid in response to the deteriorating liquidity of the Fund's portfolio. This adverse effect on the liquidity of the Shares may, in turn, lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the NAV, and the bid-ask spread could widen.

**ETN Risk.** Similar to ETFs, owning an ETN generally reflects the risks of owning the assets that comprise the underlying market benchmark or strategy that the ETN is designed to reflect. ETNs also are subject to issuer and fixed-income risk. ETN holders are exposed to an issuer's credit risk, which does not affect ETF holders. ETNs are senior unsecured obligations of the issuer. The repayment of the principal and any applicable return at maturity or upon repurchase by the issuer are dependent on that issuer's ability to pay.

**Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income risk factors include credit risk (the debtor may default) and prepayment risk (the debtor may pay its obligation early or later than expected, potentially reducing the amount of interest payments or extending time to principal repayment). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment possibly causing the Fund's share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments. When the Fund invests in fixed income securities the value of your investment in the Fund will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities. In general, the market price of debt securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. If the U.S. Federal Reserve's Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") raises the federal funds interest rate target, interest rates across the U.S. financial system may rise. However, the magnitude of rate changes across maturities and borrower sectors is uncertain. Rising rates may decrease liquidity and increase volatility, which may make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Fund and its shareholders. Additionally, default risk increases if issuers must borrow at higher rates. Generally, these changing market conditions may cause the Fund's share price to fluctuate or decline more than other types of equity investments.

**Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk.** Foreign securities have investment risks different from those associated with domestic securities. Changes in foreign economies and political climates are more likely to affect the Fund or a Portfolio Fund with significant investments in foreign securities than another fund that invests exclusively in domestic securities. The value of foreign currency denominated securities or foreign currency contracts is affected by the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less government supervision of foreign markets, resulting in non-uniform accounting practices and less publicly available information about issuers of foreign securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by changes in exchange control regulations, application of foreign tax laws (including withholding tax), changes in governmental economic or monetary policy (in this country or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. In addition, foreign brokerage commissions, custody fees, and other costs of investing in foreign securities are often higher than in the United States. Investments in foreign issues could be affected by other factors not present in the United States, including expropriation, armed conflict, confiscatory taxation, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.



The Fund and Portfolio Funds may also invest in emerging markets, which are markets of countries in the initial stages of industrialization and have low per capital income. In addition to the risks of foreign securities in general, countries in emerging markets are more volatile and can have relatively unstable governments, social and legal systems that do not protect shareholders, economies based on only a few industries, there may be greater market manipulation, and securities markets that trade a small number of issues which could reduce liquidity. There is also less publicly available information on emerging market companies due to differences in regulation, accounting, auditing, and financial recordkeeping requirements, and the information available may be unreliable or outdated.

**Fund Investing Risk.** Investments in other investment companies subject the Fund to additional operating and management fees and expenses. Investors in the Fund will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the funds in which the Fund invests, in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Portfolio Funds and also may be higher than other funds that invest directly in securities. The Fund's performance depends in part upon the performance of the investment advisor to each Portfolio Fund, the strategies and instruments used by the Portfolio Funds, and the Advisor's ability to select Portfolio Funds and effectively allocate fund assets among them. Furthermore, the use of a fund of funds structure could affect the timing, amount, and character of distributions and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you.

**Hedging Risk.** Techniques used by Advisor to hedge the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the hedging techniques in a timely manner.

**High-Yield Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in junk bonds, including bonds of issuers in default, and other fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade. Securities in this rating category are speculative and are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. Credit risk is greater for junk bonds, particularly for bonds of issuers in default, than for investment grade bonds, which is the risk that issuers will not make payments on fixed income securities held by the Fund, resulting in losses to the Fund. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may have a greater effect on the ability of issuers of these securities to make principal and interest payments than they do on issuers of higher-grade securities. The retail secondary market for junk bonds may be less liquid than that of higher-rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices. Additionally, these instruments are unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditor's claims.

**Inflation Risk.** Fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds are subject to inflation risk. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed income securities, the prices at which fixed income securities trade will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less. This potential decrease in market value of fixed income securities would result in a loss in the value of the Fund's portfolio.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rates may rise resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed income securities held by the Fund and Portfolio Funds or may fall resulting in an increase in the value of such securities. Fixed income securities with longer maturities involve greater risk than those with shorter maturities.

**Inverse ETF Risk.** Investing in inverse ETFs may result in increased volatility due to the inverse ETF's possible use of short sales of securities and derivatives such as options and futures. The use of leverage by an ETF increases risk to the Fund. The more a fund invests in leveraged instruments, the more the leverage will magnify any gains or losses on those investments. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Investment Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments, like other market investments, may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. All investments involve risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Various sectors of the global financial markets have been experiencing an extended period of adverse conditions. Market uncertainty has increased dramatically, particularly in the United States and Europe, and adverse market conditions have expanded to other markets. These conditions have resulted in disruption of markets, periods of reduced liquidity, greater volatility, general volatility of spreads, an acute contraction in the availability of credit and a lack of price transparency. These volatile and often difficult global market conditions have episodically adversely affected the market values of many securities, and this volatility may continue, and conditions could even deteriorate further. Some of the largest banks and companies across many sectors of the economy in the United States and Europe have declared bankruptcy, entered into insolvency, administration or similar proceedings, been nationalized by government authorities, and/or agreed to merge with or be acquired by other banks or companies that had been considered their peers. The long-term impact of these events is uncertain but could continue to have a material effect on general economic conditions, consumer and business confidence, and market liquidity.

Major public health issues, such as COVID-19, have at times, and may in the future impact the Fund. The COVID-19 pandemic caused substantial market volatility and global business disruption and impacted the global economy in significant and unforeseen ways. Any public health emergency, including the COVID-19 pandemic or any outbreak of other existing or new epidemic diseases or the threat thereof, and the resulting financial and economic market uncertainty, could have a material adverse impact on the Fund or its investments. Moreover, changes in interest rates, travel advisories, quarantines and restrictions, disrupted supply chains and industries, impact on labor markets, reduced liquidity or a slowdown in U.S. or global economic conditions resulting from a future public health crisis may also adversely affect the Fund or its investments. COVID-19, or any other health crisis and the current or any resulting financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's NAV, performance, financial condition, results of operations, ability to pay distributions, make share repurchases and portfolio liquidity, among other factors.

Economic problems in a single country are increasingly affecting other markets and economies, and a continuation of this trend could adversely affect global economic conditions and world markets. Uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets and

political systems of the U.S. or any other country, including volatility as a result of the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas and the rapidly evolving measures in response, may have adverse spill-over effects into the global financial markets generally.

**Investment Advisor Risk.** The Advisor's ability to choose suitable investments has a significant impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

**Large-Cap Securities Risk.** Stocks of large companies as a group can fall out of favor with the market, causing the Fund to underperform investments that have a greater focus on mid-cap or small-cap stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies.

**Leveraged and Inverse ETFs.** Investing in leveraged ETFs will amplify the Fund's gains and losses. Most leveraged ETFs "reset" daily. Due to the effect of compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. Investing in inverse ETFs may result in increased volatility due to the funds' possible use of short sales of securities and derivatives such as options and futures. The use of leverage by an ETF increases risk to the Fund. The more a fund invests in leveraged instruments, the more the leverage will magnify any gains or losses on those investments. During periods of increased volatility, inverse ETFs may not perform in the manner they are designed.

**Libor Risk.** Certain of the Fund's or Portfolio Funds' investments may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. As of December 31, 2021, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and LIBOR's administrator, ICE Benchmark Administration, have ceased the publication of all non-U.S. dollar LIBOR and the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR rates, but the most widely used U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will continue to be published until June 30, 2023. Further, on March 15, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act, was signed into law in the United States. This legislation establishes a uniform benchmark replacement process for financial contracts that mature after June 30, 2023, that do not contain clearly defined or practicable fallback provisions.

The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (referred to as "SOFR"), which is their preferred alternative rate for U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are in the process of developing in response to these new rates. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and SOFR, there has been no global consensus as to an alternative rate and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR remains incomplete.

The elimination of LIBOR or changes to other reference rates or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect Fund performance and/or net asset value. Uncertainty and risk

also remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. Consequently, the transition away from LIBOR to other reference rates may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that are tied to LIBOR, fluctuations in values of LIBOR-related investments or investments in issuers that utilize LIBOR, increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially adversely affecting Fund performance. Furthermore, the risks associated with the expected discontinuation of LIBOR and transition to alternative rates may be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner.

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavorable times or prices in order to satisfy its obligations.

Illiquid investments may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. The market price of illiquid investments generally is more volatile than that of more liquid investments, which may adversely affect the price that the Fund pays for or recovers upon the sale of such investments. Illiquid investments are also more difficult to value, especially in challenging markets. The Advisor's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation process. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid securities may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities.

**Managed Volatility Risk.** Techniques used by the Advisor to manage the volatility of the Fund's investments carry the risks that such techniques may not protect against market declines. The techniques may also limit the Fund's participation in market gains, particularly during periods where market values are increasing but market volatility is high. Further, such techniques may increase portfolio transaction costs, which could result in losses or reduced gains. They also may not be successful as the techniques are subject to the Advisor's ability to correctly analyze and implement the volatility management techniques in a timely manner.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Advisor will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.

**Market Risk.** Market risk refers to the possibility that the value of securities held by the Fund may decline due to daily fluctuations in the market. Market prices for securities change daily as a result of many factors, including developments affecting the condition of both individual companies and the market in general. The price of a security may even be affected by factors unrelated to the value or condition of its issuer, including changes in interest rates, economic and political conditions, and general market conditions. The Fund's performance per share will change daily in response to such factors.

**Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** Investments by the Fund in fixed rate and floating rate mortgage-backed securities will entail credit risks (*i.e.*, the risk of non-payment of interest and principal) and market risks (*i.e.*, the risk that interest rates and other factors could cause the value of the instrument to decline). Many issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities guarantee timely payment of interest and principal on the securities, whether or not payments are made when due on the underlying mortgages. This kind of guarantee

generally increases the quality of a security but does not mean that the security's market value and yield will not change. The values of mortgage-backed securities may change because of changes in the market's perception of the credit quality of the assets held by the issuer of the mortgage-backed securities or an entity, if any, providing credit support in respect of the mortgage-backed securities. In addition, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund also may purchase securities that are not guaranteed or subject to any credit support. An investment in a privately issued mortgage-backed security may be less liquid and subject to greater credit risks than an investment in a mortgage-backed security that is issued or otherwise guaranteed by a federal government agency. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities can change significantly over time. Like bond investments, the value of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities will tend to rise when interest rates fall and fall when rates rise. Floating rate mortgage-backed securities generally tend to have more moderate changes in price when interest rates rise or fall, but their current yield will be affected. In addition, the mortgage-backed securities market in general may be adversely affected by changes in governmental legislation or regulation. Factors that could affect the value of a mortgage-backed security include, among other things, the types and amounts of insurance which an individual mortgage or that specific mortgage-backed security carries, the default and delinquency rate of the mortgage pool, the amount of time the mortgage loan has been outstanding, the loan-to-value ratio of each mortgage, and the amount of overcollateralization or undercollateralization of a mortgage pool.

The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Fund's mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans generally increased in the last decade and potentially could begin to increase again. Ongoing developments in the residential mortgage market may have additional consequences to the market for mortgage-backed securities.

In addition, the liquidity of mortgage-backed securities varies by type of security; at certain times a Fund may be unable to dispose of such investments at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Because mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid than other securities, the Funds may be more susceptible to liquidity risks than funds that invest in other securities. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of mortgage-backed securities suffered periods of illiquidity if disfavored by the market.

Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") include securities that reflect an interest in, or are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic U.S. conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

**Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Advisor will sell Portfolio Funds and other securities when it is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders to do so without regard to the length of time they have been held. As portfolio turnover may involve paying brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, there could be additional expenses for the Fund.

High rates of portfolio turnover may also result in the realization of short-term capital gains and losses. Any distributions resulting from such gains will be considered ordinary income for federal income tax purposes.

**Preferred Equity Risk.** Preferred equity's right to dividends and liquidation proceeds is junior to the rights of a company's debt securities. The value of preferred equity may be subject to factors that affect fixed income and equity securities, including changes in interest rates and in a company's creditworthiness. The value of preferred equity tends to vary more with fluctuations in the underlying common equity and less with fluctuations in interest rates and tends to exhibit greater volatility. Shareholders of preferred equity may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid and have limited voting rights.

**Quantitative Risk.** Securities or other investments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole for many reasons, including the factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns, among others. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will enable the Fund to achieve its objective.

**Rating Agencies Risks.** Ratings are not an absolute standard of quality, but rather general indicators that reflect only the view of the originating rating agencies from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely. Such changes may negatively affect the liquidity or market price of the securities in which the Fund invests. The ratings of securitized assets may not adequately reflect the credit risk of those assets due to their structure.

**REIT Risk.** Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those associated with the real estate sector generally, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow. REITs whose underlying properties are concentrated in a particular industry or region are also subject to risks affecting such industries and regions. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. By investing in REITs through the Fund, a shareholder will bear expenses of the REITs in addition to Fund expenses.

**Risks from Purchasing Options.** If a call or put 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 call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, or, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Since many factors influence the value of an option, including the price of the underlying security, the exercise price, the time to expiration, the interest rate, and the dividend rate of the underlying security, the Advisor's success in implementing the Fund's strategy may depend on an ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets, and movements in interest rates. There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a purchased option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Risks from Selling or Writing Options.** Writing option contracts can result in losses that exceed the Fund's initial investment and may lead to additional turnover and higher tax liability. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option. Similarly, while writing call options can reduce the risk of owning stocks, such a strategy limits the opportunity of the Fund to profit from an increase in the market value of stocks in exchange for up-front cash at the time of selling the call option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its current market value or in the case of cash settled options, the Fund would be required to purchase the option at a price that is higher than the original sales price for such option.

There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Where a position in a written option is used as a hedge against price movements in a related position, the price of the option may move more or less than the price of the related position.

**Subsidiary Risk.** By investing in the Subsidiary, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Subsidiary will be achieved. The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, and, unless otherwise noted in this Prospectus, is not subject to all the investor protections of the 1940 Act. However, the Fund wholly owns and controls the Subsidiary, and the Fund and its Subsidiary are both managed by the Advisor and sub-advised by the Sub-Advisor, making it unlikely that the Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Fund, including its investment in the Subsidiary, and the Fund's role as sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. To the extent applicable to the investment activities of the Subsidiary, the Subsidiary will be subject to the same investment restrictions and limitations, and follow the same compliance policies and procedures, as its parent fund. Unlike the Fund, the Subsidiary will not seek to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code.

There is a risk that the Internal Revenue Service could assert that the annual net profit realized by the Subsidiary and imputed for income tax purposes to the Fund will not be considered "qualifying income" for purposes of the Fund remaining qualified as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands could result in the inability of the Fund and/or its Subsidiary to operate as described in this Prospectus and the SAI and could adversely affect the Fund. For example, the Cayman Islands does not currently impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax, or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, the Fund's shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

**Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Securities Risk.** The Fund and Portfolio Funds may invest in securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies, which involves greater risk than investing in larger and more established companies. This greater risk is, in part, attributable to the fact that the securities of these companies are usually less marketable and, therefore, more

volatile than securities of larger, more established companies or the market in general. Because these companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies, it may be more difficult to buy or sell significant amounts of such shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Another risk factor is that these companies often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may lack management depth. Small-cap and mid-cap companies are typically subject to greater changes in earnings and business prospects than are larger, more established companies. These companies may be more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, the risk exists that the companies will not succeed, and the prices of the companies' shares could dramatically decline in value. You should expect that the value of the Shares will be more volatile than a fund that invests exclusively in large-capitalization companies.

**Tax Risk.** By investing in commodities indirectly through the Subsidiary, the Fund will obtain exposure to the commodities markets within the federal tax requirements that apply to the Fund. However, because the Subsidiary is a controlled foreign corporation, any income received from its investments will be passed through to the Fund as ordinary income, which may be taxed at less favorable rates than capital gains.

**U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, their obligations are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve greater risk than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities. In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by these entities.



## PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

## TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

The Funds may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Funds' principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. When a Fund takes a temporary defensive position, that Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

## MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

### INVESTMENT ADVISOR

The Funds' investment advisor is Cavalier Investments, LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments, of 12600 Deerfield Parkway, Suite #100, Alpharetta, Georgia 30004 (the "Advisor"). The Advisor was established in 2015 and is registered as an investment advisor with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Advisor manages the investment portfolio and business affairs of the Fund pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust and the Advisor, with respect to the Fund (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"). As of May 31, 2024, the Advisor had approximately \$315.92 million in assets under management.

The Advisor is responsible for the selection of broker-dealers through which the Funds execute portfolio transactions.

During the period between June 1, 2015, and July 31, 2015, FolioMetrix, LLC, was the investment advisor to the Funds. From August 1, 2015, until August 19, 2015, a previous investment advisor served the Funds, Compass Capital Corporation. Compass Capital Corporation sponsored the creation of the current Advisor. The Advisor underwent a change in control in August 2016, at which time a new advisory agreement was approved by the Board and its shareholders.

**Manager-of-Managers Order.** The Trust and the Advisor have applied for and obtained an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC that permits the Advisor, with the Board's approval, to enter into sub-advisory agreements with one or more sub-advisors without obtaining shareholder approval. The Order permits the Advisor, subject to the approval of the Board, to replace sub-advisors or amend sub-advisory agreements, including fees, without shareholder approval whenever the Advisor and the Trustees believe such action will benefit the Fund and its shareholders.

**Advisor Compensation.** As full compensation for the investment advisory services provided to the Funds, the Advisor receives monthly compensation based on the Funds' average daily net assets at the annual rate as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Advisory Fee</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	1.00%
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	0.80%
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	1.00%
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	1.00%

**Expense Limitation Agreement.** In the interest of limiting expenses of the Funds, the Advisor has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Trust with respect to the Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF and the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, pursuant to which the Advisor has agreed to waive or reduce its fees and to assume other expenses so that the total annual operating expenses of each Fund (exclusive of (i) any front-end or contingent deferred loads; (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) acquired fund fees and expenses; (iv) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (v) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (vi) taxes; and (vii) extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses (which may include indemnification of Fund officers and Trustees and contractual indemnification of Fund service providers (other than the Advisor)) to not more than the percentage of the average daily net assets of the Funds as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Expense Limitation</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	1.25%
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	1.15%
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	1.40%
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	1.25%

Net annual operating expenses for the Fund may exceed these limits to the extent that it incurs expenses enumerated above as exclusions. The expense limitation agreement runs through September 30, 2025, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. These fee waivers and expense reimbursements are subject to possible recoupment from the Fund in future years (within the three years from the date the fees had been waived or reimbursed), if such recoupment can be achieved within the lesser of the foregoing expense limit or those in place at the time of recoupment.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Funds paid the Advisor management fees (after waivers) as a percentage of each Funds' average daily net assets, as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Net Advisory Fee Received</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	1.00% <sup>1</sup>
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	0.33% <sup>2</sup>
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	0.25% <sup>3</sup>
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	0.52%

<sup>1.</sup> Prior to October 1, 2024, the expense limitation was 1.39%. Prior to October 1, 2023, the expense limitation was 1.25% and excluded acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>2.</sup> Prior to October 1, 2024, the expense limitation was 1.29%. Prior to October 1, 2023, the expense limitation was 0.85% and excluded acquired fund fees and expenses.

<sup>3.</sup> Prior to October 1, 2024, the expense limitation was 1.25%.

**Disclosure Regarding Approval of Investment Advisory Agreement.** A discussion regarding the Trustees’ basis for approving the investment advisory agreement for the Funds is available in the Funds’ annual report to shareholders for the period ended May 31, 2024. You may obtain a copy of the annual and semi-annual report, free of charge, upon request to the Funds.

**Portfolio Managers.** Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the applicable Fund’s portfolio. The portfolio manager(s) assigned to each individual Fund are as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Advisor/ Sub-Advisor</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	Brian Shevland	Bluestone Capital Management, LLC
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	Scott Wetherington	Advisor
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	Scott Wetherington	Advisor
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	Scott Wetherington	Advisor

Scott Wetherington is the portfolio manager for the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, RH Tactical Outlook ETF, and RH Tactical Rotation ETF. Scott has served as chief investment officer of Cavalier Investments LLC d/b/a Adaptive Investments since 2016. Prior to Adaptive Investments, Scott served as senior portfolio manager and chief investment strategist for Linder Capital Advisors from 2009 to 2016. Scott also holds the chartered financial analyst designation (CFA) and is a member of the Atlanta Society of Finance and Investment Professionals.

A description of the business experience of the other portfolio managers are described below in “Investment Sub-Advisors.” The Funds’ Statement of Additional Information provides information about the portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager’s ownership of Shares.

#### **INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISORS**

The Sub-Advisor serves pursuant to an investment sub-advisory agreement with the Advisor as approved by the Trustees. The Sub-Advisor, with oversight from the Advisor, makes day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund and selects broker-dealers for executing portfolio transactions, subject to the brokerage policies established by the Trustees. As compensation for the sub-advisory services each provides to the Fund, the Advisor pays the Sub-Advisor a portion of the management fees that the Advisor receives from the Fund. The Sub-Advisor is a registered investment advisor.

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2024, the Advisor paid the Sub-Advisor management fees as a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets, as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	0.25%

## **Adaptive Alpha Opportunities Fund**

The investment sub-advisor for the Fund is Bluestone Capital Management, LLC, located at 37 West Ave, Suite 301, Wayne, PA 19087. Bluestone focuses on loss aversion, with strategies designed to improve the predictability and stability of returns. Bluestone provides a variety of strategies for separate accounts, as well as alternative solutions for individuals and institutional clients.

**Portfolio Manager.** The Fund's portfolio manager is Brian Shevland. Mr. Shevland has provided services to the Fund since September 2018.

Brian Shevland co-founded Bluestone and has served as the chief executive officer of Bluestone since 2010. Prior to his time with Bluestone, Mr. Shevland founded and managed Shevland Capital, an investment management business where he focused his efforts on tactical asset allocation strategies based on his theory that diversification alone does not provide significant enough protection against major market downturns. Mr. Shevland graduated with a B.S. in Business from the Honors Scholars Program at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington and studies International Finance at the University of Roehampton in London, England.

A description of the business experience of the portfolio manager is described below in "Investment Sub-Advisor." The Fund's Statement of Additional Information provides information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of shares of the Fund.

**Disclosure Regarding Approval of Sub-Advisory Agreement.** A discussion regarding the Trustees' basis for approving the sub-advisory agreement for the Fund is available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended May 31, 2023. You may obtain a copy of the annual and semi-annual report, free of charge, upon request to the Fund.

## **SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION**

### **PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

Shares may be acquired or redeemed directly from the Fund at NAV only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" Section of this prospectus. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with each Fund. Once created, Shares generally trade in the secondary market in amounts less than a Creation Unit. Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market price.

Shares are listed for trading in the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. When buying or selling shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and other charges. In addition, you may incur the costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid-ask spread"). Because Shares trade at market prices rather than net asset value, the price you pay or receive for Shares may be greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount) of such Shares.

The Funds trade under the Exchange ticker symbols set forth below:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Exchange Ticker Symbol</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	AGOX
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	AMAX
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	RHTX
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	RHRX

You can access recent information, including information on each Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, on the Funds' website at:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Website</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AGOX">https://etfpages.com/AGOX</a>
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AMAX">https://etfpages.com/AMAX</a>
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHTX">https://etfpages.com/RHTX</a>
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHRX">https://etfpages.com/RHRX</a>

**Book Entry.** Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of, and holds legal title to, all outstanding Shares of a Fund.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book- entry or "street name" form.

### **HOW TO BUY AND SELL CREATION UNITS**

**Pricing Shares.** The trading price of the Shares on the Exchange is based on the market price, not the Fund's NAV, so it may differ from a Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces such as supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors. Information regarding the number of days the market price of Shares was greater than the Fund's NAV and the number of days it was less than the Fund's NAV (i.e., premium or discount) for the most recently completed calendar year, and the most recently completed calendar quarters will be available on the Fund's website listed below when it becomes available:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Website</u>
Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AGOX">https://etfpages.com/AGOX</a>
Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/AMAX">https://etfpages.com/AMAX</a>
RH Tactical Outlook ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHTX">https://etfpages.com/RHTX</a>
RH Tactical Rotation ETF	<a href="https://etfpages.com/RHRX">https://etfpages.com/RHRX</a>

**Determination of Net Asset Value.** The NAV per Share is determined once daily as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for trading, based on prices at the time of closing provided that (a)

any Fund assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that makes a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers); and (b) U.S. fixed income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed income instruments in a particular market or exchange. The NAV of a Fund is calculated by dividing the value of the net assets of the Fund (i.e., the value of the Fund's total assets minus its total liabilities) by the total number of outstanding Shares.

Fixed income securities are valued at market value. Market value generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), or (iii) based on amortized cost. A Fund's debt securities are thus valued by reference to a combination of transactions and quotations for the same or other securities believed to be comparable in quality, coupon, maturity, type of issue, call provisions, trading characteristics and other features deemed to be relevant. To the extent a Fund's debt securities are valued based on price quotations or other equivalent indications of value provided by a third-party pricing service, any such third-party pricing service may use a variety of methodologies to value some or all of a Fund's debt securities to determine the market price. For example, the prices of securities with characteristics like those held by a Fund may be used to assist with the pricing process. In addition, the pricing service may use proprietary pricing models.

Equity securities are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Equity securities that are traded in over-the-counter markets are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price as of the close of regular trading on the Exchange on the day the securities are valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices.

Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available or are deemed unreliable. Fair value determinations are made in accordance with the policies and procedures approved by the Board. Market quotations may not be readily available or may be determined to be unreliable when a security's value or a meaningful portion of a Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. A significant event is an event that is likely to materially affect the value of a Fund's investment. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, an unscheduled early market close or a substantial fluctuation in domestic and foreign markets that has occurred between the close of the principal exchange and the Exchange. In such a case, the value for a security is likely to be different from the last quoted market price. In addition, due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular asset may be materially different from the value realized upon such asset's sale.

Trading in securities on many foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed before the close of business on the NYSE. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on all U.S. business days or may take place on days that are not U.S. business days. Changes in valuations of certain

securities may occur at times or on days on which a Fund's NAV is not calculated and on which a Fund does not affect sales or redemptions of its Shares.

**Creation Units.** Investors such as market makers, large investors, and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units (large specified blocks of 10,000 Shares or multiples thereof) directly with a Fund must have entered into an authorized participant agreement with Capital Investment Group, Inc. (the "Distributor"), and be accepted by the transfer agent, or purchase through a dealer that has entered into such an agreement. Set forth below is a brief description of the procedures applicable to purchase and redemption of Creation Units. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

**Buying Creation Units.** In order to purchase Creation Units of the Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") (and/or an amount in cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Securities) and generally make a cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those APs that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, and in such other circumstances as the Advisor believes are in the best interests of a Fund, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities is made available by the Fund's custodian through the facilities of the NSCC immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the Exchange. The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities. In the case of custom orders, cash-in-lieu may be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Securities that either the AP may not be eligible to trade, or the Advisor believes are in the best interests of a Fund not to accept in-kind.

Orders must be placed in proper form by or through an AP that is a participant of the DTC ("DTC Participant"). All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units of Shares of a Fund and must be received by the Distributor in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) ("Closing Time") in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, the order must be received by the Distributor no later than one hour prior to Closing Time in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. A custom order may be placed by an AP in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such AP or the investor for which it is acting or any other relevant reason. A fixed creation transaction fee of \$250 per transaction (the "Creation Transaction Fee") is applicable to each transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash creations or partial cash creations may also be imposed to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with buying the applicable securities. A Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. The price for each Creation Unit will equal a Fund's daily NAV per share times the number of Shares in a Creation Unit plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any transfer taxes.

Shares of a Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain cash at least equal to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities on deposit with the Trust.

For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

**Legal Restrictions on Transactions in Certain Securities.** An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit may, at a Fund’s discretion, be permitted to deposit an equivalent amount of cash in substitution for any security which would otherwise be included in the Deposit Securities applicable to the purchase of a Creation Unit. For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

**Redemption of Creation Units.** Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV and only on a day the Exchange is open for business. The Funds’ custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the Exchange, through the facilities of the NSCC, the list of the names and the amounts of a Fund’s portfolio securities that will be applicable that day to redemption requests in proper form (“Redemption Securities”). Redemption Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities, which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions are available or specified for a Fund as set forth below, the redemption proceeds consist of the Redemption Securities, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed as next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Redemption Securities (the “Cash Redemption Amount”), less the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes. Should the Redemption Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to a Fund equal to the differential, plus the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes will be required to be arranged for, by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder.

An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund may only be effected by or through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and must be received by the transfer agent in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) in order to receive that day’s closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

For more detailed information, see “Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations” in the Statement of Additional Information.

**Distributions.** Fund shareholders are entitled to their share of a Fund’s income and net realized gains on its investments. Each of the Funds (except the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF) pays out substantially all of their net earnings to their shareholders on an annual basis. Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF pays out substantially all of its earnings to its shareholders on a monthly basis. Income dividends, if any, are distributed to shareholders annually. Net capital gains are distributed annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital (which is a return of the shareholder’s investment in a Fund). Fund shareholders will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution that represents a return of capital.



Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through which the Shares were purchased makes such option available.

### **FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS**

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units by APs, and the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in a Fund's trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), those trades do not cause the harmful effects that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, those trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Funds also employ fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, a Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades. These fees increase if an investor substitutes cash in part or in whole for securities, reflecting the fact that a Fund's trading costs increase in those circumstances. Given this structure, the Trust has determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Shares.

### **FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS**

**Administrator.** The Trust has entered into a Fund Accounting & Administration Agreement with The Nottingham Company (the "Administrator"), located at 116 South Franklin Street, Post Office Box 69, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27802-0069. Under the Fund Accounting & Administration Agreement, The Nottingham Company will serve as fund accountant, administrator, and in other capacities for the Funds.

**Custodians.** Clear Street, LLC (the "ClearStreet"), located at 55 Broadway, New York, NY 10006 serves as the custodian for the Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF, Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, RH Tactical Outlook ETF, and RH Rotation ETF. ClearStreet is responsible for holding all cash assets and all portfolio securities of the Funds listed above (except Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF for which it holds equity securities and options), releasing and delivering such securities as directed by the Funds listed above, maintaining bank accounts in the names of the Funds listed above, receiving for deposit into such accounts payments for Shares, collecting income and other payments due the Funds listed above with respect to portfolio securities, paying out monies of the Funds listed above, and making available a list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities through the facilities of the NSCC.

UMB Bank, n.a., ("UMB") located at 1010 Grand Blvd, Kansas City, Missouri 64106 serves as custodian for the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF. UMB is responsible for holding all cash assets and fixed income securities of the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, releasing and delivering such securities as directed by the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, maintaining bank accounts in the name of the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF, receiving for deposit into such accounts payments for Shares, collecting income and other payments due the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF

with respect to portfolio securities, and paying out monies of the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF.

**Transfer Agent.** Nottingham Shareholder Services LLC (the “Transfer Agent”), located at 116 South Franklin Street, PO Box 4365, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365, is the transfer agent for the Funds and serves as the dividend disbursing agent for the Funds.

**Distributor.** Capital Investment Group, Inc. is the distributor for the Shares (the “Distributor”). The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

**Counsel.** DLA Piper LLP is counsel to the Trust.

**Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.** Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP located at 50 S 16<sup>th</sup> Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19102 serves as each Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm. They audit each Fund’s financial statements and perform other related audit services.

## **OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

### **DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES**

Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange on an intra-day basis and are created and redeemed in-kind and/or for cash in Creation Units at each day’s next calculated NAV. In-kind arrangements are designed to protect ongoing shareholders from the adverse effects on a Fund’s portfolio that could arise from frequent cash redemption transactions. In a mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders if the mutual fund needs to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet net fund redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains for the ongoing shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares’ in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to a tax event for a Fund or its ongoing shareholders.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid annually by the Funds. The Funds distribute their net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. The Funds may also pay a special distribution at the end of a calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Funds. Broker-dealers may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of the Funds for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their broker to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Brokers may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both income and realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares purchased in the secondary market.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

## **TAXES**

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an individual retirement account, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- A Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

### **TAXES ON DISTRIBUTIONS**

Distributions from a Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that a Fund's dividends attributable to its "qualified dividend income" (*i.e.*, dividends received on stock of most domestic and certain foreign corporations with respect to which a Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions), if any, generally are subject to federal income tax for non-corporate shareholders who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Shares at the rate for net capital gain. A part of a Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends a Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding REITs) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions. However, dividends a corporate shareholder deducts pursuant to that deduction are subject indirectly to the federal alternative minimum tax.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in a Fund (if that option is available). Distributions reinvested in additional Shares through the means of a dividend reinvestment service, if available, will be taxable to shareholders acquiring the additional Shares to the same extent as if such distributions had been received in cash. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain (as described above) even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

By law, the Funds are required to withhold 28% of your distributions and redemption proceeds if you have not provided a Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

### **TAXES ON EXCHANGE-LISTED SHARES SALES**

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses from sales of Shares may be limited.

## **TAXES ON PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS**

An AP that exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the sum of the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any Cash Component it pays. An AP that exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of the securities received plus any cash equal to the difference between the NAV of the Shares being redeemed and the value of the securities. The Internal Revenue Service ("Service"), however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or for other reasons. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If an AP purchases or redeems Creation Units, the AP will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares the AP purchased or sold and at what price. See "Additional Tax Information" in the SAI for a description of the newly effective requirement regarding basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and a Fund's obligation to report basis information to the Service.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Funds. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Additional Tax Information" in the SAI for more information.

## **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The Financial Highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of each Fund for the past five years. Each Fund is a continuation of its corresponding Predecessor Fund and, therefore, the financial information includes results of the Predecessor Funds. Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of the Funds. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial data in the tables for the fiscal year ending May 31, 2024, was audited by Tait, Weller & Baker, LLP, whose report is included in the annual report to shareholders. The financial data in the tables for the fiscal years prior to May 31, 2024, was audited by a prior independent registered public accounting firm. The annual report and semi-annual report are incorporated by reference into the Statement of Additional Information, both of which are available, free of charge, upon request, from the Funds.

# Adaptive Alpha Opportunities ETF

## Financial Highlights

	<i>May 31,</i>				
<i>For a share outstanding during each fiscal year ended</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$22.09	\$22.29	\$25.77	\$17.78	\$15.55
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) (a)	0.02	0.08	(0.01)	(0.17)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	4.40	(0.24)	(1.85)	8.36	2.69
Total from Investment Operations	4.42	(0.16)	(1.86)	8.19	2.70
Less Distributions From:					
Net investment income	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.02)	-
Net realized gains	-	-	(1.57)	(0.18)	(0.47)
Total Distributions	(0.07)	(0.04)	(1.62)	(0.20)	(0.47)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$26.44	\$22.09	\$22.29	\$25.77	\$17.78
Total Return	20.01%	(0.71)%	(8.05)%	46.18%	17.50%
Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	\$268,991	\$195,555	\$211,849	\$153,188	\$59,869
Ratios of:					
Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.22%	1.19%	1.18%	1.45%(c)	1.58%(c)
Net Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.22%	1.19%	1.18%	1.26%(c)	1.26%(c)
Net Investment Income (Loss) to					
Average Net Assets (b)	0.08%	0.36%	(0.02)%	(0.75)%	0.07%
Portfolio turnover rate	368.05%(d)	22.32%(d)	25.74%(d)	94.33%(d)	319.85%

(a) Calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Includes interest expense of 0.01% for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2021 and 2020.

(d) Excludes securities received or delivered in-kind.

# Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF

## Financial Highlights

	<i>May 31,</i>				
<i>For a share outstanding during each fiscal year ended</i>	<i>2024 (f)</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$7.78	\$8.50	\$9.83	\$9.79	\$10.29
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) (a)	0.13	0.62	0.73	0.26	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.54	(0.72)	(1.38)	0.06	(0.47)
Total from Investment Operations	0.67	(0.10)	(0.65)	0.32	(0.16)
Less Distributions From:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.27)	(0.68)	(0.28)	(0.34)
Return of Capital	(0.41)	(0.35)	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(0.54)	(0.62)	(0.68)	(0.28)	(0.34)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$7.91	\$7.78	\$8.50	\$9.83	\$9.79
Total Return	9.01%	(1.06)%	(6.98)%(c)	3.29%	(1.62)%
Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	\$18,982	\$47,980	\$48,711	\$18,911	\$42,354
Ratios of:					
Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.64%	1.27%	2.29%(d)	1.86%	1.83%
Net Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.02%	0.85%	1.74%(d)	1.25%	1.25%
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets (b)	1.71%	7.88%	7.83%(d)	2.58%	3.04%
Portfolio turnover rate	596.01%(e)	155.15%(e)	225.13%(e)	148.62%	9.52%

(a) Calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) The total return includes tax expenses. The impact on total returns was (0.44)%

(d) Gross expenses, net expenses, and net investment income include tax expenses. The impact on the ratios is 0.78%.

(e) Excludes securities received or delivered in-kind.

(f) Consolidated

# RH Tactical Outlook ETF

## Financial Highlights

	<i>May 31,</i>				
<i>For a share outstanding during each fiscal year ended</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$12.83	\$13.71	\$14.44	\$11.36	\$11.84
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) (a)	0.02	(0.03)	(0.03)	0.00(c)	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.21	(0.85)	(0.70)	3.08	(0.39)
Total from Investment Operations	2.23	(0.88)	(0.73)	3.08	(0.31)
Less Distributions From:					
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	(0.17)
Total Distributions	-	-	-	-	(0.17)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$15.06	\$12.83	\$13.71	\$14.44	\$11.36
Total Return	17.38%	(6.43)%	(5.05)%	27.11%	(2.84)%
Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	\$9,541	\$20,700	\$27,605	\$10,816	\$15,339
Ratios of:					
Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	2.21%	1.78%	2.01%	2.92%	2.50%
Net Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.25%	1.25%	1.26%	1.25%	1.25%
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (b)	0.16%	(0.23)%	(0.20)%	(0.01)%	0.62%
Portfolio turnover rate	88.96%(d)	164.54%(d)	120.07%(d)	143.64%	141.55%

(a) Calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Less than \$0.01 per share.

(d) Excludes securities received or delivered in-kind.

# RH Tactical Rotation ETF

## Financial Highlights

	<i>May 31,</i>				
<i>For a share outstanding during each fiscal year ended</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$11.89	\$12.74	\$13.36	\$10.40	\$11.61
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net investment income (loss) (a)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.02)	-	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.97	(0.86)	(0.60)	3.09	(0.94)
Total from Investment Operations	2.96	(0.85)	(0.62)	3.09	(0.88)
Less Distributions From:					
Net investment income	-	-	-	(0.13)	(0.33)
Total Distributions	-	-	-	(0.13)	(0.33)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$14.85	\$11.89	\$12.74	\$13.36	\$10.40
Total Return	24.95%	(6.69)%	(4.64)%	29.80%	(7.98)%
Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	\$14,367	\$19,225	\$27,484	\$19,021	\$19,027
Ratios of:					
Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	2.04%	1.82%	1.74%	2.34%	1.80%(c)
Net Expenses to Average Net Assets (b)	1.25%	1.24%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%(c)
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (b)	(0.11)%	0.11%	(0.18)%	0.06%	0.49%
Portfolio turnover rate	243.76%(d)	78.83%(d)	293.36%(d)	529.41%	624.45%

(a) Calculated using the average shares method.

(b) Does not include expenses of the investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(c) Includes interest expense of less than 0.005% for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2020.

(d) Excludes securities received or delivered in-kind.



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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# Adaptive ETFs

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More information about the Funds can be found in the Statement of Additional Information, which is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual reports include discussions of market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during its last fiscal year.

The Funds' Statement of Additional Information and the annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, on the website listed below and upon request by contacting the Funds (you may also request other information about the Funds or make shareholder inquiries) as follows:

**By telephone:** 1-800-773-3863

**By mail:** **Adaptive ETFs**  
c/o Nottingham Shareholder Services  
116 South Franklin Street  
Post Office Box 4365  
Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27803-0365

**By e-mail:** [shareholders@ncshare.com](mailto:shareholders@ncshare.com)

**On the Internet:** <https://etfpages.com/AGOX>  
<https://etfpages.com/AMAX>  
<https://etfpages.com/RHTX>  
<https://etfpages.com/RHRX>

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

*No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this Prospectus for future reference.*

*Investment Company Act File Number 811-22298*