

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to Securities Act Rule 497(K)

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RH TACTICAL OUTLOOK ETF

SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

(Ticker: RHTX)

October 1, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the RH Tactical Outlook ETF's (the "Fund") Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://etfpages.com/RHTX>.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

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.**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(ongoing expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management Fees	1.00%
Other Expenses	0.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.91%
Less Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation ²	(0.53)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation	1.38%

¹ “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.

² 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 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, 2024, and may be terminated by the Board at any time. The Advisor cannot recoup from the Fund any amounts paid by the Advisor under the expense limitation agreement.

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
\$140	\$549	\$982	\$2,190

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, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 164.54% 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. Interest rates are currently at historical lows, which may impact the Fund's risk profile. 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.

Pandemic Risk. There is an ongoing global outbreak of COVID-19, which has spread to over 200 countries and territories, including the United States. The general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 has created significant disruption in global supply chains and economic activity, increasing rates of unemployment and adversely impacting many industries. The outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has, at times, had, and is expected to continue to pose a risk of having, a material adverse impact on the Fund's market price, NAV and portfolio liquidity among other factors. These impacts will likely continue to some extent as the outbreak persists and potentially even longer. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic and market conditions, and, as a result, present material uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund and the performance of its investments. COVID-19 and the current financial, economic and capital markets environment, and future developments in these and other areas present uncertainty and risk with respect to the Fund's performance, portfolio liquidity, ability to pay distributions and make share repurchases.

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.

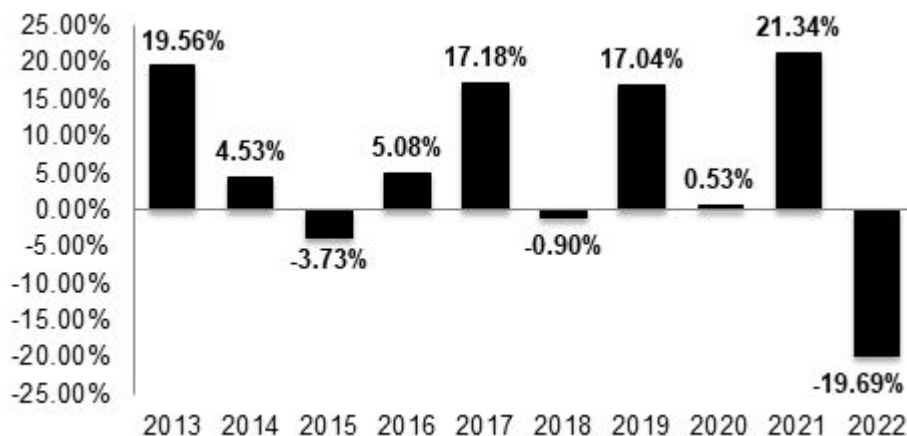
- The market price for the Shares may deviate from the NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less for Shares than the NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for Shares or in the closing price.
- When 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 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, 2023, was 3.72%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2022	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (9/20/2012)
RH Tactical Outlook ETF				
Before taxes	-19.69%	2.37%	5.23%	5.36%
After taxes on distributions	-19.69%	1.35%	4.28%	4.38%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	-11.66%	1.48%	3.79%	3.89%
Morningstar Moderate Aggressive Target Risk TR Index (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	-15.42%	4.64%	7.30%	7.19%

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 Managers. 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 45 of the prospectus.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Fund 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 Fund.

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 Fund’s website at <https://etfpages.com/RHTX>.

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 Fund, and its 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 Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.