

# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

## FORM 497K

Summary Prospectus for certain open-end management investment companies filed pursuant to  
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# ADAPTIVE HEDGED MULTI-ASSET INCOME ETF

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## SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

*(Ticker: AMAX)*

October 1, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income 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/AMAX>.

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## 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	0.53%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.35%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.68%</b>
Less Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation <sup>2,3</sup>	(0.39)%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Limitation<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>1.29%</b>

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. Restated to reflect current contractual expense limits.

3. 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) fees and expenses associated with investments in other collective investment vehicles or derivative instruments (including for example option and swap fees and expenses); (iv) borrowing costs (such as interest and dividend expense on securities sold short); (v) taxes; and (vi) 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 1.29% 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 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
\$131	\$492	\$876	\$1,954

**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 155.15% 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. 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.

**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. Interest rates are currently at historic lows due to the various federal government stimulus programs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. 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.

**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.

**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:

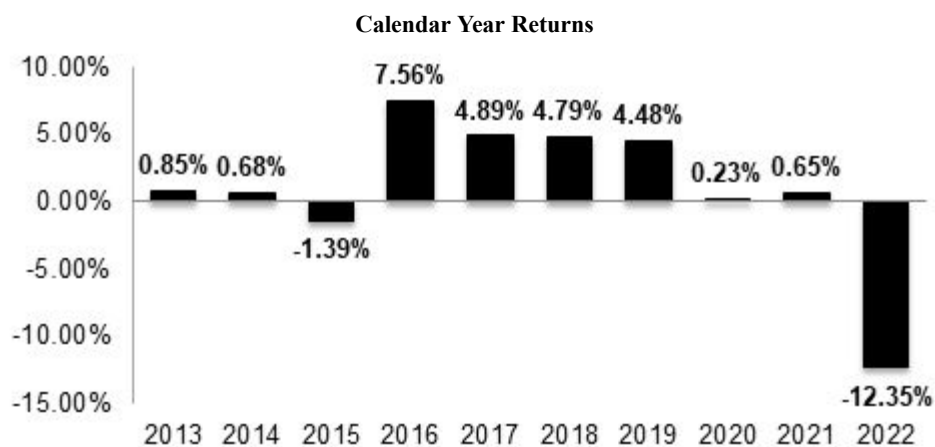
- o *Not Individually Redeemable.* Shares are not individually redeemable and may be redeemed by the Fund at net asset Value ("NAV") only in large blocks known as "Creation Units." You may incur brokerage costs purchasing enough Shares to constitute a Creation Unit.
- o *Trading Issues.* An active trading 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.
- o *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.
- o *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 5.03% (quarter ended June 30, 2020), 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, 2023, was 2.34%.

Average Annual Total Returns Periods Ended December 31, 2022	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years	Since Inception (10/02/2009)
<b>Adaptive Hedged Multi-Asset Income ETF</b>				
Before taxes	-12.35%	-0.65%	0.90%	1.41%
After taxes on distributions	-15.89%	-2.48%	-0.38%	0.20%
After taxes on distributions and sale of shares	-7.20%	-1.06%	0.31%	0.72%
Bloomberg Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees and expenses)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%	2.17%

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 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/AMAX>.

## **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.