
RAREVIEW DYNAMIC FIXED INCOME ETF

Ticker Symbol: RDFI

RAREVIEW TAX ADVANTAGED INCOME ETF

Ticker Symbol: RTAI

each a series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust

PROSPECTUS

October 21, 2020

Investment Advisor

Rareview Capital LLC

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This Prospectus provides important information about the Funds that you should know before investing. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of a Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Funds' website (www.rareviewfunds.com), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds electronically by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by following the instructions included with paper Fund documents that have been mailed to you. You may also elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge.

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FUND SUMMARY - RAREVIEW DYNAMIC FIXED INCOME ETF

Investment Objective: The Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return with an emphasis on providing 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. Investors purchasing or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.97%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.66%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^(1, 2)	0.87%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.50%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.13%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	2.37%

(1) Based on estimates for the current fiscal year.

(2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

(3) Rareview Capital LLC (“Rareview,” or, the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends on securities sold short, brokerage or other transactional expenses and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 1.50% of average daily net assets of each share class of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least October 31, 2021 and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or the Adviser. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Limitation Agreement: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect 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 all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example further assumes that the Fund’s operating expense limitation agreement will only be in place for the term specified above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>
\$240	\$766

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 Fund 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. Because the Fund commenced operation on or following the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no reportable portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund is a “fund of funds” that seeks to achieve its investment objective principally through investments in unaffiliated closed-end funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income closed-end funds trading at a discount or premium to their underlying net asset value and that pay regular periodic cash distributions.

Closed-end funds are investment companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that issue a fixed number of shares through an initial public offering, after which shares will typically be traded on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or the Nasdaq National Market System. Unlike open-end investment companies, shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable by the fund on a daily basis. A share in a closed-end fund represents an investment in the underlying assets held by the closed-end fund. A closed-end fund’s value increases or decreases due to various factors, including but not limited to general market conditions, the market’s confidence in the closed-end fund advisor’s ability to generate desired investment returns, and investor confidence in the closed-end fund’s underlying assets. The Adviser seeks to select closed-end funds for the Fund’s portfolio whose shares are trading at a discount or premium relative to their underlying net asset values (“NAV”). A closed-end fund’s shares that are traded on an exchange may be bought or sold at a market price that is lower or higher than the per-share value of the closed-end fund’s underlying assets; when this occurs, the shares are considered to be traded at a discount or premium, respectively. The Fund may generate income in the form of capital gains when the Fund sells shares of a closed-end fund whose shares the Fund initially purchased at discount and whose NAV has subsequently moved closer to the per-share value of its underlying assets. The Fund may also receive income generated from distributions from its holdings in closed-end funds, and may employ a dividend capture strategy in which the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund just prior to the ex-dividend date to capture the dividend distribution, then selling it after the dividend is paid.

The Adviser will use a top-down macro-focused analysis to select closed-end funds that best fit within custom asset classes created by the Adviser that seek to mimic broader fixed income investment classes. Examples of these asset classes include: (i) investment-grade corporate bonds; (ii) high-yield corporate bonds; (iii) municipal bonds; (iv) convertible bonds; (v) leveraged loans; (vi) mortgage-backed securities; (vii) emerging market fixed income securities; and (viii) aggregate fixed income securities. While the Fund may at times be invested in all of these asset classes, the Fund’s allocation to these asset classes may vary at the Adviser’s discretion, and the Fund is not required to invest in all of the asset classes. The Adviser uses a quantitative approach to measure the relative discounted value or premium of each closed-end fund within an asset class to seek the closed-end fund investments which the Adviser believes have the potential to generate the highest levels of after-tax income. The Adviser’s weighting of each asset class will be determined by the top-down macro model’s measure of relative risk levels and expected return.

Through its investments in closed-end funds that hold non-U.S. fixed income securities, the Fund may invest indirectly in foreign securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund defines emerging markets as countries in the MSCI Emerging Market Index or that we consider to be emerging markets based on our evaluation of their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets.

While the Fund will invest primarily in closed-end funds, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) that are representative of one of the Adviser’s custom asset classes if, in the Adviser’s discretion, the ETFs will provide a better investment opportunity or liquidity for the asset class. The Fund, and the closed-end funds in which the Fund invests, may invest in derivatives, including listed or over-the-counter index futures, options and swaps, for hedging purposes to mitigate interest rate, equity, credit, commodity, currency and volatility risks. The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents to offset leverage, credit, and interest rate exposure within the Fund’s holdings in closed-end funds.

The Adviser may sell or reduce the Fund’s position in a holding for a variety of reasons when appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies, or when the holding no longer meets the Adviser’s investment selection criteria. Generally, the Fund will sell or reduce its position in a closed-end fund when its discount-to-NAV has reverted to or has moved significantly above its fair value, as determined by the Adviser. The Fund may also sell or reduce its positions when attempting to rebalance the distribution of Fund assets among asset classes in the interest of affecting the Fund’s relative risk levels and expected returns.

In managing the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser will engage in frequent portfolio transactions, resulting in a higher portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Risks: *As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund’s net asset value and price of shares and performance. As a result of the Fund’s direct investments in closed-end funds and ETFs, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks of the investments held and operations conducted by those funds.*

The following describes the risks the Fund bears with respect to its investments. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Fixed Income Risk. Through its investments in other funds, the Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in fixed income securities. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Fixed income securities are subject to the following risks:

- *Call Risk.* The CEFs and ETFs (“Underlying Funds”) may invest in callable bonds. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will “call” (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Underlying Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Underlying Fund’s net investment income, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.
- *Credit risk.* The risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations when they are due. As a result, the income from an investment might be reduced, the value of the investment might fall. Changes in the economic, social or political conditions that affect an issuer or counterparty, or type of security or other instrument 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 or willingness to pay interest and principal when due.
- *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the recent, historically low interest rates and the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities. Duration is the measure of the sensitivity of a debt security to changes in market interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, a fixed income security with a duration of two years will decrease in value by approximately 2%.
- *Extension risk.* The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- *Interest rate risk.* The risk that debt instruments will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a fixed-income security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks.

Prepayment risk. The risk that the issuer of a debt security repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security’s maturity therefore resulting in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund. The Fund may be unable to re-invest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful.

Bank Loan Risk. Through its investments in other funds, the Fund may be subject to the risks associated with bank loans. Investments in secured and unsecured assignments of (or participations in) bank loans may create substantial risk. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, a fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower (whose financial condition may be troubled or highly leveraged) for payment of principal and interest. When a fund is a participant in a loan, the fund has no direct claim on the loan and would be a creditor of the lender, and not the borrower, in the event of a borrower’s insolvency or default. Transactions involving floating rate loans have significantly longer settlement periods (e.g., longer than seven days) than more traditional investments and, as a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans. In addition, loans are not registered under the federal securities laws like stocks and bonds, so investors in loans have less protection against improper practices than investors in registered securities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Closed-end funds involve investment risks different from those associated with other investment companies. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at either a premium or discount relative to their NAV. When the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund at a discount to its NAV, there can be no assurance that the discount will decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. Many closed-end funds also utilize leverage, which will expose the Fund to greater risk of significant changes in share prices of the closed-end funds' share prices and will require payment of leverage interest or dividend expenses, reducing the closed-end fund's overall return. Closed-end funds also expose the Fund to illiquidity risks because closed-end funds may have smaller market capitalizations than other exchange-traded investments. Closed-end funds that pay a dividend or distribution may reduce or eliminate such payments from time to time.

- *Anti-Takeover Measures Risk.* Certain closed-end funds may have provisions in their organizational documents intended to limit the ability of third parties to acquire control or change the composition of the closed-end fund's board. This may discourage a third party from seeking to obtain control of the closed-end fund, which could limit the ability of closed-end fund shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.

Control of Underlying Fund Risk. Although the Fund and the Adviser will evaluate regularly each closed-end fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by a closed-end fund. The investment adviser to each closed-end fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Adviser will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a closed-end fund.

Convertible Bond Risk. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities and are subject to risks associated with both fixed income and equity securities.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in derivative securities. The value of a derivative security may not move as expected relative to the value of the relevant underlying assets, rates, or indices. Derivatives can be highly volatile and illiquid and may entail investment exposure greater than the total value of the derivatives' underlying assets (their "notional amount").

- *Futures.* Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. Investing in futures usually exposes investors in a greater degree of leverage than other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund.
- *Options.* The market values of options may not always move in synch with the market value of the underlying securities. Specific market movements of an option and the instruments underlying an option cannot be predicted. The purchaser of an option is subject to the risk of losing the entire purchase price of the option if the option has not been sold or exercised prior to the option's expiration date.
- *Swaps.* Swaps are agreements to exchange cash flows. Swaps may be difficult to value and may be considered illiquid. Swaps create significant investment leverage such that a relatively small price movement in a swap may result in immediate and substantial loss.

Dividend Risk. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives depends in part upon the Adviser's ability to anticipate the dividend policies of closed-end funds and the underlying companies in which such closed-end funds invest. When the Fund employs dividend capture strategies the Adviser is required to identify and exploit opportunities such as the announcement of major corporate actions, including restructuring initiatives or a special dividend, that may lead to a high level of current dividend income. These situations are typically not recurring in nature or frequency, may be difficult to predict, and may not result in an opportunity that allows the Adviser to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of investments subject to dividend capture trading.

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.

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

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.* While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund's market price from its NAV.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. 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.
- *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 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.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
 - 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 Fund's NAV.
- *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 an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Foreign Securities Risk. Through its investments in other funds, the Fund may be exposed to the risks of investment in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities are subject to special risks above and beyond those normally associated with domestic securities. Due to economic, political, and social instabilities in foreign markets, foreign securities can be more volatile than domestic securities. The Fund's investments in other funds may expose the Fund to the risks of investment in emerging market countries, which can involve higher degrees of risk as compared with developed economies.

High Yield Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities in a closed-end fund that are rated below investment grade (i.e., “high yield fixed income securities” or “junk bonds”) are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer. High yield fixed income securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Illiquidity Risk. Certain of the Fund’s investments may not be readily sold at the desired time or price, and may be sold at a lower price or may not have a sufficient market to be sold at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the value of the Fund or prevent the Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Also, an inability to sell securities may affect the Fund’s ability to meet redemption requests. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments in closed-end funds due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such investments may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such investments without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Adviser to dispose of such investments at a fair price or at the time the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. Closed-end funds that are liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or economic uncertainty. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value. The Fund is limited to investing only up to 15% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in illiquid securities.

Investments in Undervalued Securities. The Fund’s investment strategy includes investing in closed-end funds that are, in the Adviser’s opinion, undervalued based on their underlying assets. There is no assurance that the Adviser will successfully identify such investment opportunities. While investments in undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments may involve a high level of risk, and may result in substantial losses.

Leverage Risk. Although the Fund will not itself employ leverage, the underlying holdings will often employ leverage, subject to investment company limits set forth by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Management Style Risk. Different types of securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions. The returns from the types of investments purchased by the Fund (e.g., closed-end funds which pay regular periodic cash distributions) may at times be better or worse than the returns from other types of funds. Each type of investment tends to go through cycles of performing better or worse than the market in general. The performance of the Fund may thus be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of investments, or that have a broader investment style.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Funds’ portfolios may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, including the United States, the financial health of consumers, borrowers, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund’s performance, and the performance, liquidity, credit quality and financial underpinnings of the securities in which the Fund invests, and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

Money Market Mutual Fund Risk. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in order to manage its cash component. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although such funds seek to preserve the value of the Fund’s investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market mutual fund.

Mortgage-Back Securities Risk. Mortgage Backed Securities (“MBS”) are subject to credit risk because underlying loan borrowers may default. Additionally, MBS are subject to prepayment risk because the underlying loans held by the issuers may be paid off prior to maturity. The value of these securities may go down as a result of changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgages or loans. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment rates usually increases and the Fund may have to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a lower interest rate. MBS issued or guaranteed by private issuers are also known as “non-agency” MBS. Non-agency MBS generally are a greater credit risk than MBS issued by The U.S. government, and the market for non-agency MBS is smaller and less liquid than the market for government-issued MBS.

Municipal Bond Risk. The value of municipal bonds that depend on a specific revenue source or general revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s) or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s). In addition, changes in federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds. Investments in inverse floating rate securities typically involve greater risk than investments in municipal bonds of comparable maturity and credit quality and their values are more volatile than municipal bonds due to the leverage they entail.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may turn over its portfolio investments for a variety of reasons, including for asset allocation rebalances, changes in a closed-end fund's valuation, temporary defensive positions, dividend capture strategies, or short-term trading strategies. Investments may be sold when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action, without regard to the length of time held. These policies, together with the ability of the Fund to effect short sales of securities and to engage in transactions in derivatives, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's annual rate of portfolio turnover. If investments are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for advantageous U.S. federal tax rates.

Quantitative Model 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.

Sector Risk. The Fund's assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors, the Fund will be subject to the risk that the economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund's assets were in a wider variety of sectors.

Short Sales Risk. Selling securities short creates the risk of losing an amount greater than the amount invested. Short selling is subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a stock may appreciate before the short position is closed out. A short sale may result in a sudden and substantial loss if, for example, an acquisition proposal is made for the subject company at a substantial premium over the market price.

Tax Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal or state income taxes. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value.

Underlying Fund Risk. Closed-End Funds and ETFs (the "Underlying Funds") in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the Underlying Funds is subject to its own specific risks, but the Adviser expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

- *Market Risk.* The prices of the securities in the Underlying Funds are subject to the risks associated with investing in municipal securities, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.
- *Credit Risk.* Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer's credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security. The Underlying Funds may hold securities that are insured by a bond insurer. A downgrade of the credit rating of such bond insurer may cause the value of the insured security to decline.

- U.S. Credit Ratings. The rating criteria and methodology used by U.S. rating agencies may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
- Foreign Credit Ratings. The rating criteria and methodology used by foreign rating agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established US credit rating agencies. Therefore, such rating systems may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by US credit rating agencies. The rating criteria and methodology used by foreign credit ratings agencies also may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Debt securities, such as bonds, are also subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a bond resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. The prevailing historically low interest rate environment increases the risks associated with rising interest rates, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions. In addition, debt securities, such as bonds, with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter durations.
- *Tax Risk.* There is no guarantee that the Underlying Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal or state income taxes. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Underlying Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Underlying Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value.
- *Leverage Risk.* Ordinary borrowings by an Underlying Fund or an Underlying Fund's investment in derivatives may result in leverage. If the prices of those investments decrease, or if the cost of borrowing exceeds any increase in the prices of investments made with the proceeds of the borrowing, the NAV of the Underlying Fund's shares will decrease more than if the Underlying Fund had not used leverage. An Underlying Fund may have to sell investments at a time and at a price that is unfavorable to the Underlying Fund to repay borrowings. Interest on borrowings is an expense the Underlying Fund would not otherwise incur. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. If an Underlying Fund uses leverage, there can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund's leverage strategy will be successful.
- *Anti-Takeover Measures Risk.* Certain Underlying Funds may have provisions in their organizational documents intended to limit the ability of third parties to acquire control or change the composition of the Underlying Fund's board. This may discourage a third party from seeking to obtain control of the Underlying Fund, which could limit the ability of Underlying Fund shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.
- *Non-Diversified Risk.* Some of the Underlying Funds may invest a relatively high percentage of their assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of their assets in the obligations of a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on an investment in such an Underlying Fund may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the value of the Fund's investment in such an Underlying Fund more volatile than an investment in more diversified Underlying Funds.
- *Risk of Investment Restrictions.* The Fund is subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount that the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in the outstanding voting securities of any one Underlying Fund. The Fund and its affiliates may not acquire "control" of an Underlying Fund, which is presumed once ownership of an Underlying Fund's outstanding voting securities exceeds 25%. This limitation could inhibit the Fund's ability to purchase one or more Underlying Funds.

Investment Adviser: Rareview Capital LLC (the "Adviser").

Portfolio Manager: The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Neil Azous, who has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Azous is the Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 25,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit"). Creation Units are issued and redeemed primarily for in-kind for securities. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with Authorized Participants, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV.

Tax Information: Dividends and capital gain distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash, are taxable to you at either ordinary income or capital gains tax rates unless you are investing through a tax-free plan. If you are investing through a tax-free plan, you will be taxed upon withdrawal from your account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund 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 Fund 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.

FUND SUMMARY - RAREVIEW TAX ADVANTAGED INCOME ETF

Investment Objective: The Rareview Tax Advantaged Income ETF (the “Fund”) seeks total return with an emphasis on providing current income, a substantial portion of which will be exempt from federal income taxes.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund: This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, sell, or hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing or selling shares of the Fund in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ^(1, 2)	0.66%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.19%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽³⁾	(0.28)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.91%

- (1) Based on estimates for the current fiscal year.
- (2) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights because the financial statements include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.
- (3) Rareview Capital LLC (“Rareview,” or, the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends on securities sold short, brokerage or other transactional expenses and extraordinary expenses) in order to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 1.25% of average daily net assets of each share class of the Fund (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least October 31, 2021 and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or the Adviser. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Limitation Agreement: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect 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 all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The Example further assumes that the Fund’s operating expense limitation agreement will only be in place for the term specified above. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based upon these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$194	\$658

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 Fund 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. Because the Fund commenced operation on or following the date of this prospectus, the Fund has no reportable portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Strategies: The Fund is a “fund of funds” that seeks to achieve its investment objective principally through investments in unaffiliated closed-end funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in municipal bond closed-end funds trading at a discount or premium to their underlying net asset value and that pay regular periodic cash distributions.

Closed-end funds are investment companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that issue a fixed number of shares through an initial public offering, after which shares will typically be traded on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or the Nasdaq National Market System. Unlike open-end investment companies, shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable with the fund on a daily basis. A share in a closed-end fund represents an investment in the underlying assets held by the closed-end fund. A closed-end fund’s value increases or decreases due to various factors, including but not limited to general market conditions, the market’s confidence in the closed-end fund adviser’s ability to generate desired investment returns, and investor confidence in the closed-end fund’s underlying assets. The Adviser seeks to select closed-end funds for the Fund’s portfolio whose shares are trading at a discount or premium relative to their underlying net asset values (“NAV”). A closed-end fund’s shares that are traded on an exchange may be bought or sold at a market price that is lower or higher than the per-share value of the closed-end fund’s underlying assets; when this occurs, the shares are considered to be traded at a discount or premium, respectively. The Fund may generate income in the form of capital gains when the Fund sells shares of a closed-end fund whose shares the Fund initially purchased at discount and whose NAV has subsequently moved closer to the per-share value of its underlying assets. The Fund may also receive income generated from distributions from its holdings in closed-end funds, and may employ a dividend capture strategy in which the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund just prior to the ex-dividend date to capture the dividend distribution, then selling it after the dividend is paid.

While the Fund will invest primarily in closed-end funds, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in municipal or short term Treasury exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) if in the Adviser’s discretion, the ETFs will provide a better investment opportunity or liquidity for the asset class. The Fund, and the closed-end funds in which the Fund invests, may invest in derivatives, including listed and over-the-counter index futures, options and swaps, for hedging purposes to mitigate interest rate, equity, credit, commodity, currency and volatility risks. The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents to offset leverage and interest rate exposure within the Fund’s holdings in closed-end funds.

The Adviser may sell or reduce the Fund’s position in a holding for a variety of reasons when appropriate and consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies, or when the holding no longer meets the Adviser’s investment selection criteria. Generally, the Fund will sell or reduce its position in a closed-end fund when its discount-to-NAV has reverted to or has moved significantly above its fair value, as determined by the Adviser. The Fund may also sell or reduce its positions when attempting to rebalance the distribution of Fund assets among asset classes in the interest of affecting the Fund’s relative risk levels and expected returns.

In managing the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser will engage in frequent portfolio transactions, resulting in a higher portfolio turnover rate.

Principal Investment Risks: *As with all funds, there is the risk that you could lose money through your investment in the Fund. Many factors affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) and price of shares and performance. As a result of the Fund’s direct investments in closed-end funds and ETFs, the Fund is indirectly exposed to the risks of the investments held and operations conducted by those funds.*

The following describes the risks the Fund bears with respect to its investments. As with any fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Underlying Fund Risk. Closed-End Funds and Exchange Traded Funds (the “Underlying Funds”), in which the Fund invests, are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the Underlying Funds and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each Underlying Fund is subject to its own specific risks, but the Adviser expects the principal investments risks of such Underlying Funds will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

- *Municipal Securities Risk.* Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer’s ability to make payments of principal and/or interest or otherwise affect the value of such securities. Certain municipalities may have difficulty meeting their obligations due to, among other reasons, changes in underlying demographics. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to government regulation, taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation, utilities and water and sewer, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities may include revenue bonds, which are generally backed by revenue from a specific project or tax. The issuer of a revenue bond makes interest and principal payments from revenues generated from a particular source or facility, such as a tax on particular property or revenues generated from a municipal water or sewer utility or an airport. Revenue bonds generally are not backed by the full faith and credit and general taxing power of the issuer. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There may be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations.

- *Call Risk.* The Fund may invest in callable bonds. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will “call” (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Fund’s net investment income.
- *Credit Risk.* Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer’s financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer’s credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.
 - U.S. Credit Ratings. The rating criteria and methodology used by U.S. rating agencies may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
- *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the recent, historically low interest rates and the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities. Duration is the measure of the sensitivity of a debt security to changes in market interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, a fixed income security with a duration of two years will decrease in value by approximately 2%.
- *Extension risk.* The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Debt securities, such as bonds, are also subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a bond resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most debt securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most debt securities go up. The prevailing historically low interest rate environment increases the risks associated with rising interest rates, including the potential for periods of volatility and increased redemptions. In addition, debt securities, such as bonds, with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than debt securities with shorter durations.
- *Prepayment risk.* The risk that the issuer of a debt security repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security’s maturity therefore resulting in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund. The Fund may be unable to re-invest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield.
- *State Risk.* The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in a particular state. Consequently, the Fund may be affected by political, economic, regulatory and other developments within that state and by the financial condition of that state’s political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and public authorities.
- *Special Tax Bond Risk.* The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of special tax bonds. Special tax bonds are usually backed and payable through a single tax, or series of special taxes such as incremental property taxes. The failure of the tax levy to generate adequate revenue to pay the debt service on the bonds may cause the value of the bonds to decline. Adverse conditions and developments affecting a particular project may result in lower revenues to the issuer of the municipal securities, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s portfolio.
- *Transportation Bond Risk.* The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of transportation bonds. Transportation bonds may be issued to finance the construction of airports, toll roads, highways or other transit facilities. Airport bonds are dependent on the general stability of the airline industry and on the stability of a specific carrier who uses the airport as a hub. Air traffic generally follows broader economic trends and is also affected by the price and availability of fuel. Toll road bonds are also affected by the cost and availability of fuel as well as toll levels, the presence of competing roads and the general economic health of an area. Fuel costs and availability also affect other transportation related securities, as do the presence of alternate forms of transportation, such as public transportation.

Municipal securities that are issued to finance a particular transportation project often depend solely on revenues from that project to make principal and interest payments. Adverse conditions and developments affecting a particular project may result in lower revenues to the issuer of the municipal securities.

- *Water and Sewer Bond Risk.* The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of water and sewer bonds. Water and sewer revenue bonds are often considered to have relatively secure credit as a result of their issuer's importance, monopoly status and generally unimpeded ability to raise rates. Despite this, lack of water supply due to insufficient rain, run off or snow pack is a concern that has led to past defaults. Further, public resistance to rate increases, costly environmental litigation and federal environmental mandates are challenges faced by issuers of water and sewer bonds.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Closed-end funds involve investment risks different from those associated with other investment companies. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at either a premium or discount relative to their NAV. When the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund at a discount to its NAV, there can be no assurance that the discount will decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. Many closed-end funds also utilize leverage, which will expose the Fund to greater risk of significant changes in share prices of the closed-end funds' share prices, and will require payment of leverage interest or dividend expenses, reducing the closed-end fund's overall return. Closed-end funds also expose the Fund to illiquidity risks because closed-end funds may have smaller market capitalizations than other exchange-traded investments. Closed-end funds that pay a dividend or distribution may reduce or eliminate such payments from time to time.

- *Anti-Takeover Measures Risk.* Certain closed-end funds may have provisions in their organizational documents intended to limit the ability of third parties to acquire control or change the composition of the closed-end fund's board. This may discourage a third party from seeking to obtain control of the closed-end fund, which could limit the ability of closed-end fund shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.

Control of Underlying Fund Risk. Although the Fund and the Adviser will evaluate regularly each closed-end fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by a closed-end fund. The investment adviser to each closed-end fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Adviser will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a closed-end fund.

Derivatives Risk. Through its investments in other funds, the Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in derivative securities. The value of a derivative security may not move as expected relative to the value of the relevant underlying assets, rates, or indices. Derivatives can be highly volatile and illiquid and may entail investment exposure greater than the total value of the derivatives' underlying assets (their "notional amount").

- *Futures.* Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. Investing in futures usually exposes investors in a greater degree of leverage than other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the Fund.

- *Options.* The market values of options may not always move in synch with the market value of the underlying securities. Specific market movements of an option and the instruments underlying an option cannot be predicted. The purchaser of an option is subject to the risk of losing the entire purchase price of the option if the option has not been sold or exercised prior to the option's expiration date.
- *Swaps.* Swaps are agreements to exchange cash flows. Swaps may be difficult to value and may be considered illiquid. Swaps create significant investment leverage such that a relatively small price movement in a swap may result in immediate and substantial loss.

Dividend Risk. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives depends in part upon the Adviser's ability to anticipate the dividend policies of closed-end funds and the underlying companies in which such closed-end funds invest. When the Fund employs dividend capture strategies the Adviser is required to identify and exploit opportunities such as the announcement of major corporate actions, including restructuring initiatives or a special dividend, that may lead to a high level of current dividend income. These situations are typically not recurring in nature or frequency, may be difficult to predict, and may not result in an opportunity that allows the Adviser to fulfill the Fund's investment objective. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of investments subject to dividend capture trading.

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.

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

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund's shares ("Shares") are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value ("NAV") and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *No Guarantee of Active Trading Market.* While Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for the Shares will be maintained. Further, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods in times of market stress because market makers and APs may step away from making a market in the Shares and in executing creation and redemption orders, which could cause a material deviation in the Fund's market price from its NAV.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. 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.
- *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 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.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund's NAV.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund's NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.

- 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 Fund's NAV.
- *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 an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.
- *Fund Shares Trading, Premium/Discount Risk and Liquidity of Fund Shares.* The market price of the Shares may fluctuate in response to the Fund's NAV, the intraday value of the Fund's holdings and supply and demand for Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether Shares will trade above, below, or at their most recent NAV. Disruptions to creations and redemptions, the existence of market volatility or potential lack of an active trading market for Shares (including through a trading halt), as well as other factors, may result in Shares trading at a significant premium or discount to NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. If a shareholder purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells Shares at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares that were bought or sold or the shareholder may be unable to sell his or her Shares. The securities held by the Fund may be traded in markets that close at a different time than the Exchange. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when the Exchange is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid-ask spreads on the Exchange and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV may widen. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund's Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity, in the markets for the Fund's underlying holdings. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell Shares. Investors should consult their financial intermediaries before purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

High Yield Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities in a closed-end fund that are rated below investment grade (i.e., "high yield fixed income securities" or "junk bonds") are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer. High yield fixed income securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Illiquidity Risk. Certain of the Fund's investments may not be readily sold at the desired time or price, and may be sold at a lower price or may not have a sufficient market to be sold at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the value of the Fund or prevent the Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Also, an inability to sell securities may affect the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments in closed-end funds due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such investments may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such investments without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Adviser to dispose of such investments at a fair price or at the time the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. Closed-end funds that are liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or economic uncertainty. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value. The Fund is limited to investing only up to 15% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in illiquid securities.

Investments in Undervalued Securities. The Fund's investment strategy includes investing in closed-end funds that are, in the Adviser's opinion, undervalued based on their underlying assets. There is no assurance that the Adviser will successfully identify such investment opportunities. While investments in undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments may involve a high level of risk, and may result in substantial losses.

Leverage Risk. Although the Fund will not itself employ leverage, the underlying holdings will often employ leverage, subject to investment company limits set forth by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Management Style Risk. Different types of securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions. The returns from the types of investments purchased by the Fund (e.g., closed-end funds which pay regular periodic cash distributions) may at times be better or worse than the returns from other types of funds. Each type of investment tends to go through cycles of performing better or worse than the market in general. The performance of the Fund may thus be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of investments, or that have a broader investment style.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Funds' portfolios may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, including the United States, the financial health of consumers, borrowers, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, and the performance, liquidity, credit quality and financial underpinnings of the securities in which the Fund invests, and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

Money Market Mutual Fund Risk. The Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in order to manage its cash component. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although such funds seek to preserve the value of the Fund's investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market mutual fund.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may turn over its portfolio investments for a variety of reasons, including for asset allocation rebalances, changes in a closed-end fund's valuation, temporary defensive positions, dividend capture strategies, or short-term trading strategies. Investments may be sold when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action, without regard to the length of time held. These policies, together with the ability of the Fund to effect short sales of securities and to engage in transactions in derivatives, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's annual rate of portfolio turnover. If investments are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for advantageous U.S. federal tax rates.

Quantitative Model 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.

Sector Risk. The Fund's assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors. To the extent that the Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors, the Fund will be subject to the risk that the economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if the Fund's assets were in a wider variety of sectors.

Short Sales Risk. Selling securities short creates the risk of losing an amount greater than the amount invested. Short selling is subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a stock may appreciate before the short position is closed out. A short sale may result in a sudden and substantial loss if, for example, an acquisition proposal is made for the subject company at a substantial premium over the market price.

Tax Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal or state income taxes. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value.

U.S. Treasury Futures Contracts Hedge Risk. The Adviser, as it deems appropriate, intends to hedge against interest rate risk by short selling U.S. Treasury futures contracts. To the extent the Fund holds such short positions, should market conditions cause U.S. Treasury prices to rise, the Fund's portfolio could experience a loss; and should U.S. Treasury prices rise at the same time municipal bond and/or closed-end municipal bond fund prices fall, these losses will be greater than if the hedging strategy had not been in place. The hedging strategy depends on market conditions and the judgment of the Adviser, and there is no guarantee that the success of the hedging strategy will be successful in mitigating interest rate risk or preventing losses to the Fund's portfolio.

Performance: Because the Fund has only recently commenced investment operations, no performance information is presented for the Fund at this time. In the future, performance information will be presented in this section of the Prospectus. Also, shareholder reports containing financial and performance information will be mailed to shareholders semi-annually.

Investment Adviser: Rareview Capital LLC (the “Adviser”).

Portfolio Manager: The Fund’s portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Neil Azous, who has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Azous is the Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares: The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 25,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a “Creation Unit”). Creation Units are issued and redeemed primarily for in-kind for securities. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Except when aggregated in Creation Units in transactions with Authorized Participants, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the Exchange and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price that is greater than, at, or less than NAV.

Tax Information: The Fund intends to distribute income that is generally exempt from regular federal income tax. Portions of the Fund’s distributions may be subject to such taxes and/or to the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to individuals. Although the Fund expects that a significant portion of its distributions will be exempt from regular U.S. federal income tax, no assurance can be given in this regard.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries: If you purchase the Fund 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 Fund 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RELATED RISKS

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE:

Fund	Investment Objective
Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF (“Dynamic Fixed Income ETF”)	The Dynamic Fixed Income ETF seeks total return with an emphasis on providing current income. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.
Rareview Tax Advantaged Income ETF (“Tax Advantaged Income ETF”)	The Tax Advantaged Income ETF seeks total return with an emphasis on providing current income, a substantial portion of which will be exempt from federal income taxes. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Each Fund’s investment objective is a non-fundamental policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES:

Dynamic Fixed Income ETF

The Fund is a “fund of funds” that seeks to achieve its investment objective principally through investments in unaffiliated closed-end funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income closed-end funds trading at a discount or premium to their underlying net asset value and that pay regular periodic cash distributions.

Closed-end funds are investment companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) that issue a fixed number of shares through an initial public offering, after which shares will typically be traded on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or the Nasdaq National Market System. Unlike open-end investment companies, shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable with the fund on a daily basis. A share in a closed-end fund represents an investment in the underlying assets held by the closed-end fund. A closed-end fund’s value increases or decreases due to various factors, including but not limited to general market conditions, the market’s confidence in the closed-end fund adviser’s ability to generate desired investment returns, and investor confidence in the closed-end fund’s underlying assets. The Adviser seeks to select closed-end funds for the Fund’s portfolio whose shares are trading at a discount or premium relative to their underlying net asset values (“NAV”). A closed-end fund’s shares that are traded on an exchange may be bought or sold at a market price that is lower or higher than the per-share value of the closed-end fund’s underlying assets; when this occurs, the shares are considered to be traded at a discount or premium, respectively. The Fund may generate income in the form of capital gains when the Fund sells shares of a closed-end fund whose shares the Fund initially purchased at discount and whose NAV has subsequently moved closer to the per-share value of its underlying assets. The Fund may also receive income generated from distributions from its holdings in closed-end funds, and may employ a dividend capture strategy in which the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund just prior to the ex-dividend date to capture the dividend distribution, then selling it after the dividend is paid.

In selecting securities for the Fund’s portfolio, the Adviser uses a top-down macro asset allocation approach to select closed-end funds that the Adviser believes will contribute to the achievement of the Fund’s investment objective. Investments in closed-end funds will generally fall within a custom asset class designed by the Adviser to replicate a broader investment class. Such asset classes include:

- **Investment Grade Corporate Bonds:** U.S.-registered corporate debt securities rated BB+ or above by at least two credit rating agencies.
- **High Yield Corporate Bonds:** U.S.-registered corporate debt securities rated BB+ or below by at least two credit rating agencies, which are considered speculative grade.
- **Municipal Bonds:** U.S. state or local municipalities issued debt securities backed by either a revenue source or the entity’s general funds. The bonds may or may not be exempt from federal and some state or local taxes.

- **Convertible Bonds:** U.S. corporate bonds that can be exchanged for common stock in the issuing company.
- **Leveraged Loans:** U.S. issued bank loans to speculative grade companies that typically pay a coupon consistent with a variable rate, plus a credit spread.
- **Mortgage-Backed Securities.** Securities issued by participants in housing and commercial real estate finance, as well as other real estate-related markets.
- **Emerging Market Fixed Income Securities:** Securities issued by countries and corporations in emerging markets. The Fund defines emerging markets as countries in the MSCI Emerging Market Index or that we consider to be emerging markets based on our evaluation of their level of economic development or the size and experience of their securities markets.
- **Aggregate Fixed Income Securities:** A combination of emerging market debt securities (sovereign and corporate), U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, U.S. or foreign corporate debt securities, preferred stocks, and various asset-backed securities.
- **U.S. High Yielding Equity:** Securities issued by U.S.-domiciled companies that include REITs, utilities companies, and preferred stocks.

Relative concentrations of investments within asset classes, as well as the number of asset classes, may vary depending on market conditions, performance of the asset classes relative to and independent of other asset classes, and the relative risk profiles of the asset classes, among other reasons. The Fund is not required to invest in each of the asset classes at all times.

In order to select closed-end funds for the Fund, the Adviser uses a quantitative approach to measuring the relative value of each closed-end funds in an attempt to find closed-end funds that are trading at a discount or premium to their NAV. Factors involved in this quantitative measuring process include, but are not limited to, the percentage of the discount or premium of the closed-end fund to its underlying asset values and the closed-end fund's dividend yield.

While the Fund will invest primarily in closed-end funds, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in ETFs that are representative of an asset class if, in the Adviser's discretion, the ETFs will provide a better investment opportunity or liquidity for the asset class. The Fund, and the closed-end funds in which the Fund invests, may invest in derivatives, including listed and over-the-counter index futures, options and swaps, for hedging purposes to mitigate interest rate, equity, credit, commodity, currency and volatility risks. The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents to offset leverage, credit, and interest rate exposure within the Fund's holdings in closed-end funds.

While the Fund may sell or reduce its position in a security for a variety of reasons when appropriate and consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Fund generally will sell or reduce its position in a closed-end fund when its discount-to-NAV has reverted to or has moved significantly above its fair value, as determined by the Adviser, and a more favorable holding for the Fund exists. The Fund may also sell or reduce its positions when attempting to rebalance the distribution of Fund assets among asset classes in the interest of affecting the Fund's relative risk levels and expected returns.

Tax Advantaged Income ETF

The Fund is a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objective principally through investments in unaffiliated closed-end funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest in municipal bond closed-end funds trading at a discount or premium to their underlying net asset value and that pay regular periodic cash distributions.

Closed-end funds are investment companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that issue a fixed number of shares through an initial public offering, after which shares will typically be traded on an exchange such as the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") or the Nasdaq National Market System. Unlike open-end investment companies, shares of closed-end funds are not redeemable with the fund on a daily basis. A share in a closed-end fund represents an investment in the underlying assets held by the closed-end fund. A closed-end fund's value increases or decreases due to various factors, including but not limited to general market conditions, the market's confidence in the closed-end fund adviser's ability to generate desired investment returns, and investor confidence in the closed-end fund's underlying assets. The Adviser seeks to select closed-end funds for the Fund's portfolio whose shares are trading at a discount or premium relative to their underlying net asset values ("NAV"). A closed-end fund's shares that are traded on an exchange may be bought or sold at a market price that is lower or higher than the per-share value of the closed-end fund's underlying assets; when this occurs, the shares are considered to be traded at a discount or premium, respectively. The Fund may generate income in the form of capital gains when the Fund sells shares of a closed-end fund whose shares the Fund initially purchased at discount and whose NAV has subsequently moved closer to the per-share value of its underlying assets. The Fund may also receive income generated from distributions from its holdings in closed-end funds, and may employ a dividend capture strategy in which the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund just prior to the ex-dividend date to capture the dividend distribution, then selling it after the dividend is paid.

While the Fund will invest primarily in closed-end funds, the Fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in ETFs that are representative of municipal bonds if, in the Adviser's discretion, the ETFs will provide a better investment opportunity or liquidity for the asset class. The Fund, and the closed-end funds in which the Fund invests, may invest in derivatives, including listed and over-the-counter index futures, options and swaps, for hedging purposes to mitigate interest rate, equity, credit, commodity, currency and volatility risks. The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents to offset leverage and interest rate exposure within the Fund's holdings in closed-end funds.

While the Fund may sell or reduce its position in a security for a variety of reasons when appropriate and consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Fund generally will sell or reduce its position in a closed-end fund when its discount-to-NAV has reverted to or has moved significantly above its fair value, as determined by the Adviser, and a more favorable holding for the Fund exists. The Fund may also sell or reduce its positions when attempting to rebalance the distribution of Fund assets among asset classes in the interest of affecting the Fund's relative risk levels and expected returns.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS:

The following describes the risks born by each Fund with respect to its investments.

Active Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed using proprietary investment strategies and processes. There can be no guarantee that these strategies and processes will be successful.

Bank Loan Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF Only) The Fund's investments in other funds may indirectly subject the Fund to the risks associated with bank loans to the extent those funds invest in bank loans. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, a fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower, whose financial condition may be troubled or highly leveraged, for payment of principal and interest. If a fund does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, such fund's share price could be adversely affected. The Fund may invest in loans that are rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization or are unrated, and may invest in loans of any credit quality, including "distressed" companies with respect to which there is a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested. In addition, certain bank loans in which a Fund may invest may be illiquid and, therefore, difficult to value and/or sell at a price that is beneficial to the fund. The Fund, as a participant in a loan, has no direct claim on the loan and would be a creditor of the lender, and not the borrower, in the event of a borrower's insolvency or default. Transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and a fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period after the sale (i.e., more than seven days after the sale). As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans. In addition, loans are not registered under the federal securities laws like stocks and bonds, so investors in loans have less protection against improper practices than investors in registered securities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. The Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents. Generally, such positions offer less potential for gain than other investments. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which a Fund may invest is rapidly rising. If a Fund holds cash uninvested it will be subject to the credit risk of the depositing institution holding the cash.

Closed-End Fund Risk. Closed-end funds involve investment risks different from those associated with other investment companies. Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at either a premium or discount relative to their NAV. When the Fund purchases shares of a closed-end fund at a discount to its NAV, there can be no assurance that the discount will decrease. In fact, it is possible that this market discount may increase and the Fund may suffer realized or unrealized capital losses due to further decline in the market price of the securities of such closed-end funds, thereby adversely affecting the NAV of the Fund's shares. Similarly, there can be no assurance that any shares of a closed-end fund purchased by the Fund at a premium will continue to trade at a premium or that the premium will not decrease subsequent to a purchase of such shares by the Fund. Many closed-end funds also utilize leverage, which will expose the Fund to greater risk of significant changes in share prices of the closed-end funds' share prices, and will require payment of leverage interest or dividend expenses, reducing the closed-end fund's overall return. Closed-end funds also expose the Fund to illiquidity risks because closed-end funds may have smaller market capitalizations than other exchange-traded investments.

- **Anti-Takeover Measures Risk.** Certain closed-end funds may have provisions in their organizational documents intended to limit the ability of third parties to acquire control or change the composition of the closed-end fund's board. This may discourage a third party from seeking to obtain control of the closed-end fund, which could limit the ability of closed-end fund shareholders to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices.

Control of Underlying Fund Risk. Although each Fund and the Adviser will evaluate regularly each closed-end fund to determine whether its investment program is consistent with the Fund's investment objective, the Adviser will not have any control over the investments made by a closed-end fund. The investment adviser to each closed-end fund may change aspects of its investment strategies at any time. The Adviser will not have the ability to control or otherwise influence the composition of the investment portfolio of a closed-end fund.

Convertible Bond Risk. Convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed-income securities and equity securities. If a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price likely increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security.

Derivatives Risk. Through its hedging strategies or through its investments in other funds, each Fund may be subject to the risks of investing in derivative securities. The use of derivatives involves the risk that their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the relevant underlying assets, rates, or indices. A Fund may invest in derivatives for hedging purposes. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus potentially offsetting a decline in the portfolio positions' value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible for a Fund to hedge against an exchange rate, interest rate or security price fluctuation that is so generally anticipated that the Fund is not able to enter into a hedging transaction at a price sufficient to protect its assets from the decline in value of the portfolio positions anticipated as a result of such fluctuations.

Each Fund is not required to attempt to hedge portfolio positions and, for various reasons, may determine not to do so. Furthermore, a Fund may not anticipate a particular risk so as to hedge against it. While a Fund may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for a Fund than if a Fund had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the portfolio position being hedged may vary. For a variety of reasons, a Fund may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose a Fund to risk of loss. The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills complementary to those needed in the selection of a Fund's portfolio holdings.

Derivatives can be volatile. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of a security, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. Fluctuations in a derivative's value may not correlate with the overall securities markets. Derivatives may be subject to liquidity and counterparty credit risk and may entail investment exposure greater than their notional amount. Future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

- **Counterparty Credit Risk.** The stability and liquidity of certain derivative transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, there may be contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of a Fund being less than if the transaction had not been entered into. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings. If counterparty becomes insolvent or the subject of insolvency proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the United States Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of a Fund's securities and other assets from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer.

- *Swaps.* Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specified assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular non-U.S. currency, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index. The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses, and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary securities transactions. Swaps may be difficult to value and may be considered illiquid. Swaps create significant investment leverage such that a relatively small price movement in a swap may result in immediate and substantial loss. A Fund may only close out a swap with its particular counterparty, and may only transfer a position with the consent of that counterparty. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt, or otherwise experiences a business interruption, a Fund could miss investment opportunities or otherwise hold investments it would prefer to sell, resulting in losses for the Fund. If the counterparty defaults, a Fund will have contractual remedies, but there can be no assurance that the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations or that the Fund will be able to enforce its rights. Certain swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- *Futures.* Futures contracts markets are highly volatile and are influenced by a variety of factors, including national and international political and economic developments. In addition, because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, a high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to a Fund. Moreover, futures positions are marked to market each day and variation margin payment must be paid to or by a Fund. Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on the exchange on which they were entered into or through a linked exchange, and no secondary market exists for such contracts. Although a Fund typically will enter into futures contracts only if an active market exists for the contracts, no assurance can be given that an active market will exist for the contracts at any particular time. Certain futures exchanges do not permit trading in particular futures contracts at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day’s trading beyond certain set limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day’s trading beyond those limits, the Fund could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and thus be subjected to substantial losses.

Dividend Risk. Each Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives depends in part upon the Adviser’s ability to anticipate the dividend policies of closed-end funds and the underlying companies in which a Fund invests. It is difficult to anticipate the level of dividends that closed end funds will pay in any given time frame. When the Fund employs dividend capture strategies the Adviser is required to identify and exploit opportunities such as the announcement of major corporate actions, including restructuring initiatives or a special dividend, that may lead to a high level of current dividend income. These situations are typically not recurring in nature or frequency, may be difficult to predict, and may not result in an opportunity that allows the Adviser to fulfill the Fund’s investment objective. In addition, the dividend policies of closed-end funds may be influenced by current economic conditions and favorable U.S. federal tax treatment afforded to dividends. Challenging economic conditions, affecting the general market, an asset class or a specific closed- end fund in a Fund’s portfolio, may limit the opportunity to benefit from the current dividend policies of the closed-end funds in which a Fund invests or may cause such closed-end funds to reduce or eliminate their dividends. In addition, a change in the favorable provisions of the U.S. federal tax laws may limit the Fund’s ability to benefit from dividend increases or special dividends, may cause a widespread reduction in announced dividends and may adversely impact the valuation of the shares of closed-end funds, or the entities in which they invest. The use of dividend capture strategies will expose the Fund to increased trading costs and potential for capital loss or gain, particularly in the event of significant short-term price movements of investments subject to dividend capture trading.

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 a Fund from buying or selling certain securities or financial instruments. In these circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and may incur substantial trading losses.

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

- *Not Individually Redeemable.* The Fund’s shares (“Shares”) are not redeemable by retail investors and may be redeemed only by Authorized Participants at net asset value (“NAV”) and only in Creation Units. A retail investor generally incurs brokerage costs when selling shares.
- *Trading Issues.* Trading in Shares on the CBOE BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 which may result in the Shares being delisted. An active trading market for the Shares may not be developed or maintained. 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.

- *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 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.
 - In times of market stress, market makers may step away from their role market making in the Shares and in executing trades, which can lead to differences between the market value of the Shares and the Fund’s NAV.
 - The market price of the Shares may deviate from the Fund’s NAV, particularly during times of market stress, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or significantly less the Shares than the Fund’s NAV, which is reflected in the bid and ask price for the Shares or in the closing price.
 - 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 Fund’s NAV.
- *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 an Authorized Participant on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants). To the extent that Authorized Participants exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, Fund shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and possibly face trading halts or delisting. Authorized Participant concentration risk may be heightened for securities or instruments that have lower trading volumes.

Foreign Securities Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) The Fund may be indirectly exposed to the risks of foreign securities through its investments in other funds. Investments in foreign securities are subject to special risks above and beyond those normally associated with domestic securities. Foreign securities can be more volatile than domestic securities. Securities markets of other countries are generally smaller than domestic securities markets. Many foreign securities may be less liquid than domestic securities, which could affect the Fund’s investments. The exchange rates between U.S. dollar and foreign currencies might fluctuate, which could negatively affect the value of a fund’s investments.

Foreign securities are also subject to higher political, social and economic risks than those of domestic issuers. These risks include, but are not limited to, a downturn in the country’s economy, excessive taxation, political instability, and expropriation of assets by foreign governments. Compared to the U.S., foreign governments and markets often have less stringent accounting, disclosure, and financial reporting requirements.

- *Emerging Markets Securities.* Investments in the securities of issuers within emerging markets are subject to the risks of foreign securities, as well as additional risks. These risks include less social, political and economic stability; smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility; more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests; less transparent and established taxation policies; less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment; less financial sophistication, creditworthiness, and/or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which a fund transacts; less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.; greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions; higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls; greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy; more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries. Because of these risk factors, a closed-end fund’s investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

High Yield Fixed Income Securities. A Fund's investments in high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") may subject the Fund to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, high yield securities typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. These securities are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. They may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-rated securities. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce an underlying fund's ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, a fund may lose its entire investment.

Illiquidity Risk. Certain of the Fund's investments may not be readily sold at the desired time or price, and may be sold at a lower price or may not have a sufficient market to be sold at all. An inability to sell securities can adversely affect the value of the Fund or prevent the Fund from taking advantage of other investment opportunities. Also, an inability to sell securities may affect the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests. In certain circumstances, it may be difficult for the Fund to purchase and sell particular portfolio investments in closed-end funds due to infrequent trading in such investments. The prices of such investments may experience significant volatility, make it more difficult for the Fund to transact significant amounts of such investments without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices, or make it difficult for the Adviser to dispose of such investments at a fair price or at the time the Adviser believes it is desirable to do so. Closed-end funds that are liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil or economic uncertainty. Illiquid and relatively less liquid investments may be harder to value. The Fund is limited to investing only up to 15% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in illiquid securities.

Leverage Risk. Although the Fund will not itself employ leverage, the underlying holdings will often employ leverage, subject to investment company limits set forth by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

Management Style Risk. Different types of securities tend to shift into and out of favor with investors depending on market and economic conditions. The returns from the types of investments purchased by the Fund (e.g., closed-end funds which pay regular periodic cash distributions) may at times be better or worse than the returns from other types of funds. Each type of investment tends to go through cycles of performing better or worse than the market in general. The performance of the Fund may thus be better or worse than the performance of funds that focus on other types of investments, or that have a broader investment style.

Market and Geopolitical Risk. The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Securities in the Funds' portfolios may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. An outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, including the United States, the financial health of consumers, borrowers, individual companies and the market in general in significant and unforeseen ways. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Fund. Any such impact could adversely affect the Fund's performance, and the performance, liquidity, credit quality and financial underpinnings of the securities in which the Fund invests, and may lead to losses on your investment in the Fund.

Money Market Mutual Fund Risk. Each Fund may invest in money market mutual funds in order to manage its cash component. An investment in a money market mutual fund is not insured or guaranteed by a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although such funds seek to preserve the value of a Fund's investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market mutual fund.

Mortgage Backed Securities Risk. (Dynamic Fixed Income ETF) Prepayment risk is associated with mortgage-backed. If interest rates fall, the underlying debt may be repaid ahead of schedule, reducing the value of the Underlying Fund's investments. If interest rates rise, there may be fewer prepayments, which would cause the average bond maturity to rise, increasing the potential for the Underlying Fund to lose money. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Underlying Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Adviser's ability to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be secured by pools of mortgages on single-family, multi-family properties, as well as commercial properties. Similarly, asset backed securities may be secured by pools of loans, such as student loans, automobile loans and credit card receivables. The credit risk on such securities is affected by homeowners or borrowers defaulting on their loans. The values of assets underlying mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may decline and, therefore, may not be adequate to cover underlying investors. Mortgage-backed securities and other securities issued by participants in housing and commercial real estate finance, as well as other real estate-related markets have experienced extraordinary weakness and volatility in recent years. Possible legislation in the area of residential mortgages, credit cards and other loans that may collateralize the securities in which the Underlying Fund may invest could negatively impact the value of the Underlying Fund's investments. To the extent the Underlying Fund focuses its investments in particular types of mortgage-backed, the Underlying Fund may be more susceptible to risk factors affecting such types of securities.

Municipal Bond Risk. The value of municipal bonds that depend on a specific revenue source or general revenue source to fund their payment obligations may fluctuate as a result of changes in the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s) or changes in the priority of the municipal obligation to receive the cash flows generated by the revenue source(s). In addition, changes in federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds. Investments in inverse floating rate securities typically involve greater risk than investments in municipal bonds of comparable maturity and credit quality and their values are more volatile than municipal bonds due to the leverage they entail.

Operational Risk. The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may turn over its portfolio investments for a variety of reasons, including for asset allocation rebalances, changes in a closed-end fund's valuation, temporary defensive positions, dividend capture strategies, or short-term trading strategies. Investments may be sold when, in the opinion of the Adviser, investment considerations warrant such action, without regard to the length of time held. These policies, together with the ability of the Fund to effect short sales of securities and to engage in transactions in derivatives, may have the effect of increasing the Fund's annual rate of portfolio turnover. If investments are not held for the applicable holding periods, dividends paid on them will not qualify for advantageous U.S. federal tax rates.

Quantitative Model 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.

Sector Risk. A Fund's assets may be concentrated in a particular sector or sectors. To the extent that a Fund is concentrated in a particular sector or sectors, a Fund will be subject to the risk that the economic, political or other conditions that have a negative effect on those sectors may negatively impact the Fund to a greater extent than if a Fund's assets were in a wider variety of sectors.

Short Sales Risk. Selling securities short creates the risk of losing an amount greater than the amount invested. Short selling is subject to the theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a stock may appreciate before the short position is closed out. A short sale may result in a sudden and substantial loss if, for example, an acquisition proposal is made for the subject company at a substantial premium over the market price.

Tax Risk. There is no guarantee that the Fund's income will be exempt from U.S. federal or state income taxes. Events occurring after the date of issuance of a municipal bond or after the Fund's acquisition of a municipal bond may result in a determination that interest on that bond is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes retroactively to its date of issuance. Such a determination may cause a portion of prior distributions by the Fund to its shareholders to be taxable to those shareholders in the year of receipt. Federal or state changes in income or alternative minimum tax rates or in the tax treatment of municipal bonds may make municipal bonds less attractive as investments and cause them to lose value.

Underlying Fund Risk. ETFs in which the Fund invests are subject to investment advisory and other expenses, which will be indirectly paid by the Fund. As a result, the cost of investing in the Fund will be higher than the cost of investing directly in the ETFs and may be higher than other funds that invest directly in stocks and bonds. Each of the ETFs is subject to its own specific risks, but the adviser expects the principal investments risks of such ETFs will be similar to the risks of investing in the Fund.

- *Municipal Securities Risk.* Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest or otherwise affect the value of such securities. Certain municipalities may have difficulty meeting their obligations due to, among other reasons, changes in underlying demographics. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to government regulation, taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders. Because many municipal securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation, utilities and water and sewer, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. Municipal securities may include revenue bonds, which are generally backed by revenue from a specific project or tax. The issuer of a revenue bond makes interest and principal payments from revenues generated from a particular source or facility, such as a tax on particular property or revenues generated from a municipal water or sewer utility or an airport. Revenue bonds generally are not backed by the full faith and credit and general taxing power of the issuer. The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There may be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations
- *Market Risk.* The prices of the securities in the Underlying Funds are subject to the risks associated with investing in municipal securities, including general economic conditions and sudden and unpredictable drops in value. An investment in the Fund may lose money.
- *Call Risk.* CEFs and ETFs ("Underlying Funds") that the Funds may invest in callable bonds. If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities will "call" (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If a call were exercised by the issuer during or following a period of declining interest rates, the Fund is likely to have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security or securities with greater risks or other less favorable features. If that were to happen, it would decrease the Fund's net investment income.
- *Duration Risk.* Longer-term securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes. Given the recent, historically low interest rates and the potential for increases in those rates, a heightened risk is posed by rising interest rates to a fund whose portfolios include longer-term fixed income securities. Duration is the measure of the sensitivity of a debt security to changes in market interest rates. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, a fixed income security with a duration of two years will decrease in value by approximately 2%.
- *Extension risk.* The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- *Interest rate risk.* The risk that debt instruments will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates. Generally, a fixed-income security will increase in value when prevailing interest rates fall and decrease in value when prevailing interest rates rise. Longer-term securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities, but they generally offer higher yields to compensate investors for the associated risks. The phase out of LIBOR (the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks) by the end of 2021 could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in certain markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates.
- *Prepayment risk.* The risk that the issuer of a debt security repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity therefore resulting in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund. The Fund may be unable to re-invest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield.
- *Non-Diversified Risk.* Some of the Underlying Funds may invest a relatively high percentage of their assets in a smaller number of issuers or may invest a larger proportion of their assets in the obligations of a single issuer. Moreover, the gains and losses on an investment in such an Underlying Fund may have a greater impact on the Fund's NAV and may make the value of the Fund's investment in such an Underlying Fund more volatile than an investment in more diversified Underlying Funds.
- *Risk of Investment Restrictions.* The Fund is subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act that limit the amount that the Fund and its affiliates, in the aggregate, can invest in the outstanding voting securities of any one Underlying Fund. The Fund and its affiliates may not acquire "control" of an Underlying Fund, which is presumed once ownership of an Underlying Fund's outstanding voting securities exceeds 25%. This limitation could inhibit the Fund's ability to purchase one or more Underlying Funds.

- *Credit Risk.* Bonds are subject to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or guarantor of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal on its debt or to otherwise honor its obligations and/or default completely. Bonds are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, depending on the issuer's financial condition and on the terms of the securities, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a bond may be downgraded after purchase or the perception of an issuer's credit worthiness may decline, which may adversely affect the value of the security.
 - U.S. Credit Ratings. The rating criteria and methodology used by U.S. rating agencies may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
 - Foreign Credit Ratings. (Dynamic Income ETF Only) The rating criteria and methodology used by foreign rating agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established US credit rating agencies. Therefore, such rating systems may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by US credit rating agencies. The rating criteria and methodology used by foreign credit ratings agencies also may not be fully transparent and such ratings may not accurately reflect the risk of investing in such instruments.
- *State Risk.* (Tax Advantaged ETF Only) The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in municipal obligations of issuers located in a particular state. Consequently, the Fund may be affected by political, economic, regulatory and other developments within that state and by the financial condition of that state's political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and public authorities.
- *Special Tax Bond Risk.* (Tax Advantaged ETF Only) The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of special tax bonds. Special tax bonds are usually backed and payable through a single tax, or series of special taxes such as incremental property taxes. The failure of the tax levy to generate adequate revenue to pay the debt service on the bonds may cause the value of the bonds to decline. Adverse conditions and developments affecting a particular project may result in lower revenues to the issuer of the municipal securities, which may adversely affect the value of the Fund's portfolio.
- *Transportation Bond Risk.* (Tax Advantaged ETF Only) The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of transportation bonds. Transportation bonds may be issued to finance the construction of airports, toll roads, highways or other transit facilities. Airport bonds are dependent on the general stability of the airline industry and on the stability of a specific carrier who uses the airport as a hub. Air traffic generally follows broader economic trends and is also affected by the price and availability of fuel. Toll road bonds are also affected by the cost and availability of fuel as well as toll levels, the presence of competing roads and the general economic health of an area. Fuel costs and availability also affect other transportation related securities, as do the presence of alternate forms of transportation, such as public transportation.
- *Water and Sewer Bond Risk.* (Tax Advantaged ETF Only) The Fund will be sensitive to, and its performance may depend to a greater extent on, the overall condition and performance of water and sewer bonds. Water and sewer revenue bonds are often considered to have relatively secure credit as a result of their issuer's importance, monopoly status and generally unimpeded ability to raise rates. Despite this, lack of water supply due to insufficient rain, run off or snow pack is a concern that has led to past defaults. Further, public resistance to rate increases, costly environmental litigation and federal environmental mandates are challenges faced by issuers of water and sewer bonds.

U.S. Treasury Futures Contracts Hedge Risk. The Adviser, as it deems appropriate intends to hedge against interest rate risk by short selling U.S. Treasury futures contracts. To the extent the Fund holds such short positions, should market conditions cause U.S. Treasury prices to rise, the Fund's portfolio could experience a loss; and should U.S. Treasury prices rise at the same time municipal bond and/or closed-end municipal bond fund prices fall, these losses will be greater than if the hedging strategy had not been in place. The hedging strategy depends on market conditions and the judgment of the Adviser, and there is no guarantee that the success of the hedging strategy will be successful in mitigating interest rate risk or preventing losses to the Fund's portfolio.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS: The Funds, as well as the underlying investment companies in which each Fund invests, may, from time to time, take temporary or defensive positions that are inconsistent with a Fund's principal investment strategies in an attempt to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political, or other conditions, when the Adviser deems it appropriate to do so. During such an unusual set of circumstances, a Fund (or its underlying investment companies) may hold up to 100% of its portfolio in cash or cash equivalent positions. Cash equivalents are highly liquid, short-term securities, such as commercial paper, time deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term notes and short-term U.S. Government obligations. When the Fund (or its underlying investment companies) takes a temporary or defensive position, the Fund may not be able to pursue or achieve its investment objective and could miss favorable market developments.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE: A description of the Funds' policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

CYBERSECURITY: The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Funds and their service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized by the Funds and their service providers, systems, networks, or devices potentially can be breached. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact each Fund's business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with each Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; the inability of each Fund, the Adviser, and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which the Funds invest; counterparties with which the Funds engage in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for a Fund's shareholders); and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

MANAGEMENT

INVESTMENT ADVISER: Rareview Capital LLC, located at 1266 E. Main Street, Ste 700R, Stamford, CT 06902. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment advisory firm formed in 2016, and as of September 30, 2020 had approximately \$35 million in assets under management.

Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed to fulfill its obligations under its investment advisory agreement. For its services, the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF pays the Adviser a monthly management fee that is calculated at the annual rate of 0.97% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Tax Advantaged Income ETF pays the Adviser a monthly management fee that is calculated at the annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse each Fund's expenses until at least October 31, 2021, to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement (excluding front-end or contingent deferred loads, Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, dividends on securities sold short, brokerage or other transactional expenses and extraordinary expenses) will not exceed 1.50% of the daily average net assets of the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF and 1.25% of the daily average net assets of the Tax Advantaged Income ETF (the "Expense Cap"). Each Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least October 31, 2021, and may be terminated at any time upon 60 days' written notice by the Board of Trustees (the "Board"). The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed Fund expenses from the applicable Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement; or (ii) in effect at the time of recoupment.

Each Fund, as a series of the Trust, does not hold itself out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor does it share the same investment advisor with any other series of the Trust. A discussion regarding the Board's approval of the Adviser's management agreement will be available in either the Funds' semi-annual report to shareholders dated March 31, 2021.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

The Fund's portfolio is managed on a day-to-day basis by Neil Azous, who has served as the portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Azous is the Founder and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, which was formed in 2016. From 2013 to the present day, Neil has worked at Rareview Macro LLC as its Founder and Managing Member. Prior to founding the Adviser, Neil was a Managing Director at Navigate Advisors from 2009 to 2013. First at Donaldson Lufkin and Jenrette from 2001 to 2004, and then at UBS Investment Bank from 2004 to 2009, Neil's responsibilities included trading derivatives, hedging solutions, asset allocation, and fundamental securities analysis. Neil began his career at Goldman Sachs in 1998, working in fixed income. Neil completed graduate level coursework for an MS in Real Estate at New York University and received his BA in Business Administration from the University of Washington, where he is a member of the University of Washington Bothell Board of Advisors and was the recipient of the Bothell Business School 2013 Distinguished Undergraduate Alumnus Award. He is active in various charity and community organizations.

The SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER PRIOR PERFORMANCE

Mr. Azous previously served as the portfolio manager for over 3 years for a mutual fund (the "Prior Fund") which had substantially similar objectives and strategies as currently used to manage the Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF. Mr. Azous was the manager for the Prior Fund from November 1, 2016 to October 31, 2020. The following table sets forth performance data relating to the historical performance of the Prior Fund during the period in which Mr. Azous served as the portfolio manager. The performance data, which has been supplied by the Adviser, is provided to illustrate the past performance of Mr. Azous in managing a mutual fund with substantially similar investment strategies. This performance of the Prior Fund does not represent the performance of the Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF. For certain, but not all, periods during the time frame in which Mr. Azous served as portfolio manager, the Prior Fund's expenses were higher than those of the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF. Accordingly, with the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF expense structure, the performance during such periods would have been higher than it was. During the periods in which the Prior Fund's expenses were lower than the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF, performance of the Prior Fund would have been lower than depicted due to the Fund's higher expenses. The table shows how the performance for the Prior Fund varied during 1-, 3-, and since-inception periods. The Prior Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Dynamic Fixed Income ETF will perform in the future.

The table shows the average annual returns for the Prior Fund over various periods ended December 31, 2019.

Prior Fund
Average Annual Total Returns
(For periods ended December 31, 2019)

	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception*
Prior Fund	14.53%	6.05%	6.19%

* Mr. Azous began serving as portfolio manager of the Prior Fund on November 1, 2016, the date of the Prior Fund's inception.

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The NAV of each Fund is determined at the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day the Exchange is open for business. NAV is computed by determining, the aggregate market value of all assets of the applicable Fund, less its liabilities, divided by the total number of shares outstanding ((assets-liabilities)/number of shares = NAV). The Exchange is closed on weekends and New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day ("Exchange Close"). The NAV takes into account, the expenses and fees of each Fund, including management, administration, and distribution fees, which are accrued daily. The determination of NAV for each Fund for a particular day is applicable to all applications for the purchase of shares, as well as all requests for the redemption of creation units, received by each Fund (or an authorized broker or agent, or its authorized designee) before the close of trading on the Exchange on that day.

Generally, each Fund's portfolio securities, including securities issued by ETFs, are valued each day at the last quoted sales price on each security's primary exchange. Securities traded or dealt in upon one or more securities exchanges (whether domestic or foreign) for which market quotations are readily available and not subject to restrictions against resale shall be valued at the last quoted sales price on the primary exchange or, in the absence of a sale on the primary exchange, at the mean between the current bid and ask prices on such exchange. Securities primarily traded in the National Association of Securities Dealers' Automated Quotation System ("NASDAQ") National Market System for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Securities that are not traded on any securities exchange (whether domestic or foreign) and for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available generally shall be valued at the last sale price or, in the absence of a sale, at the mean between the current bid and ask price on such over-the-counter market. Debt securities not traded on an exchange may be valued at prices supplied by a pricing agent(s) based on broker or dealer supplied valuations or matrix pricing, a method of valuing securities by reference to the value of other securities with similar characteristics, such as rating, interest rate and maturity.

If market quotations are not readily available, securities will be valued at their fair market value as determined using the "fair value" procedures approved by the Board. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. The fair value prices can differ from market prices when they become available or when a price becomes available. The Board has delegated execution of these procedures to a fair value committee composed of one or more representatives from each of the (i) Trust, (ii) administrator, and (iii) Adviser. The committee may also enlist third party consultants such as an audit firm or financial officer of a security issuer on an as-needed basis to assist in determining a security-specific fair value. The Board reviews and ratifies the execution of this process and the resultant fair value prices at least quarterly to assure the process produces reliable results.

The Funds may use independent pricing services to assist in calculating the value of each Fund's portfolio securities. In addition, market prices for foreign securities are not determined at the same time of day as the NAV for the Funds.

In computing the NAV, the Funds value foreign securities held by a Fund at the latest closing price on the exchange in which they are traded immediately prior to closing of the Exchange. Prices of foreign securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at current rates. If events materially affecting the value of a security in a Fund's portfolio, particularly foreign securities, occur after the close of trading on a foreign market but before a Fund prices its shares, the security will be valued at fair value. For example, if trading in a portfolio security is halted and does not resume before a Fund calculates its NAV, the Adviser may need to price the security using the Funds' fair value pricing guidelines. Without a fair value price, short-term traders could take advantage of the arbitrage opportunity and dilute the NAV of long-term investors. Fair valuation of a Fund's portfolio securities can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing policies will prevent dilution of a Fund's NAV by short term traders. The determination of fair value involves subjective judgments. As a result, using fair value to price a security may result in a price materially different from the prices used by other mutual funds to determine NAV, or from the price that may be realized upon the actual sale of the security.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Shares of the Funds are listed for trading on the Exchange under the symbols RFDI and RTAI. Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share. Shares can be bought and sold on the secondary market throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares, and Shares typically trade in blocks of less than a Creation Unit. There is no minimum investment required. Shares may only be purchased and sold on the secondary market when the Exchange is open for trading. The Exchange is open for trading Monday through Friday and is closed on weekends and the following holidays, as observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

Authorized Participants that have entered into a contract with the Funds' distributor may acquire Shares from the Funds, and Authorized Participants may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units, of 25,000 Shares. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Funds must follow each Fund's procedures, which are described in the SAI.

The Funds may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Share Trading Prices

The approximate value of shares of a Fund, an amount representing on a per share basis the sum of the current market price of the securities accepted by a Fund in exchange for shares of a Fund and an estimated cash component will be disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per share of a Fund because the approximate value may not take into account certain Fund expenses and may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. A Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value of the shares, and a Fund does not make any warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

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 all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

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.

FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS OF FUND SHARES

Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds in Creation Units by Authorized Participants that have entered into a contract with the Funds' distributor. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Fund, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds' trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with the Funds, 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 the Funds and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, direct trading by Authorized Participants 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, the Funds impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds 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.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by the Funds and will not be paid by the Funds unless authorized by the Trust's Board of Trustees. There are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees were charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Funds.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER 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 conventional 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.

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly 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 of the Funds 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 each Fund's net investment income, including net short-term capital gains, if any, are taxable to you as ordinary income, except that each 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 the 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 each Fund's dividends also may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to corporations -- the eligible portion may not exceed the aggregate dividends each Fund receives from domestic corporations subject to federal income tax (excluding Real Estate Investment Trusts) and excludes dividends from foreign corporations -- subject to similar restrictions.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Funds (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 the Fund with a correct Social Security number or other taxpayer identification number and in certain other situations.

Taxes on Distributions (Tax Advantaged Income ETF Only)

The Fund expects to make monthly distributions of "exempt-interest dividends," which are exempt from U.S. federal income tax but may be subject to state or local income taxes. Distributions may also consist of ordinary income, capital gains, and/or tax-deferred returns of capital. Although the Fund expects that a significant portion of its distributions will be exempt-interest dividends, no assurance can be given in this regard. Some exempt-interest dividends may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax to non-corporate shareholders.

You will generally have to pay federal income taxes, as well as any state or local taxes, on taxable distributions received from the Fund, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. If you sell Fund shares, it is generally considered a taxable event. If you exchange shares of the Fund for shares of another fund, the exchange will be treated as a sale of the Fund's shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to federal income tax.

Distributions of net investment income (other than distributions of "qualified dividend income" and exempt-interest dividends) and distributions of net short-term capital gains, are taxable for federal income tax purposes at ordinary income tax rates. Distributions from the Fund's net capital gain (i.e., the excess of its net long-term capital gain over its net short-term capital loss) are taxable for federal income tax purposes as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the shareholder has held Fund shares.

You may want to avoid buying shares of the Fund just before it declares a taxable distribution (on or before the record date), because such a distribution will be taxable to you even though it may effectively be a return of a portion of your investment.

The Fund may recognize income (including dividend income) on distributions from the underlying investment companies in which it invests and may also recognize gains and losses if it redeems shares in the underlying investment companies. The structure of the Fund and the reallocation of investments among underlying investment companies could affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions.

To the extent that any portion of a distribution received by a shareholder from the Fund is treated as a return of capital, it will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in his or her Fund shares (but not below zero), which will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for federal income tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares. After the shareholder's basis is reduced to zero, the shareholder's share of any additional distributions in excess of the Fund's earnings and profits will generally be treated as capital gains. The portion of the Fund's distributions that may be classified as return of capital is uncertain and can be materially impacted by events that are not subject to the control of the Adviser (e.g., mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations and other capital transactions occurring at the individual CEF and ETF level). Because of these factors, the portion of the Fund's distributions that is considered return of capital may vary materially from year to year. It is possible that a shareholder could receive a distribution treated as a return of capital during a taxable year in which the Fund operates at a loss.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share 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 Authorized Participant who 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 Authorized Participant who 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 you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at what price. See "Tax Status" in the SAI for a description of the basis determination methods applicable to Share redemptions and each 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 "Tax Status" in the SAI for more information.

FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. is the Funds' administrator, transfer agent, and fund accountant. It has its principal office at 4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43219, and is primarily in the business of providing administrative, fund accounting and transfer agent services to retail and institutional mutual funds.

Citibank N.A., 388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10048, is the Funds' custodian.

Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101, is the distributor for the shares of the Funds. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

Thompson Hine LLP, 41 South High Street, 17th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

OTHER INFORMATION

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an “unsold allotment” within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”), would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with Shares that are part of an over-allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(A) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under Rule 153 of the Securities Act, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on the Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

Householding: To reduce expenses, you may elect to have the Funds mail only one copy of the prospectus and each annual and semi-annual report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please contact your financial institution.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Because the Funds have only recently commenced investment operations, no financial highlights are available for the Funds at this time. In the future, financial highlights will be presented in this section of the Prospectus.

PRIVACY NOTICE

Collaborative Investment Series Trust

Rev. November 2017

FACTS	WHAT DOES COLLABORATIVE INVESTMENT SERIES TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
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Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some, but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
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What?	<p>The types of personal information we collect and share depends on the product or service that you have with us. This information can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security number and wire transfer instructions • account transactions and transaction history • investment experience and purchase history <p>When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice.</p>
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How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Collaborative Investment Series Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.
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Reasons we can share your personal information:	Does Collaborative Investment Series Trust share information?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus.	YES	NO
For our marketing purposes - to offer our products and services to you.	NO	We don't share
For joint marketing with other financial companies.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your transactions and records.	NO	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes - information about your credit worthiness.	NO	We don't share
For nonaffiliates to market to you	NO	We don't share

QUESTIONS?	Call 1-800-595-4866
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PRIVACY NOTICE

Collaborative Investment Series Trust

What we do:	
How does Collaborative Investment Series Trust protect my personal information?	<p>To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.</p> <p>Our service providers are held accountable for adhering to strict policies and procedures to prevent any misuse of your nonpublic personal information.</p>
How does Collaborative Investment Series Trust collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● open an account or deposit money ● direct us to buy securities or direct us to sell your securities ● seek advice about your investments <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes – information about your creditworthiness. ● affiliates from using your information to market to you. ● sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you. <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>

Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust does not share with our affiliates.</i>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust does not share with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.</i>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Collaborative Investment Series Trust doesn't jointly market.</i>

Adviser	Rareview Capital LLC 1266 E. Main Street, Ste 700R Stamford, CT	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101
Custodian	Citibank, N.A. 388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10048	Legal Counsel	Thompson Hine LLP 41 South High Street, Suite 1700 Columbus, OH 43215
Administrator & Transfer Agent	Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. 4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200, Columbus, Ohio 43219	Independent Registered Public Accountant	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830, Milwaukee, WI 53202

Additional information about the Funds is included in the Funds' SAI dated October 21, 2020. The SAI is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference (i.e., legally made a part of this Prospectus). The SAI provides more details about the Funds' policies and management. Additional information about the Funds' investments will also be available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Funds' Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during the last fiscal year.

To obtain a free copy of the SAI and the Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, or other information about the Funds, or to make shareholder inquiries about the Funds, please call 1-888-783-8637. You may also write to:

Rareview Dynamic Fixed Income ETF
4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200,
Columbus, Ohio 43219

or

Rareview Tax Advantaged Income ETF
4400 Easton Commons, Suite 200,
Columbus, Ohio 43219

Reports and other information about the Funds are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Investment Company Act File # 811-23306