

Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF (TCTL)

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

January 31, 2019

THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Beginning on January 31, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Fund’s shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Fund’s reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, 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. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

You may elect to receive all future Fund reports in paper free of charge. Please contact your financial intermediary to inform them that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of Fund shareholder reports and for details about whether your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with your financial intermediary.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF Summary..... | 3 |
| Investment Objective | 3 |
| Fees and Expenses of the Fund | 3 |
| Expense Example | 3 |
| Portfolio Turnover..... | 3 |
| Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund | 3 |
| Principal Investment Risks | 5 |
| Performance | 6 |
| Portfolio Management | 7 |
| Purchase and Sale of Shares | 7 |
| Tax Information..... | 7 |
| Financial Intermediary Compensation | 7 |
| Additional Information about the Index..... | 8 |
| Additional Information about the Fund | 8 |
| Portfolio Holdings Information | 12 |
| Management..... | 12 |
| Investment Adviser | 12 |
| Portfolio Manager | 12 |
| How to Buy and Sell Shares | 12 |
| Investments by Registered Investment Companies..... | 14 |
| Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding | 14 |
| Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes..... | 14 |
| Distribution..... | 16 |
| Premium/Discount Information..... | 16 |
| Additional Notices | 16 |
| Financial Highlights..... | 16 |

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: ARE NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE ARE NOT BANK GUARANTEED

PREMISE CAPITAL FRONTIER ADVANTAGE DIVERSIFIED TACTICAL ETF SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical Index (the “Index”).

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). This table and the Example below do not include the brokerage commissions that investors may pay on their purchases and sales of Shares.

| Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>) | |
|--|--------------|
| Management Fees ⁽¹⁾ | 0.75% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.00% |
| Other Expenses | 0.00% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses | 0.16% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses⁽²⁾ | 0.91% |

⁽¹⁾ Restated to reflect the Fund’s current contractual management fee effective January 31, 2018.

⁽²⁾ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets provided in the Financial Highlights section of the Prospectus, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. This 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

| 1 Year | 3 Years | Five Years | Ten Years |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| \$93 | \$290 | \$504 | \$1,120 |

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 195% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund is a “fund of funds” that employs a “passive management”—or indexing—investment approach designed to track the performance of the Index. The rules-based Index measures the performance of a diversified portfolio of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) representing common global equity, fixed income, and cash asset classes.

The Index

The Index consists of an investible portfolio of ETFs (“Underlying ETFs”) with exposure to major U.S. and non-U.S. asset classes. The weighting of each Underlying ETF is adjusted to (i) reduce exposure to individual asset classes determined to be in a downward trend (the “Trend Adjustment”) and (ii) reduce overall exposure to equity asset classes (and increase exposure to fixed income asset classes) as the aggregate size of equity asset classes determined to be in a downward trend grows (the “Risk Adjustment”).

The Index universe consists of cash and Underlying ETFs that each principally track the performance of one of the following asset classes:

Fixed Income Asset Classes

Short Term
Intermediate Term
Long Term
High Yield (Junk Bonds)
Inflation Protected

Equity Asset Classes

U.S. Large Cap
U.S. Mid Cap
U.S. Small Cap
Developed International
Developed International Small Cap
Emerging Market
Real Estate

The Underlying ETFs used by the Index are generally the largest, most liquid ETF tracking the performance of the applicable asset class.

Construction of the Index begins by determining the expected rate of return for each asset class (the “Market Expected Return”) using a mathematical model (the “Allocation Model”) designed to calculate such returns based on the standard deviation of each asset class and correlation of each asset class to the other asset classes over the past five years and the current market capitalization of each asset

class. In other words, the model uses the amount investors currently have invested in each asset class (as measured by the market capitalizations of the constituents of each asset class), plus the historical performance of each asset class, to calculate the expected return for each asset class, rather than the particular views of the Fund's investment adviser.

The Index then utilizes a proprietary intermediate trend following algorithm (the "Trend Algorithm") to determine whether each asset class is in an "upward" or "downward" trend. The Trend Algorithm considers a number of trend-related data points such as the direction of an asset class' performance, the extent to which any trend in such performance is accelerating or decelerating, and the degree of variability in performance to determine whether an asset class' performance trend is "upward" or "downward" over an intermediate time frame. The intermediate time frame is generally 1-3 years, however the Trend Algorithm can cause trades more often, even frequently, if market conditions warrant.

The Trend Adjustment is then implemented by optimizing the Index's weighting of each asset class using the Allocation Model. If the Trend Algorithm determines an asset class is in an upward trend, the Allocation Model assumes the expected rate of return of the asset class is the Market Expected Return. If the Trend Algorithm determines an asset class is in a downward trend, the Allocation Model assumes the expected rate of return of the asset class is 0%, causing the asset class to be underweighted. The Index may weight one or more asset classes at 0% from time to time depending on the outcome of the Trend Adjustment and Allocation Model.

The Risk Adjustment is then implemented based on the aggregate size of the equity asset classes determined to be in a downward trend by the Trend Algorithm. When all equity asset classes are determined to be in an upward trend, the Index's allocation to equity asset classes will reflect the Index's most aggressive posture (i.e., maximum allocation to equity asset classes). As one or more equity asset classes is determined to be in a downward trend, the Index's allocation to equity asset classes will shrink as the aggregate size of the equity asset classes determined to be in a downward trend grows. When all equity asset classes are determined to be in a downward trend, the Index's allocation to equity asset classes will reflect its most conservative posture (i.e., maximum allocation to fixed income asset classes).

Additionally, the Index's weighting of certain asset classes is limited such that the following weights will not be exceeded at the time of each rebalance: High Yield Fixed Income (20%), Inflation Protected Fixed Income (20%), U.S. Mid Cap Equity (12.5%), U.S. Small Cap Equity (12.5%), Developed International Equity (35%), Developed International Small Cap Equity (10%), Emerging Markets Equity (15%), and Real Estate (15%). The Allocation Model will determine how to optimally redistribute any amounts exceeding the above constraints to the remaining asset classes.

The Index is rebalanced annually in March and any time the Trend Algorithm determines that the trend for one or more asset classes has changed from upward to downward, or vice versa.

At the time of each rebalance, the Index's Risk Adjustment will determine the proportion of the Index allocated to equity asset classes and to fixed income asset classes. The weight for each individual asset class is calculated at the time of the annual rebalance based on the expected rate of return for each asset class (i.e., either the Market Expected Return or 0%, depending on the asset class' trend) and the market capitalization, five-year standard deviation, and correlation of each asset class to each other asset class. At the time of each rebalance other than the annual rebalance, the weight for each individual asset class is calculated based on the expected rate of return for each asset class (i.e., either the Market Expected Return or 0%, depending on the asset class' trend) and the market capitalization, five-year standard deviation, and correlation of each asset class to each other asset class determined at the time of the annual rebalance.

Asset classes with an upward trend and the largest market capitalizations will generally receive the largest weightings in the Index.

The Index is owned by Premise Capital, LLC, the Fund's investment adviser ("Premise" or the "Adviser"), and was developed in 2016 for the purpose of launching the Fund.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the securities that make up the Index. The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to achieve its investment objective, meaning it generally will invest in all of the component securities of the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning it may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return, and other characteristics are expected to closely resemble the risk, return, and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

To the extent the Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its total assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of related industries, the Fund will concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent as the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

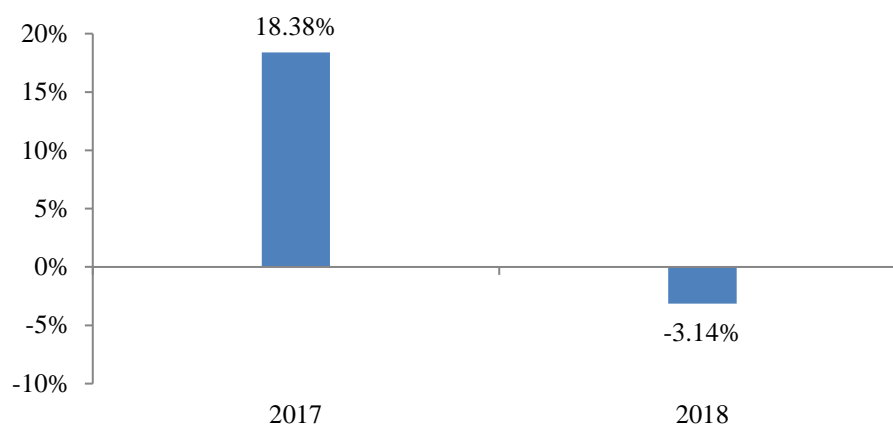
- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in equity securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies may affect the value of the Underlying ETFs and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in companies organized in emerging market nations. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments or investments in more developed international markets. Such conditions may impact the ability to buy, sell or otherwise transfer such securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for such securities and causing the Fund to decline in value.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in common stocks. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund or its Underlying ETFs invest.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
 - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
 - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
 - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.
 - *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, which may increase interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
 - *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.
 - *Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk.* The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. These risks may be enhanced for securities of companies organized in emerging market nations.
- **High-Yield Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in high-yield securities (also known as "junk bonds"). Although high-yield securities generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, high-yield securities are speculative, high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for such Underlying ETFs and consequently, negatively affect the value of the Fund's investment in such Underlying ETFs. High-yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high-yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. The Fund's exposure to high-yield securities may subject it to a substantial degree of credit risk.

- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investment in investment companies, such as ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted for a number of reasons.
- **Models and Data Risk.** The Index relies heavily on proprietary quantitative models as well as information and data supplied by third parties ("Models and Data"). When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks.
- **Passive Investment Risk.** The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio in connection with each rebalance and reconstitution of its Index. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.
- **Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than Net Asset Value ("NAV").** As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- **Small and Mid-Sized Company Stock Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in the common stock of small- or mid-sized companies. Small to mid-sized company stocks have historically been subject to greater investment risk than large company stocks. The prices of small- to mid-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large company stocks.
- **Tracking Error Risk.** As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for the calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.tctl.us.

Calendar Year Total Returns



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 4.96% for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 and the lowest quarterly return was -6.49% for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

Average Annual Total Returns For the Periods Ended December 31, 2018

| | 1 Year | Since Inception (10/27/2016) |
|--|--------|---------------------------------|
| Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF | | |
| Return Before Taxes | -3.14% | 7.93% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | -3.38% | 7.47% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | -1.75% | 5.97% |
| Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | -2.49% | 8.82% |
| Dow Jones Moderate Portfolio Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes) | -5.21% | 4.73% |

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. In certain cases, the figure representing “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares” may be higher than the other return figures for the same period. A higher after-tax return results when a capital loss occurs upon redemption and provides an assumed tax deduction that benefits the investor. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Premise Capital, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund. Britton H. Reynolds, Portfolio Manager of Premise, has been the Fund’s portfolio manager since its inception in 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on a national securities exchange, such as Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”), and most investors will buy and sell Shares through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only Authorized Participants (“APs”) (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. Creation Units generally consist of 50,000 Shares, though this may change from time to time. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities closely approximating the holdings of the Fund (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing,

educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

Additional Information about the Index

The Index is calculated by an independent third-party calculation agent that is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, the Fund’s administrator, custodian, transfer agent or distributor, or any of their respective affiliates.

The Trend Adjustment is implemented by optimizing the Index’s allocation to each asset class using the Allocation Model and assuming the expected rate of return of each asset class determined to be in a downward trend is 0% and the expected rate of return of each asset class determined to be in an upward trend is the Market Expected Return. However, because the Allocation Model assumes that the likelihood of a 0% return for any given asset class is less than 100%, asset classes determined to be in a downward trend are not necessarily removed from the Index (i.e., weighted at 0%), but rather are underweighted as a result of the Trend Adjustment.

The non-cash asset classes in the Index universe and the ETFs used by the Index to track the performance of each asset class are as follows:

| Equity Asset Classes | ETF | Ticker |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------|
| U.S. Large Cap | SPDR® S&P 500® ETF Trust | SPY |
| U.S. Mid Cap | SPDR® S&P MIDCAP 400® ETF Trust | MDY |
| U.S. Small Cap | iShares Core S&P Small-Cap ETF | IIR |
| Developed International | iShares Core MSCI EAFE ETF | IEFA |
| Developed International Small Cap | SPDR® S&P International Small Cap ETF | GWX |
| Emerging Market | iShares Core MSCI Emerging Markets ETF | IEMG |
| Real Estate | Schwab US REIT ETF | SCHH |

| Fixed Income Asset Classes | ETF | Ticker |
|----------------------------|---|--------|
| Short Term | iShares 1-3 Year Treasury Bond ETF | SHY |
| Intermediate Term | iShares Core U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF | AGG |
| Long Term | iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF | TLT |
| High Yield (Junk Bonds) | Xtrackers USD High Yield Corporate Bond ETF | HYLB |
| Inflation Protected | iShares TIPS Bond ETF | TIP |

Additional Information about the Fund

Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Investment Strategy. The Fund generally may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities not included in the Index, but which the Fund believes will help it track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions, and deletions).

Under normal circumstances, as long as the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in the component securities of the Index, it also may invest its other assets in cash and cash equivalents, as well as in shares of ETFs not included in the Index but that track the performance of one of the asset classes included in the Index to improve the overall liquidity of the Fund or to avoid certain tax consequences (e.g., wash sales).

The Fund’s Underlying ETFs representing fixed income asset classes may invest (depending on the applicable asset class) in foreign debt securities, debt securities of any maturity or quality, and variable and floating rate debt securities. The Fund’s Underlying ETFs representing equity asset classes may invest (depending on the applicable asset class) in securities of any market capitalization and in REITs.

Principal Investment Risks. This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described under “Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund” in the Fund Summary. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on Fund performance and trading prices.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in equity securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies may affect the value of the Underlying ETFs and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.

Emerging Markets Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in companies organized in emerging market nations. Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. For example, developing and emerging markets may be subject to (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls

on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vi) fewer protections of property rights, (vii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (viii) settlement and trading practices that differ from those in U.S. markets. Each of these factors may impact the ability of an Underlying ETF to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Underlying ETF shares and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Equity Market Risk. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders, and other creditors of such issuers.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:

Credit Risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of the Underlying ETF's investment in that issuer. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation.

Event Risk. Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.

Extension Risk. When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to future changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than the value of shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Interest Rate Risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. An Underlying ETF may take steps to attempt to reduce the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes; however, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will take such actions or that the Fund will be successful in reducing the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolio. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.

Prepayment Risk. When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk. The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult for the Underlying ETF to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.

Foreign Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that invest primarily in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a foreign issuer than a U.S. issuer. Foreign issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in foreign securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Underlying ETF does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the ETF's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Underlying ETF's or the Fund's shares. Conversely, the Underlying ETF's and the Fund's shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

High-Yield Securities Risk. The Fund may invest and transact in Underlying ETFs that primarily invest in unrated or lower-rated fixed income securities and other instruments, sometimes referred to as “high yield” or “junk” bonds. Lower-rated securities may include securities that have the lowest rating or are in default. Investing in lower-rated or unrated securities involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated fixed income securities, including a high degree of credit risk. Lower-rated or unrated securities may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers/issues of lower-rated or unrated securities may be more complex than for issuers/issues of higher quality debt securities. Lower-rated or unrated securities may be more susceptible to losses and real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-grade securities. Securities that are in the lowest rating category are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default, and to be unlikely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The secondary markets on which lower-rated or unrated securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the value of such investments. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated or unrated securities, especially in a thinly traded market. It is possible that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities. Furthermore, with respect to certain residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, it is difficult to obtain current reliable information regarding delinquency rates, prepayment rates, servicing records, as well as updated cash flows. The use of credit ratings as the sole method of evaluating lower-rated or unrated securities can involve certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of lower-rated securities. In addition, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was rated.

Investment Company Risk. The Fund may invest in shares of investment companies, such as ETFs, that invest in a wide range of instruments designed to track the performance of a particular securities market index (or sector of an index). The risks of investment in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment company invests. When the Fund invests in investment company securities, shareholders of the Fund bear indirectly their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of the Fund’s fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by the Fund in an investment company could cause the Fund’s operating expenses (taking into account indirect expenses such as the fees and expenses of the investment company) to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if it were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company. Additionally, there may not be an active trading market available for shares of some ETFs. Shares of an ETF may also may trade in the market at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Models and Data Risk. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Index and the Fund to potential risks. For example, by relying on Models and Data, the Index may overweight asset classes that are trending downward or underweight asset classes that are trending upward.

Some of the models used to construct the Index are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for the Fund. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Fund does not attempt to outperform its Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index. The returns from the types of securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause the Fund to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund may trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio in connection with each rebalance and reconstitution of its Index. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund’s expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

REIT Investment Risk. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; cash flow dependency; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors.

In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV. As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of the Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price and the NAV vary significantly, including due to supply and demand of the Fund’s Shares and/or during periods of market volatility. Thus, you may pay more (or less) than NAV intra-day when you buy Shares in the secondary market, and you may receive more (or less) than NAV when you sell those Shares in the secondary market. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

Because securities held by the Underlying ETFs in which the Fund invests may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when the Fund’s and each Underlying ETF’s primary listing exchange is open, there are likely to be deviations between the current price of an Underlying ETF’s underlying security and the security’s last quoted price from the closed foreign market. This may result in premiums and discounts that are greater than those experienced by domestic ETFs.

Small and Mid-Sized Company Risk. Small and mid-sized companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger-capitalization companies. The securities of small-and mid-sized capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some smaller capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Smaller-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may vary somewhat for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by its Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of its Index at all times or may hold securities not included in its Index. The use of sampling techniques may affect the Fund’s ability to achieve close correlation with its Index. The Fund may use a representative sampling strategy to achieve its investment objective, if the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the Fund, which generally can be expected to produce a greater non-correlation risk.

Additional Information About the Fund’s Non-Principal Risks. This section provides additional information regarding certain non-principal risks of investing in the Fund. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on the Fund’s performance and trading prices.

Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the “bid” price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the “ask” price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the “spread” or “bid/ask spread.” The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if the Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if the Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

Trading. Although the Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange “circuit breaker” rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s Underlying ETFs and their underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.

Portfolio Holdings Information

Information about the Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.tctl.us. A complete description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Management

Investment Adviser

Premise Capital, LLC, serves as the investment adviser and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Fund. Premise is a registered investment adviser with offices located at 300 East 5th Avenue, Suite 265, Naperville, Illinois 60563, that provides investment advisory services to separately managed accounts, as well as the Fund. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for the Fund to operate. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Fund pays the Adviser a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Fund except for the fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Investment Advisory Agreement, interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution (12b-1) fees and expenses.

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Fund’s Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended March 31, 2018.

Portfolio Manager

Britton H. Reynolds has been a Portfolio Manager for Premise since its inception in 2012 and has been involved in the creation of the Adviser’s investment models and methodology. He earned his B.S. degree in economics from Florida Southern College.

The Fund’s SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Manager’s compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, and the Portfolio Manager’s ownership of Shares.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV. APs must be (i) a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC, a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC participant (as discussed below). In addition, each AP must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Transfer Agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

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 offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

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.

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. DTC’s participants 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” through your brokerage account.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange. Trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund’s daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares. To provide additional information regarding the indicative value of Shares, the Exchange or a market data vendor disseminates information every 15 seconds through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or other widely disseminated means an updated “intraday indicative value” (“IIV”) for Shares as calculated by an information provider or market data vendor. The Fund is not involved in or responsible for any aspect of the calculation or dissemination of the IIVs and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of the IIVs. If the calculation of the IIV is based on the basket of Deposit Securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash, such IIV may not represent the best possible valuation of the Fund’s portfolio because the basket of Deposit Securities does not necessarily reflect the precise composition of the current Fund portfolio at a particular point in time and does not include a reduction for the fees, operating expenses, or transaction costs incurred by the Fund. The IIV should not be viewed as a “real-time” update of the Fund’s NAV because the IIV may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed only once a day, typically at the end of the business day. The IIV is generally determined by using both current market quotations and/or price quotations obtained from broker-dealers that may trade in the Deposit Securities.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares. The Fund imposes no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly with the Fund, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Fund accommodates frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, the Board has also determined that frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and may lead to the realization of capital gains. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions, the Fund employs fair value pricing and may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Fund and the Adviser reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time.

Determination of Net Asset Value. The Fund’s NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV is calculated by dividing the Fund’s net assets by its shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. If such information is not available for a security held by the Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value estimates under guidelines established by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing. The Board has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’s primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing a security, the Fund will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer’s business, recent trades or offers of the security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies included in the Board-adopted valuation procedures. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares. Although the SEC has granted an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies that enter into an agreement with the Trust (“Investing Funds”) to invest in series of the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, such exemptive relief is not applicable to the Fund. Accordingly, Investing Funds must adhere to the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) when investing in the Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes

Dividends and Distributions. The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. The Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes. The following discussion is a summary of some important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. Your investment in the Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

The tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) makes significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and would apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules only applicable to a regulated investment company (“RIC”), such as the Fund. The Tax Act, however, makes numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Fund. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Fund.

The Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). As long as a Fund qualifies for treatment as a RIC and meets certain minimum distribution requirements, then it generally is not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, the Fund’s failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when the Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange; and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (institutional investors only).

Taxes on Distributions. The Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by the Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by the Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of the Fund’s net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by the Fund as “qualified dividend income” are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. “Qualified dividend income” generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that the Fund received in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT may be treated as qualified dividend income generally only to the extent so reported by such REIT.

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the character of any distributions received from the Fund.

The Fund may invest in Underlying ETFs that may invest in REITs. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Act”) treats “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Tax Act does not contain a provision permitting RICs, such as certain Underlying ETFs and the Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to their shareholders. Currently, direct investors in REITs will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such REITs, directly or indirectly through another TIC such as certain Underlying ETFs, will not. It is uncertain whether a future technical corrections bill will address this issue to enable RICs to pass through the special character of “qualified REIT dividends” to shareholders.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares’ NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in the Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by the Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% unless a lower treaty rate applies. The Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met.

The Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares Are Sold on the Exchange. Any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units. An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. 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 Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less.

The Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. The Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Foreign Taxes. To the extent the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest the Fund received from sources in foreign countries.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled “Federal Income Taxes” in the SAI.

Distribution

The Distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC, is a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Distributor distributes Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis and does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Fund or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Fund. The Distributor's principal address is 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6th Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Fund, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of the Fund's assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of the Fund is available, free of charge, on the Fund's website at www.tctl.us.

Additional Notices

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the ability of the Fund to track the total return performance of the Index or the ability of the Index identified herein to track the performance of its constituent securities. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in, the determination of the compilation or the calculation of the Index, nor in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

The Exchange does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Index or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of Shares, or any other person or entity from the use of the Index or the data included therein. The Exchange makes no express or implied warranties, and hereby expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose with respect to the Index or the data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Fund make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly. The Fund does not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, or performance of the Index or the data included therein and shall have no liability in connection with the Index or Index calculation.

The Adviser owns the Index and the Index methodology and is a licensor of the Index to the index receipt agent. The Adviser has contracted with the index calculation agent to maintain and calculate the Index used by the Fund. The index calculation agent shall have no liability for any errors or omissions in calculating the Index.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the table represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request.

Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a capital share outstanding throughout the year/period

| | Year ended September 30, 2018 | Period Ended September 30, 2017 ⁽¹⁾ |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Net asset value, beginning of year/period | \$ 28.95 | \$ 25.00 |
| INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | |
| Net investment income (loss) ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾ | 0.46 | 0.41 |
| Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments | 1.95 | 3.70 |
| Total from investment operations | 2.41 | 4.11 |
| DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS: | | |
| Distributions from: | | |
| Net investment income | (0.40) | (0.16) |
| Total distributions | (0.40) | (0.16) |
| Net asset value, end of period | \$ 30.96 | \$ 28.95 |
| Total return | 8.39% | 16.50% ⁽³⁾ |
| SUPPLEMENTAL DATA: | | |
| Net assets at end of period (000's) | \$ 35,610 | \$ 14,474 |
| RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS: | | |
| Expenses to average net assets ⁽⁴⁾ | 0.77% ⁽⁶⁾ | 0.85% ⁽⁵⁾ |
| Net investment income (loss) to average net assets ⁽⁷⁾ | 1.52% | 1.61% ⁽⁵⁾ |
| Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁸⁾ | 195% | 69% ⁽³⁾ |

(1) Commencement of operations on October 27, 2016.

(2) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(3) Not annualized.

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

(5) Annualized.

(6) Effective January 31, 2018 the Adviser reduced its management fee from 0.85% to 0.75%.

(7) Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying investments companies in which the Fund invests. The ratio does not include net investment income of the underlying investment companies in which the Fund invests.

(8) Excludes the impact of in-kind transactions.

Premise Capital Frontier Advantage Diversified Tactical ETF

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Adviser and Index Provider | Premise Capital, LLC 300 East 5th Avenue, Suite 265 Naperville, IL 60563 | Custodian | U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Dr. Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212 |
| Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator | U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 | Distributor | Quasar Distributors, LLC 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6 th Floor Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 |
| Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm | Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 | Legal Counsel | Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 |

Investors may find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Fund’s SAI provides additional details about the investments of the Fund and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated January 31, 2019 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about the Fund’s investments will be available in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund’s performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Fund by contacting the Fund at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or by calling 1-800-617-0004.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC’s EDGAR database on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Fund’s Internet web site at <https://www.tctl.us>, or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-22668)