

Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF

(RAAA)

(the “Fund”)

Supplement dated October 6, 2025 to the Statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated June 27, 2025

Name Change

Effective October 16, 2025, the name of the Fund will change to **Reckoner Yield Enhanced AAA CLO ETF**. All references to Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF are now replaced with Reckoner Yield Enhanced AAA CLO ETF.

For additional information, please contact the Fund at 1-800-617-0004.

**Please retain this Supplement with your Statutory Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information.**

PROSPECTUS

Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF (RAAA) Reckoner BBB-B CLO ETF (RCLO)

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

June 27, 2025

The Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF is different from most funds in that it seeks leveraged returns, which makes it riskier than funds that do not use leverage. Periods of higher market volatility may affect the Fund's return more than the returns of funds that do not use leverage. Accordingly, the Fund may not be suitable for all investors and should be used only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of seeking leveraged investment results. Shareholders should actively manage and monitor their investments.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF

Reckoner BBB-B CLO ETF

This Prospectus describes two series (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) of Advisor Managed Portfolios (the “Trust”).

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RECKONER LEVERAGED AAA CLO ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF (the “Fund” or “AAA CLO ETF”) seeks to generate current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.30%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.30%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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 does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$31	\$97

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 the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) of any maturity or duration that are rated, at the time of purchase, AAA (or equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”)), which is the most senior level of debt tranche and considered to be investment-grade. An NRSRO is a credit rating agency that issues credit ratings and is subject to regulatory oversight by the SEC. For purposes of the Fund’s investments, a CLO must be rated AAA (or equivalent) by at least one NRSRO, such as Standard and Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P[®]”), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) or Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or, if unrated, determined by Reckoner Capital Management LLC, investment adviser to the Fund (the “Adviser”), to be of comparable quality. If a security receives different ratings from different NRSROs, the Fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. After purchase, a CLO’s rating may decline below the minimum rating required by the Fund for purchase. In such cases, the Adviser will consider whether continuing to hold the CLO is in the best interest of the Fund.

CLOs are structured products that are trusts or other special purpose vehicles that issue multiple tranches of asset-backed securities. CLOs are collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, most of which may individually be rated below investment grade (or the equivalent if unrated). These pools may consist of “leveraged loans,” or loans subject to higher interest rates relative to other loans. The Fund invests primarily in CLOs rated AAA, which have the lowest level of risk and have payment priority over CLOs in lower-rated tranches. The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs rated AA or A (or equivalent) by an NRSRO.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of any particular index. The Fund may purchase CLOs in both the primary markets (*i.e.*, directly from the CLO issuer) and secondary markets (*i.e.*, markets where the securities are traded following the initial offering). The Fund will only invest in CLOs with a minimum initial total offering size of \$250 million. The Fund

will invest primarily in CLOs that are U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund will generally invest in floating-rate CLOs, though the Fund may invest in CLOs with fixed rates. The Fund is “non-diversified”, meaning that it may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. The Fund will not invest more than 20% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in any single CLO or CLOs managed by any single CLO manager.

The Adviser applies a bottom-up approach to select CLOs for investment by the Fund through the use of due diligence and review of documentation, including newly issued CLOs and CLOs traded in the secondary market, based on an assessment of the following criteria:

- The investment skill and process of the manager(s) of the CLO, including a manager’s track record, experience and overall appetite for risk, under normal and stressed market conditions, and across “credit cycles,” or multi-year cycles broadly reflecting the relative access to credit by borrowers across the market;
- The structure of an individual CLO and its underlying collateral;
- The ability of a CLO to meet its principal and interest payment obligations, under normal and stressed market conditions;
- The CLO’s overall cash flow; and
- Trading frequency in the secondary market.

Depending on general industry trends or market conditions, the Adviser may adjust the overall mix of the Fund’s investments within the percentage parameters discussed above to provide wider exposure to a variety of CLO investment styles.

The Fund may also invest in other ETFs that have similar investment strategies involving CLOs.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund’s total investment exposure is expected to be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund’s net assets. The Fund expects to obtain additional exposure to CLOs through the use of reverse repurchase agreements, derivatives, swaps or similar financing transactions to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”). The effect of such a transaction is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while a Fund will be able to keep the income associated with those portfolio securities and reinvest the “recovered” cash into additional CLOs. The Fund may utilize reverse repurchase agreements when it is anticipated that the income to be earned from the reinvestment of the cash proceeds from the sale in the start leg of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction is greater than the interest expense of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction. The use of reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions create financial leverage, which will magnify, sometimes significantly, the Fund’s exposure to any increase or decrease in prices associated with the CLOs resulting in increased volatility in the value of the Fund’s portfolio. While such financial leverage has the potential to produce greater gains, it also may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act, satisfy collateral requirements, or meet redemption requests.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur brokerage costs and/or recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund’s Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund’s NAV.
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Leveraging Risk.** CLOs are typically leveraged, and such leverage will magnify the loss on CLO investments, which may in turn magnify the loss experienced by the Fund. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage with respect to any investments in a market that moves adversely to such investments could result in a substantial loss that would be greater than if the Fund’s investments were not leveraged. The Fund intends to primarily invest in the most senior tranches of CLOs (those that are AAA or AA-rated), which generally are less affected by the effects of leverage than more junior tranches.
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Manager Risk.** CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying collateral assets within a CLO. CLO managers may have limited operating histories, may be subject to conflicts of interests, including managing the assets of other clients or other investment vehicles, or receiving fees that incentivize maximizing

the yield, and indirectly the risk, of a CLO. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues, or other developments that may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager, may adversely impact the performance of the CLO debt tranches in which the Fund invests.

- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk.** A CLO is a securitization vehicle collateralized by a pool of credit-related assets. Accordingly, CLO securities present risks similar to those of other types of credit investments, including default (credit), interest rate, and prepayment risks. The extent of these risks depend largely on the type of securities used as collateral and the class of the CLOs in which the Fund invests. In addition, CLOs are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts, which increases the risk of dispute over the interpretation and enforceability of such documents relative to other types of investments. There is also a risk that the trustee of a CLO does not properly carry out its duties to the CLO, potentially resulting in loss to the CLO. The Fund intends to invest primarily in AAA rated tranches (or equivalent by an NRSRO); however, these ratings do not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it's possible that under stressed market environments these tranches could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class. The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk (*i.e.*, the risk that in a declining interest rate period CLO tranches could be refinanced or paid off prior to their maturities and the Fund would then have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate), and the risk of defaults of the underlying assets.
- **Covenant Lite Loan Risk.** CLOs may contain underlying loans that may be "covenant lite," meaning that they have few or no financial maintenance covenants that would require the borrower to meet or exceed certain financial requirements. The absence of such covenants may reduce the ability of the lender to monitor the borrower's financial performance and, if necessary, declare an event of default which would permit the lender to take action intended to mitigate losses from the borrower's default on the loan. Therefore, CLOs with holdings of covenant lite loans may have greater difficulty in seeking remedies or taking other actions to preserve the value of loans in situations where a borrower faces declining financial performance. This could result in losses to the CLO and therefore the Fund.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

The Fund's investments in debt securities may subject the Fund to the following risks:

- **Call Risk.** CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.*, redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund possibly having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.*, at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in the Fund's income.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.

The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk than they actually do by the market, the Adviser, or the rating agencies. Credit risk is generally greater where less information is publicly available, where fewer covenants safeguard the investors' interests, where collateral may be impaired or inadequate, where little legal redress or regulatory protection is available, or where a party's ability to meet obligations is speculative. Additionally, any inaccuracy in the information used by the Fund to evaluate credit risk may affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Obligations under debt securities held by the Fund may never be satisfied or, if satisfied, only satisfied in part.

Some securities are subject to risks as a result of a credit downgrade or default by a government, or its agencies or instrumentalities. Credit risk is a greater concern for high-yield debt securities and debt securities of issuers whose ability to pay interest and principal may be considered speculative. Debt securities are typically classified as investment grade-quality (medium to highest credit quality) or below investment grade-quality (commonly referred to as high-yield or junk bonds). Many individual debt securities are rated by a third-party source, such as Moody's or S&P®, to help describe the creditworthiness of the issuer.

- *Extension Risk.* The Fund is subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the market value of some debt securities, particularly mortgage securities and certain asset-backed securities, may be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. Extension risk may result from, for example, rising interest rates or unexpected developments in the markets for the underlying assets or mortgages. As a consequence, the security's effective maturity will be extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Extension risk generally increases as interest rates rise. This is because, in a rising interest rate environment, the rate of prepayment and exercise of call or buy-back rights generally falls, and the rate of default and delayed payment generally rises. When the maturity of an investment is extended in a rising interest rate environment, a below-market interest rate is usually locked-in, and the value of the security reduced. This risk is greater for fixed-rate than variable-rate debt securities.
- *Floating Rate Obligations Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. Benchmark interest rates may not accurately track market interest rates.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* The market value of debt securities generally varies in response to changes in prevailing interest rates. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand. During periods of declining interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally declines. This occurs because new debt securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding debt securities less attractive. In general, the market prices of long-term debt securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term debt securities. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.
- *Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. The risk of decline in income is heightened when fixed income instruments held by the Fund have floating or variable interest rates.
- **Derivatives Risk.** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
- *Swap Risk.* The Fund may enter into derivatives called swaps. Risks associated with swap agreements include failure of the counterparties to perform under the contract's terms, changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swap agreements. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the bankruptcy or default of a swap agreement counterparty.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and 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.
- *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 result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* 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) which may result in a widening of the bid and asked spread, 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.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), 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 Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Extended Settlement Risk.** New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. In such circumstances the Fund bears a risk of loss if the value of the CLO declines before the settlement date or if the Fund is required to sell the CLO prior to settlement. There is also the risk that the security will not be issued or that the counterparty will not meet its obligation, resulting in a loss of the investment opportunity.
- **Leverage Risk.** The Fund uses leverage, which will magnify the Fund's gains and losses and cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. The Fund's use of leverage increases the risk of a total loss of your investment. An investment in the Fund may not be suitable for all investors. The cost of obtaining this leverage will lower your returns.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or decline an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when the Fund purchases a newly issued CLO security directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of CLO securities at a price and time the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser's successful implementation of the Fund's investment strategies. The Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding issuers, securities, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market, and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates and trade tensions. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities, and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.

- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.
- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including 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. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** CLOs generally are privately-issued securities and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at lesser prices than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and its value may decline as a result.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk.** A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a security to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that security from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to a secured borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage and may magnify underlying investment gains or losses. The Fund uses reverse repurchase agreements to obtain leverage necessary to achieve its targeted investment exposure. The Fund is therefore subject to the risk that its counterparty will not roll over the agreement upon maturity and a suitable replacement counterparty is not found. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the asset in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the security. Reverse repurchase agreements also create Fund expenses and require that the Fund have sufficient cash available to repurchase the security when required. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the cash received by the Fund from the sale of the security in the reverse repurchase agreement transaction, or the value of the investments that the Fund makes with the cash, will be less than the value of the security required to be repurchased in the end leg of the reverse repurchase agreement.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Adviser’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.reckoner.com/RAAA.

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser: Reckoner Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers: John E. Kim, CEO of the Adviser, Timothy Wickstrom, Co-CIO of the Adviser, and Jared Finsterbusch, Vice President of the Adviser, have been the portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in July 2025.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as “Creation Units,” which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer 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).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

Recent information regarding the Fund’s NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund’s website at www.reckoner.com/RAAA.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an individual retirement account (“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.

RECKONER BBB-B CLO ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Reckoner BBB-B CLO ETF (the “Fund” or “BBB-B CLO ETF”) seeks to generate current income, with a secondary objective of capital preservation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Shareholder Fees (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fee	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.50%

¹ Estimated for the current fiscal year.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem 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 does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years
\$51	\$160

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 the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not yet available.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that pursues its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) of any maturity or duration that are rated, at the time of purchase, between and including BBB+ and B- (or equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”)). An NRSRO is a credit rating agency that issues credit ratings and is subject to regulatory oversight by the SEC. For purposes of the Fund’s investments, a CLO must be rated between BBB+ and B- (or equivalent) by at least one NRSRO, such as Standard and Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P[®]”), Fitch Ratings, Inc. (“Fitch”) or Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or, if unrated, determined by Reckoner Capital Management LLC, investment Adviser to the Fund (the “Adviser”), to be of comparable quality. If a security receives different ratings from different NRSROs, the Fund will treat the security as being rated in the highest rating category received from an NRSRO. After purchase, a CLO’s rating may decline below the minimum rating required by the Fund for purchase. In such cases, the Adviser will consider whether continuing to hold the CLO is in the best interest of the Fund.

CLOs are structured products that are trusts or other special purpose vehicles that issue multiple tranches of asset-backed securities. CLOs are collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans, most of which may individually be rated below investment grade (or the equivalent if unrated). These pools may consist of “leveraged loans,” or loans subject to higher interest rates relative to other loans. The Fund invests primarily in BBB through BB rated debt tranches of CLOs. The Fund may have up to 70% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs rated below investment grade (BB+ or lower) at the time of purchase. The Fund will focus on mezzanine or lower priority CLOs tranches. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs rated BBB+ (or equivalent) or higher by an NRSRO.

The Fund is actively managed and does not seek to track the performance of any particular index. The Fund may purchase CLOs in both the primary markets (*i.e.*, directly from the CLO issuer) and secondary markets (*i.e.*, markets where the securities are traded following the initial offering).

The Fund will only invest in CLOs with a minimum initial total offering size of \$250 million. The Fund will invest primarily in CLOs that are U.S. dollar denominated. The Fund will generally invest in floating-rate CLOs, though the Fund may invest in CLOs with fixed rates. The Fund is “non-diversified”, meaning that it may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. The Fund will not invest more than 20% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in any single CLO or CLOs managed by any single CLO manager.

The Adviser applies a bottom-up approach to select CLOs for investment by the Fund through the use of due diligence and review of documentation, including newly issued CLOs and CLOs traded in the secondary market, based on an assessment of the following criteria:

- The investment skill and process of the manager(s) of the CLO, including a manager’s track record, experience and overall appetite for risk, under normal and stressed market conditions, and across “credit cycles,” or multi-year cycles broadly reflecting the relative access to credit by borrowers across the market;
- The structure of an individual CLO and its underlying collateral;
- The ability of a CLO to meet its principal and interest payment obligations, under normal and stressed market conditions;
- The CLO’s overall cash flow; and
- Trading frequency in the secondary market.

Depending on general industry trends or market conditions, the Adviser may adjust the overall mix of the Fund’s investments within the percentage parameters discussed above to provide wider exposure to a variety of CLO manager investment styles.

The Fund may also invest in other ETFs that have similar investment strategies involving CLOs.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to incur brokerage costs and/or recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause the Fund’s Shares to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to the Fund’s NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause the Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease the Fund’s NAV.
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk.** A CLO is a securitization vehicle collateralized by a pool of credit-related assets. Accordingly, CLO securities present risks similar to those of other types of credit investments, including default (credit), interest rate, and prepayment risks. The extent of these risks depend largely on the type of securities used as collateral and the class of the CLOs in which the Fund invests. In addition, CLOs are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts, which increases the risk of dispute over the interpretation and enforceability of such documents relative to other types of investments. There is also a risk that the trustee of a CLO does not properly carry out its duties to the CLO, potentially resulting in loss to the CLO.

The Fund intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB tranches (or equivalent by an NRSRO) that are subordinate to higher-rated tranches (*e.g.*, tranches rated AAA+ through A-) in terms of payment priority. Subordinated (*i.e.*, mezzanine) CLO tranches are subject to higher credit risk and liquidity risk relative to more senior CLO tranches. Mezzanine tranches may be of investment grade (*i.e.*, BBB) or non-investment grade quality (*i.e.*, BB+ or below), and the Fund may have significant exposure to below investment grade CLO tranches (potentially up to 70% of its total assets). To the extent a CLO or its underlying loans experience default or are having difficulty making principal and/or interest payments, subordinated CLO tranches will be more likely to experience adverse impacts, and such impacts will be more severe, relative to more senior or higher-rated CLO securities, which in turn will adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In a CLO structure, senior tranches have payment priority over mezzanine tranches (*i.e.*, the tranches that the Fund invests in).

- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Leveraging Risk.** CLOs are typically leveraged, and such leverage will magnify the loss on CLO investments, which may in turn magnify the loss experienced by the Fund. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage with respect to any investments in a market that moves adversely to such investments could result in a substantial loss that would be greater than if the Fund's investments were not leveraged.
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Manager Risk.** CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying collateral assets within a CLO. CLO managers may have limited operating histories, may be subject to conflicts of interests, including managing the assets of other clients or other investment vehicles, or receiving fees that incentivize maximizing the yield, and indirectly the risk, of a CLO. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues, or other developments that may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager, may adversely impact the performance of the CLO debt tranches in which the Fund invests.
- **Covenant Lite Loan Risk.** CLOs may contain underlying loans that may be "covenant lite," meaning that they have few or no financial maintenance covenants that would require the borrower to meet or exceed certain financial requirements. The absence of such covenants may reduce the ability of the lender to monitor the borrower's financial performance and, if necessary, declare an event of default which would permit the lender to take action intended to mitigate losses from the borrower's default on the loan. Therefore, CLOs with holdings of covenant lite loans may have greater difficulty in seeking remedies or taking other actions to preserve the value of loans in situations where a borrower faces declining financial performance. This could result in losses to the CLO and therefore the Fund.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by the Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

The Fund's investments in debt securities may subject the Fund to the following risks:

- **Call Risk.** CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.*, redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. The Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in the Fund possibly having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.*, at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in the Fund's income.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations. For CLOs, the primary source of credit risk is the ability of the underlying portfolio of loans to generate sufficient cash flow to pay investors on a full and timely basis when principal and/or interest payments are due. Default in payment on the underlying loans will result in less cash flow from the underlying portfolio and, in turn, less funds available to pay investors in the CLO.

The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk than they actually do by the market, the Adviser or the rating agencies. Credit risk is generally greater where less information is publicly available, where fewer covenants safeguard the investors' interests, where collateral may be impaired or inadequate, where little legal redress or regulatory protection is available, or where a party's ability to meet obligations is speculative. Additionally, any inaccuracy in the information used by the Fund to evaluate credit risk may affect the value of securities held by the Fund.

Obligations under debt securities held by the Fund may never be satisfied or, if satisfied, only satisfied in part.

Some securities are subject to risks as a result of a credit downgrade or default by a government, or its agencies or, instrumentalities. Credit risk is a greater concern for high-yield debt securities and debt securities of issuers whose ability to pay interest and principal may be considered speculative. Debt securities are typically classified as investment grade-quality (medium to highest credit quality) or below investment grade-quality (commonly referred to as high-yield or junk bonds). Many individual debt securities are rated by a third-party source, such as Moody's or S&P®, to help describe the creditworthiness of the issuer.

- *Extension Risk.* The Fund is subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the market value of some debt securities, particularly mortgage securities and certain asset-backed securities, may be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. Extension risk may result from, for example, rising interest rates or unexpected developments in the markets for the underlying assets or mortgages. As a consequence, the security's effective maturity will be extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Extension risk generally increases as interest rates rise. This is because, in a rising interest rate environment, the rate of prepayment and exercise of call or buy-back rights generally falls, and the rate of default and delayed payment generally rises. When the maturity of an investment is extended in a rising interest rate environment, a below-market interest rate is usually locked-in, and the value of the security reduced. This risk is greater for fixed-rate than variable-rate debt securities.
- *Floating Rate Obligations Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. Benchmark interest rates may not accurately track market interest rates.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* The market value of debt securities generally varies in response to changes in prevailing interest rates. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand. During periods of declining interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally declines. This occurs because new debt securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding debt securities less attractive. In general, the market prices of long-term debt securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term debt securities. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.
- *Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. The risk of decline in income is heightened when fixed income instruments held by the Fund have floating or variable interest rates.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, it is exposed to the following risks:
 - *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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and 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.
 - *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 result in the Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* 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) which may result in a widening of the bid and asked spread, 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.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), 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 Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.

- **Extended Settlement Risk.** New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. In such circumstances the Fund bears a risk of loss if the value of the CLO declines before the settlement date or if the Fund is required to sell the CLO prior to settlement. There is also the risk that the security will not be issued or that the counterparty will not meet its obligation, resulting in a loss of the investment opportunity.
- **High Yield Securities Risk.** The Fund intends to invest a significant portion (potentially up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO securities rated below investment grade. Debt investments rated below investment grade are sometimes referred to as high yield or “junk”. Investing in lower-rated or unrated securities (including CLOs) involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated debt securities, including a high degree of credit risk. These securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic, political, or market changes or developments which could impact the underlying loans of a CLO and may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as financially durable as those issuers with higher credit ratings. Such issuers may be more susceptible to losses and real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-grade securities. 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 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 severely disrupt 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 on the bonds and increase the incidence of default of such securities. 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. These risks may be present in lower rated CLO securities (such as those rated BBB or BBB-, or their equivalent), even if they are not rated below investment grade.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or decline an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when the Fund purchases a newly issued CLO security directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund’s ability to acquire or dispose of CLO securities at a price and time the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser’s successful implementation of the Fund’s investment strategies. The Adviser’s evaluations and assumptions regarding issuers, securities, and other factors may not successfully achieve the Fund’s investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market, and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund’s NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates and trade tensions. In addition, local, regional, or global events such as war, including Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities, and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is “non-diversified,” it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including 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. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the “ETF Risks” described above.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** CLOs generally are privately-issued securities and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at lesser prices than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by the Fund, and its value may decline as a result.
- **Valuation Risk.** The Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including “fair valued” assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time. The Adviser’s ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

Performance

The Fund is new and therefore does not have a performance history for a full calendar year. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is available on the Fund’s website at www.reckoner.com/RCLO.

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser: Reckoner Capital Management LLC

Portfolio Managers: John E. Kim, CEO of the Adviser, Timothy Wickstrom, Co-CIO of the Adviser, and Jared Finsterbusch, Vice President of the Adviser, have been the portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in July 2025.

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An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (the “bid” price) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (the “ask” price) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market. The difference in the bid and ask prices is referred to as the “bid-ask spread.”

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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 FUNDS

Investment Objective

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Advisor Managed Portfolios (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The following information is in addition to, and should be read along with, the description of each Fund's principal investment strategies in each section titled "Fund Summary — Principal Investment Strategies" above.

The AAA CLO ETF

The AAA CLO ETF invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in debt tranches of collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") of any maturity or duration that are rated, at the time of purchase, AAA (or equivalent by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO")), which is the most senior level of debt tranche and considered to be investment-grade. After purchase, a CLO's rating may decline below the minimum rating required by the Fund for purchase. In such cases, Reckoner Capital Management LLC, investment adviser to each Fund (the "Adviser") will consider whether continuing to hold the CLO is in the best interest of the Fund.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's total investment exposure is expected to be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund expects to obtain additional exposure to CLOs through the use of reverse repurchase agreements, derivatives, swaps or similar financing transactions to the extent permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"). The effect of such a transaction is that the Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while a Fund will be able to keep the income associated with those portfolio securities and reinvest the "recovered" cash into additional CLOs. The Fund may utilize reverse repurchase agreements when it is anticipated that the income to be earned from the reinvestment of the cash proceeds from the sale in the start leg of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction is greater than the interest expense of the reverse repurchase agreement transaction. The use of reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions create financial leverage, which will magnify, sometimes significantly, the Fund's exposure to any increase or decrease in prices associated with the CLOs resulting in increased volatility in the value of the Fund's portfolio. While such financial leverage has the potential to produce greater gains, it also may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at a loss to comply with limits on leverage imposed by the 1940 Act, satisfy collateral requirements, or meet redemption requests.

The BBB-B CLO ETF

The BBB-B CLO ETF invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in debt tranches of CLOs of any maturity or duration that are rated, at the time of purchase, between BBB+ and B- (or equivalent by an NRSRO). After purchase, a CLO's rating may decline below the minimum rating required by the Fund for purchase. In such cases, the Adviser will consider whether continuing to hold the CLO is in the best interest of the Fund.

The Fund invests primarily in BBB through BB rated debt tranches of CLOs. The Fund may have up to 70% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs rated below investment grade (BB+ or lower) at the time of purchase. The Fund will focus on mezzanine or lower priority CLOs tranches. The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in CLOs rated BBB+ (or equivalent) or higher by an NRSRO.

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, a Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other high-quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares, and other money market instruments. A Fund also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, a Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in a Fund entails risks. A Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about each Fund's principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in a Fund. Each risk applies to each Fund unless otherwise specified. Just as in each Fund's summary section, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the applicable Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Cash Transaction Risk.** Each Fund expects to effect most of its creations and redemptions primarily for cash, rather than in-kind securities. A Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption

proceeds. This may cause a Fund to incur brokerage costs and/or recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in kind. As a result, a Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used. The use of cash creations and redemptions also may cause a Fund's shares ("Shares") to trade in the market at wider bid-ask spreads or greater premiums or discounts to a Fund's NAV. Further, effecting purchases and redemptions primarily in cash may cause a Fund to incur additional costs, such as portfolio transaction costs. These costs can decrease such Fund's NAV.

- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk.** A CLO is typically organized as a trust or other special purpose vehicle, and issues debt and equity interests collateralized by a pool of primarily senior secured loans (although they may include domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, and subordinate corporate loans), and such loans may be rated below investment grade or unrated. CLOs are structured to issue multiple tranches varying in risk and yield based upon the priority of claims on the cash flows produced by the underlying loan pool, also referred to as a CLO's "collateral." Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. CLO securities present risks similar to those of other types of credit investments, including default (credit), interest rate and prepayment risks, liquidity risks, risks of default of the underlying collateral, and the extent of these risks largely depends on the type of underlying loans used as collateral and the tranche(s) of the CLO in which a Fund invests. In addition, CLOs are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts, which increases the risk of dispute over the interpretation and enforceability of such documents relative to other types of investments. There is also a risk that the trustee of a CLO does not properly carry out its duties to the CLO, potentially resulting in loss to the CLO. CLOs are also inherently leveraged vehicles and are subject to leverage risk. In particular, investors in CLO securities indirectly bear risks of the collateral held by such CLOs. The rating of a CLO tranche does not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it's possible that under stressed market environments a tranche could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class.
 - *AAA CLO Risk (AAA CLO ETF only).* The Fund intends to invest primarily in AAA rated tranches (or equivalent by an NRSRO); however, these ratings do not constitute a guarantee of credit quality and it's possible that under stressed market environments these tranches could experience substantial losses due to defaults, write-downs of the equity or other subordinated tranches, increased sensitivity to defaults due to underlying collateral default and impairment of subordinated tranches, market anticipation of defaults, and general market aversion to CLO securities as an asset class. The most common risks associated with investing in CLOs are interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, prepayment risk (*i.e.*, the risk that in a declining interest rate period CLO tranches could be refinanced or paid off prior to their maturities and the Fund would then have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower rate), and the risk of defaults of the underlying assets.
 - *Mezzanine CLO Risk (BBB-B CLO ETF only).* The Fund intends to invest primarily in BBB and BB rated tranches (or equivalent by an NRSRO) of CLO securities that are subordinate to higher-rated tranches (*e.g.*, tranches rated AAA+ through A-) in terms of payment priority. Subordinated (*i.e.*, mezzanine) CLO tranches are subject to higher credit risk and liquidity risk relative to more senior CLO tranches. Mezzanine tranches may be of investment grade (*i.e.*, BBB) or non-investment grade quality (*i.e.*, BB+ or below), and the Fund may have significant exposure to below investment grade CLO tranches (potentially up to 70% of its total assets). To the extent a CLO or its underlying loans experience default or are having difficulty making principal and/or interest payments, subordinated CLO tranches will be more likely to experience adverse impacts, and such impacts will be more severe, relative to more senior or higher-rated CLO securities, which in turn will adversely affect the performance of the Fund. In a CLO structure, senior tranches have payment priority over mezzanine tranches (*i.e.*, the tranches that the Fund invests in).
- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Leveraging Risk.** CLOs are typically leveraged, and such leverage will magnify the loss on CLO investments, which may in turn magnify the loss experienced by a Fund. The cumulative effect of leverage with respect to any investments in a market that moves adversely to such investments could result in a substantial loss that would be greater than if a Fund's investments were not leveraged. For example, a liquidity crisis in the global credit markets could cause substantial fluctuations in prices for leveraged loans and high-yield debt securities and limited liquidity for such instruments. In addition, loans underlying the CLOs in which a Fund may invest may be made to finance highly leveraged corporate transactions. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions.

A CLO is subject to a "waterfall" or a set of rules that dictates how the principal and interest proceeds from the underlying portfolio of corporate loans will be allocated among the tranches. These proceeds are allocated first to the most senior tranches, then sequentially lower through the other tranches, and finally to the equity. Any potential losses in the underlying loan portfolio will be realized in reverse sequential order and absorbed first by the equity tranche, then the non-senior debt tranches, and finally the most senior tranches. In this sense, the non-senior tranches can be viewed as inherently leveraged since they are not first in priority of payments; in the same vein, the most senior tranche of a CLO can be view as unlevered.

- **Collateralized Loan Obligations Manager Risk.** CLO managers are responsible for selecting, managing, and replacing the underlying collateral assets within a CLO. CLO managers may have limited operating histories, may be subject to conflicts of interests, including managing the assets of other clients or other investment vehicles, or receiving fees that incentivize maximizing the yield, and indirectly the risk, of a CLO. Adverse developments with respect to a CLO manager, such as personnel and resource constraints, regulatory issues or other developments that may impact the ability and/or performance of the CLO manager, may adversely impact the performance of the CLO debt tranches in which a Fund invests.
- **Covenant Lite Loan Risk.** CLOs may contain underlying loans that may be “covenant lite,” meaning that they have few or no financial maintenance covenants that would require the borrower to meet or exceed certain financial requirements. The absence of such covenants may reduce the ability of the lender to monitor the borrower’s financial performance and, if necessary, declare an event of default which would permit the lender to take action intended to mitigate losses from the borrower’s default on the loan. Therefore, CLOs with holdings of covenant lite loans may have greater difficulty in seeking remedies or taking other actions to preserve the value of loans in situations where a borrower faces declining financial performance. This could result in losses to the CLO and therefore a Fund.
- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as a Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause a Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of a Fund, the Adviser, or a Fund’s other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants (“APs”), a Fund’s primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which such Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect a Fund’s business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to a Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect a Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Debt Securities Risk.** Investments in debt securities subject the holder to the credit risk of the issuer. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer or other obligor of a security will not be able or willing to make payments of interest and principal when due. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. To the extent that interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially slower than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply. During periods of falling interest rates, the income received by a Fund may decline. If the principal on a debt security is prepaid before expected, the prepayments of principal may have to be reinvested in obligations paying interest at lower rates. Debt securities generally do not trade on a securities exchange making them generally less liquid and more difficult to value than common stock.

Each Fund’s investments in debt securities may subject each Fund to the following risks:

- **Call Risk.** CLO securities are issued with a non-call period. After the end of the non-call period, the majority investor in the equity tranche can call (*i.e.*, redeem or refinance) the securities issued by the CLO in full. A Fund may not be able to accurately predict when or which of its CLO investments may be called, resulting in a Fund possibly having to reinvest the proceeds in unfavorable market conditions (*i.e.*, at lower spreads), which could cause a decline in a Fund’s income.
- **Credit Risk.** Debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer’s (or other party’s) failure or inability to meet its obligations under the security. Multiple parties may have obligations under a debt security. An issuer or borrower may fail to pay principal and interest when due. A guarantor, insurer or credit support provider may fail to provide the agreed upon protection. A counterparty to a transaction may fail to perform its side of the bargain. An intermediary or agent interposed between the investor and other parties may fail to perform the terms of its service. Also, performance under a debt security may be linked to the obligations of other persons who may fail to meet their obligations. The credit risk associated with a debt security could increase to the extent that a Fund’s ability to benefit fully from its investment in the security depends on the performance by multiple parties of their respective contractual or other obligations. The market value of a debt security is also affected by the market’s perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer.

A Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk than they actually do by the market, the Adviser or the rating agencies. Credit risk is generally greater where less

information is publicly available, where fewer covenants safeguard the investors' interests, where collateral may be impaired or inadequate, where little legal redress or regulatory protection is available, or where a party's ability to meet obligations is speculative. Additionally, any inaccuracy in the information used by a Fund to evaluate credit risk may affect the value of securities held by a Fund.

Obligations under debt securities held by a Fund may never be satisfied or, if satisfied, only satisfied in part.

Some securities are subject to risks as a result of a credit downgrade or default by a government, or its agencies or, instrumentalities. Credit risk is a greater concern for high-yield debt securities and debt securities of issuers whose ability to pay interest and principal may be considered speculative. Debt securities are typically classified as investment grade-quality (medium to highest credit quality) or below investment grade-quality (commonly referred to as high-yield or junk bonds). Many individual debt securities are rated by a third-party source, such as Moody's or S&P[®], to help describe the creditworthiness of the issuer.

- *Extension Risk.* A Fund is subject to extension risk, which is the risk that the market value of some debt securities, particularly mortgage securities and certain asset-backed securities, may be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. Extension risk may result from, for example, rising interest rates or unexpected developments in the markets for the underlying assets or mortgages. As a consequence, the security's effective maturity will be extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Extension risk generally increases as interest rates rise. This is because, in a rising interest rate environment, the rate of prepayment and exercise of call or buy-back rights generally falls, and the rate of default and delayed payment generally rises. When the maturity of an investment is extended in a rising interest rate environment, a below-market interest rate is usually locked-in, and the value of the security reduced. This risk is greater for fixed-rate than variable-rate debt securities.
- *Floating Rate Obligations Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by a Fund and may adversely affect the value of a Fund's shares. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. Benchmark interest rates may not accurately track market interest rates.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* The market value of debt securities generally varies in response to changes in prevailing interest rates. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. In addition, short-term and long-term rates are not necessarily correlated to each other as short-term rates tend to be influenced by government monetary policy while long-term rates are market driven and may be influenced by macroeconomic events (such as economic expansion or contraction), inflation expectations, as well as supply and demand. During periods of declining interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally increases. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market value of debt securities generally declines. This occurs because new debt securities are likely to be issued with higher interest rates as interest rates increase, making the old or outstanding debt securities less attractive. In general, the market prices of long-term debt securities or securities that make little (or no) interest payments are more sensitive to interest rate fluctuations than shorter-term debt securities. The longer a Fund's average weighted portfolio duration, the greater the potential impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price. Also, certain segments of the fixed income markets, such as high quality bonds, tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than other segments, such as lower-quality bonds.
- *Income Risk.* A Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because most of the debt instruments held by a Fund will have floating or variable interest rates.
- **Derivatives Risk (AAA CLO ETF only).** The Fund's derivative investments have risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of such instruments and the underlying assets or index; the loss of principal, including the potential loss of amounts greater than the initial amount invested in the derivative instrument; and illiquidity of the derivative investments. The derivatives used by the Fund may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and may result in greater losses, which in some cases may cause the Fund to liquidate other portfolio investments at inopportune times (e.g., at a loss to comply with limits on leverage and asset segregation requirements imposed by the 1940 Act or when the Adviser otherwise would have preferred to hold the investment) or to meet redemption requests. Certain of the Fund's transactions in derivatives could also affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders, which may result in the Fund realizing more short-term capital gain and ordinary income subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns. To the extent the Fund invests in such derivative instruments, the value of the Fund's portfolio is likely to experience greater volatility over short-term periods.
- *Swap Risk.* The Fund may enter into derivatives called swaps. Risks associated with swap agreements include failure of the counterparties to perform under the contract's terms, changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swap agreements. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the bankruptcy or default of a swap agreement counterparty.

- **ETF Risks.** Each Fund is an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* Each 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. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (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 Risk.* 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 also will 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 Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in a Fund, asset swings in a 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.
 - *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 result in a Fund being unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments. In such circumstances, a Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments, and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* 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 a 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 or 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. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a “bid/ask” spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities. Because securities held by a Fund may trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when such Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, such Fund is likely to experience premiums or discounts greater than those of ETFs that invest in and hold only securities and other investments that are listed and trade in the U.S.
 - *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (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 Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Extended Settlement Risk.** New issue CLOs purchased in the primary market typically experience extended settlement periods, often longer than seven days. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. During the settlement window, between purchasing and settlement, these securities are typically less liquid than secondary market purchases. In such circumstances a Fund bears a risk of loss if the value of the CLO declines before the settlement date or if a Fund is required to sell the CLO prior to settlement. There is also the risk that the security will not be issued or that the counterparty will not meet its obligation, resulting in a loss of the investment opportunity.
- **High Yield Securities Risk (BBB CLO ETF only).** The Fund intends to invest a significant portion (potentially up to 70% of its total assets) in CLO securities rated below investment grade. Debt investments rated below investment grade are sometimes referred to as high yield or “junk”. Investing in lower-rated or unrated securities (including CLOs) involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher-rated debt securities, including a high degree of credit risk. These

securities may be more sensitive than investment grade CLO securities to economic, political, or market changes or developments which could impact the underlying loans of a CLO and may adversely affect the value of the below investment grade CLO security. Issuers of the below investment grade loans that underlie a CLO may not be as financially durable as those issuers with higher credit ratings. Such issuers may be more susceptible to losses and real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-grade securities. 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 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 severely disrupt 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 on the bonds and increase the incidence of default of such securities. 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. These risks may be present in lower rated CLO securities (such as those rated BBB or BBB-, or their equivalent), even if they are not rated below investment grade.

- **Leverage Risk** (*AAA CLO ETF only*). The Fund uses leverage, which will magnify the Fund's gains and losses and cause the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. The Fund's use of leverage increases the risk of a total loss of your investment. An investment in the Fund may not be suitable for all investors. The cost of obtaining this leverage will lower your returns.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that a Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, a Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or decline an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on a Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. CLOs, and their underlying loan obligations, are typically not registered for sale to the public and therefore are subject to certain restrictions on transfer and sale, potentially making them less liquid than other types of securities. Additionally, when a Fund purchases a newly issued CLO security directly from the issuer (rather than from the secondary market), there often may be a delayed settlement period, during which time the liquidity of the CLO may be further reduced. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of CLO securities at a price and time a Fund deems advantageous may be impaired.

In addition, during periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for particular investments in a Fund's portfolio, the ability of a Fund to assign an accurate daily value to these investments may be difficult and the Adviser may be required to fair value the investments. Fair value determinations are inherently subjective and reflect good faith judgments based on available information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the determination of a security's fair value in accordance with a Fund's valuation procedures will, in fact, approximate the price at which a Fund could sell that security at that time (*i.e.*, the sale price could differ, sometimes significantly, from a Fund's last valuation for the security). Investors who purchase or redeem shares of a Fund on days when a Fund is holding fair valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if a Fund had not fair valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. These risks may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment and if a Fund holds a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value securities, a Fund may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation.

Liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests, redemption requests by certain large shareholders such as institutional investors or asset allocators, or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for a Fund to sell investments within the allowable time period to meet redemptions. Meeting such redemption requests could require a Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions or access additional means of liquidity, which would reduce the value of a Fund.

- **Management Risk.** The skill of the Adviser will play a significant role in a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. A Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives depends on the ability of the Adviser to correctly identify economic trends, especially with regard to accurately forecasting projected dividend and growth rates and inflationary and deflationary periods. In addition, a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends on the Adviser's ability to select securities, particularly in volatile markets. The Adviser could be incorrect in its analysis of industries, companies' projected dividends and growth rates, the relative attractiveness or value of securities, and other matters. In addition, the Adviser's stop loss and goal setting process may not perform as expected, which may negatively impact a Fund.
- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of a Fund's Shares. Each Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by a Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments, such as interest rate fluctuations, and events directly involving specific issuers that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse

investor sentiment. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by a Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on a Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause a Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests.

Local, regional, or global events, such as war, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, public health issues, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the market generally and on specific securities. The COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the Israel-Hamas conflict, and higher inflation have resulted in extreme volatility in the financial markets, economic downturns around the world, and severe losses, particularly to some sectors of the economy and individual issuers, and reduced liquidity of certain instruments. These events have caused significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments, impair a Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact a Fund's performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

- **New Fund Risk.** Each Fund is a recently organized investment company with no operating history. As a result, prospective investors have no track record or history on which to base their investment decision. Moreover, investors will not be able to evaluate a Fund against one or more comparable funds on the basis of relative performance until such Fund has established a track record.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because each Fund is "non-diversified," each Fund may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on a Fund's performance.
- **Privately Issued Securities Risk.** CLOs generally are privately-issued securities and are normally purchased pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933. Privately-issued securities typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, in a privately negotiated transaction, to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such securities, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, a Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities when it may be advisable to do so or it may be able to sell such securities only at lesser prices than if such securities were more widely held and traded. At times, it also may be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing a Fund's NAV due to the absence of an active trading market. There can be no assurance that a privately-issued security previously deemed to be liquid when purchased will continue to be liquid for as long as it is held by a Fund, and its value may decline as a result.
- **Reverse Repurchase Agreement Risk** (*AAA CLO ETF only*). A reverse repurchase agreement is the sale by the Fund of a security to a party for a specified price, with the simultaneous agreement by the Fund to repurchase that security from that party on a future date at an agreed upon price. Similar to a secured borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements provide the Fund with cash for investment purposes, which creates leverage and subjects the Fund to the risks of leverage. The Fund uses reverse repurchase agreements to obtain leverage necessary to achieve its targeted investment exposure. The Fund is therefore subject to the risk that its counterparty will not roll over the agreement upon maturity and a suitable replacement counterparty is not found. Reverse repurchase agreements also involve the risk that the other party may fail to return the asset in a timely manner or at all. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the security. Reverse repurchase agreements also create Fund expenses and require that the Fund have sufficient cash available to repurchase the security when required. The Fund is also subject to the risk that the cash received by the Fund from the sale of the security in the reverse repurchase agreement transaction, or the value of the investments that the Fund makes with the cash, will be less than the value of the security required to be repurchased in the end leg of the reverse repurchase agreement.
- **Valuation Risk.** A Fund may hold securities or other assets that may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations. This may occur because the asset or security does not trade on a centralized exchange, or in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. There are multiple methods that can be used to value a portfolio holding when market quotations are not readily available. The value established for any portfolio holding at a point in time might differ from what would be produced using a different methodology or if it had been priced using market quotations. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" assets or securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from

one day to the next than if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by a Fund at that time. The Adviser's ability to value investments may be impacted by technological issues or errors by pricing services or other third-party service providers.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the AAA CLO ETF's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.reckoner.com/RAAA and information about the BBB CLO ETF's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.reckoner.com/RCLO. A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Reckoner Capital Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company located at 11 East 26th Street, Floor 10, New York, NY 10010, serves as the investment adviser for the Funds. The Adviser oversees the day-to-day operations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board of the Trust. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution, and all other services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser is a newly-organized SEC-registered investment adviser.

For the services it provides to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund	Management Fee
AAA CLO ETF	0.30%
BBB-B CLO ETF	0.50%

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except the fee paid to the Adviser under the 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 fees and expenses paid by the Trust under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Funds' first Form N-CSR filing with the SEC.

Portfolio Managers

John E. Kim, CEO of the Adviser, Timothy Wickstrom, Co-CIO of the Adviser, and Jared Finsterbusch, Vice President of the Adviser, are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio.

John E. Kim is the Chief Executive Officer at Reckoner Capital Management LLC. Formerly, from 2021 to 2024, Mr. Kim was the CEO of Panagram Structured Asset Management, after running the structured products group at Panagram's parent company Eldridge from 2014 to 2021. Prior to joining Eldridge, Mr. Kim was a Managing Director at Natixis from 2012 to 2014, where he focused on structured financing for a variety of asset managers and hedge funds. Previously, he was head of CLO structuring at Deutsche Bank. Mr. Kim holds an M.B.A. from New York University's Stern School of Business and a B.A. in Philosophy from Yale. Mr. Kim is also a CFA charterholder.

Tim Wickstrom is Co-CIO at Reckoner Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Adviser, from 2021 to 2024, Mr. Wickstrom was a Managing Director at Panagram Structured Asset Management. At Panagram, Mr. Wickstrom led trading activity for the firm and was co-portfolio manager for its two CLO ETFs. Before Panagram, Mr. Wickstrom was a Director at Eldridge from 2016 to 2021, focusing on structured products and other credit investments. Prior to Eldridge, Mr. Wickstrom was on the investments team at Security Benefit Life Insurance Company. Mr. Wickstrom earned an A.B. in Economics from Bowdoin College.

Jared Finsterbusch is Vice President at Reckoner Capital Management LLC. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Finsterbusch was an Associate at Panagram Structured Asset Management. Mr. Finsterbusch received a B.S. in Commerce with concentrations in Finance and Information Technology from the University of Virginia.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of Shares.

Other Service Providers

Quasar Distributors, LLC, serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of the Funds' shares. The Distributor's principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by the Funds and is not affiliated with the Adviser or any of their respective affiliates.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator and transfer agent (as applicable) for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Funds.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, 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.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Secondary Market

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual 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.

Directly with the Fund

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Funds' 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.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (the "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.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose 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 from the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Funds' fair valuation of their holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and their ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each 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 an investment held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by a Fund, the Adviser 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 investment, general and/or specific market conditions, and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, a Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if a Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with such Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. 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 Funds 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

Each Fund expects to pay out dividends in cash, if any, and distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions in cash, if any. 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 certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a 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. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

Each Fund intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") within the meaning of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a 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, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

Each 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 a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such 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 a 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 a Fund receives 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. Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by such Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. For such dividends to be taxed as qualified dividend income to a non-corporate shareholder, a Fund must satisfy certain holding period requirements with respect to the underlying stock and the non-corporate shareholder must satisfy holding period requirements with respect to his or her ownership of such Fund's Shares. Holding periods may be suspended for these purposes for stock that is hedged. A Fund's investment strategy will significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income or entitled to the dividends received deduction.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS").

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

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 a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a 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 a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A 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. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

A 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 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 the shareholder is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange 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. Any loss realized on a sale will be disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

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 IRS 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. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A 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. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a 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, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% 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.

Foreign Investments by the Fund

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to foreign withholding taxes with respect to dividends or interest a 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 a 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 PLAN

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, each 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 Funds, 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 Fund 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 each Fund's Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV is available on the AAA CLO ETF's website at www.reckoner.com/RAAA and on the BBB CLO ETF's website at www.reckoner.com/RCLO.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, 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 Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

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 Funds 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 a Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial information is not available because the Funds had not commenced operations prior to the date of this Prospectus.

Reckoner Leveraged AAA CLO ETF**Reckoner BBB-B CLO ETF**

Investment Adviser	Reckoner Capital Management LLC 11 East 26th Street, Floor 10 New York, NY 10010	Transfer Agent and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about each Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about the Funds by contacting the Funds at 1-800-617-0004.

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

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>;
- Free of charge from the AAA CLO ETF's website at www.reckoner.com/RAAA and from the BBB CLO ETF's website at www.reckoner.com/RCLO; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23859)