



PROSPECTUS

February 28, 2020

Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund

Class A	(not available for purchase)
Investor Class	WEIZX
Class I	(not available for purchase)
Class K	WEIKX

A series of Series Portfolios Trust (the “Trust”)

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

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you are a direct investor, by calling 866-530-2690 or by sending an email request to investorrelations@gweiss.com.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you can call 866-530-2690 or send an email request to investorrelations@gweiss.com to let the Fund know you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through your financial intermediary or all funds held with the fund complex if you invest directly with the Fund.

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

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SUMMARY SECTION

Investment Objective

The Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide returns with moderate volatility and reduced correlation to the overall performance of bond and equity markets.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares (once available) if you and your family invest, or agree to invest, in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available in the section entitled “Choosing a Share Class: Class A Shares,” on page 25 of this Prospectus.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class A	Investor Class	Class I	Class K
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases <i>(as a percentage of offering price)</i>	5.50%	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) <i>(as a percentage of the lesser of original purchase price or redemption proceeds)</i>	1.00% ⁽¹⁾	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	Class A	Investor Class	Class I	Class K
Management Fees	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.25%	None	None
Shareholder Servicing Fee	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	None
Other Expenses ⁽²⁾	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dividends, Interest and Borrowing Expense on Short Positions	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%
All other expenses	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%	0.79%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ⁽³⁾	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>	<u>0.15%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	4.45%	4.45%	4.20%	4.10%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁴⁾	<u>-0.79%</u>	<u>-0.79%</u>	<u>-0.79%</u>	<u>-0.79%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	<u>3.66%</u>	<u>3.66%</u>	<u>3.41%</u>	<u>3.31%</u>

(1) A 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge is imposed on Class A purchases of \$1 million or more that are redeemed within 18 months after purchase.

(2) “Other Expenses” for Class A and Class I are estimated based on the other expenses for other available share classes.

(3) Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses for the Fund’s current fiscal year are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. The total annual fund operating expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial highlights, which only reflect the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund.

(4) Weiss Multi-Strategy Advisers LLC (the “Adviser”) has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, front-end or contingent deferred sales loads, swap fees and expenses, dividends and interest on short positions, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage fees (including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs), annual account fees for margin accounts, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for each share class to 1.50% of average daily net assets (the “Expense Cap”). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2021, and may be terminated upon 60 days’ written notice by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or the Adviser. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect at the time of recoupment.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The fee waiver/expense reimbursement arrangement discussed in the table above is reflected only in the first year of the periods shown in the Example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$998	\$1,755	\$2,622	\$4,830
Investor Class	\$368	\$1,275	\$2,192	\$4,529
Class I	\$344	\$1,204	\$2,078	\$4,325
Class K	\$334	\$1,175	\$2,032	\$4,242

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$898	\$1,755	\$2,622	\$4,830

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the Fund's most recent fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 585% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund employs a balanced risk allocation strategy by investing in (1) a "long-only" portfolio of equity securities (the "equity component"), (2) a "long-only" portfolio of debt securities (the "bond component"), and (3) a diversified, multi-strategy "long/short" portfolio that will include equity securities, debt securities, and/or derivatives (the "long/short component"). To implement its strategy, the Fund may also use derivatives, such as swaps and futures on indexes, in the equity and bond components. The Fund's equity and bond components consist only of securities purchased with the objective of seeking an increase in the underlying prices of such securities. The Fund's equity component will, under normal circumstances, consist of domestically traded large- and mid-cap equity securities that aim to approximately track price performance in the overall stock market. The portion of the Fund's overall portfolio comprised of debt securities, which are held in the bond and long/short components, will, under normal market conditions, have a weighted average maturity that exceeds 9 years and will consist primarily of investment-grade debt securities with an average credit rating in excess of "A" by Standard & Poor's, or an equivalent quality rating from another Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization. The Fund may also invest in below-investment grade debt securities (also referred to as high yield debt securities or "junk" bonds).

The Fund's long/short component consists of a combination of "long" securities purchased that seek to benefit from an increase in the underlying prices of such securities and "short" securities sold that seek to benefit from a decrease in the underlying prices of such securities. The Fund's long/short component may be characterized by sector focus, geographic definition, quantitative method, event orientation or some other dominant characteristic. The strategies employed and the allocation among them will vary over time. The common attribute of these strategies is a long/short investment approach whereby various securities or instruments are held long and others are sold short. The Adviser, therefore, applies moderate leverage (i.e., borrowed capital to increase

investment exposure) to the long/short component in an effort to enhance absolute returns. In addition, in order to take advantage of certain opportunities in the securities markets, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading with respect to the long/short component.

The Adviser seeks to allocate assets to each of the three components based on the Adviser's assessment of each component's expected contribution to the Fund's overall portfolio risk. The Adviser utilizes the historical price return and volatility (among other proprietary measures) of each component in order to estimate a component's risk contribution. Although there is no requirement to invest a specific percentage of the Fund's assets in a particular component, it is generally expected that a larger percentage of the Fund's assets will be allocated to low risk asset classes (i.e., those that comprise the bond component) than to higher risk asset classes (i.e., those that comprise the equity component). Given that the Adviser seeks to allocate assets to each individual component according to its risk contribution (as measured by its historical price return and volatility), the Fund's allocation of assets to each of the equity component, the bond component, and the long/short component can fluctuate widely.

The equity securities that comprise the Fund's equity component may at any time include positions in U.S. common, preferred or convertible securities of large- or mid- capitalization issuers; securities of other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"); depositary receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), and derivatives, such as swaps and futures on indexes. The equity securities that comprise the Fund's long/short component may at any time include positions in U.S. or non-U.S. common, preferred or convertible securities of any market capitalization throughout the world, including emerging markets countries; securities of other investment companies, including ETFs; and depositary receipts, including ADRs. The debt securities that comprise the Fund's bond and long/short components may include corporate debt securities, bonds (including inflation-indexed bonds), notes or other debentures, U.S. Government and foreign government securities, high yield or junk bonds, ETFs, and derivatives, such as swaps and futures on indexes. In addition, the long/short component may invest in derivative instruments, including swaps, interest rate swaps, options or index options (e.g., calls and puts may be purchased or written), futures contracts, and forward contracts. The Fund's derivative instruments are used for several purposes, including to create investment leverage; as a substitute for securities, interest rates, currencies and commodities; and/or to hedge against market movements.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, a shareholder is subject to the risk that his or her investment could lose money. The principal risk factors affecting shareholders' investments in the Fund are set forth below.

Allocation risk. The Fund uses asset and risk allocation strategies in pursuit of its investment objective. Although the Fund will pursue its objective by allocating investment risks (measured by price return and volatility expectations) across asset classes that may react differently to various environments, there is no guarantee that it will be successful. The Fund may be unsuccessful in allocating risk effectively. The portfolio managers may not correctly estimate expected returns, volatility and correlations of various asset classes, causing the Fund's risk allocation methodology to fail to meet the Fund's investment objective.

Debt securities risks. The Fund's investment in debt securities may subject it to the following risks:

Credit risk. The risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. As a result, the Fund's income might be reduced, the value of the Fund's investment might fall, and/or the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment. Changes in the economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular issuer or counterparty, or type of security or other instrument can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability or willingness to pay interest and principal when due.

Extension risk. The risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Interest rate risk. The risk that debt instruments will change in value (either positively or negatively) because of changes in interest rates.

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

Depository receipts risk. Depository receipts in which the Fund may invest are receipts listed on U.S. exchanges that are issued by banks or trust companies that entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. Investments in depository receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market.

Derivatives risk. The use of derivatives involves a variety of risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in securities. Derivatives instruments in which the Fund invests may not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may not be closed out at a favorable time or price, or could increase the Fund's volatility. Investment in derivatives may create investment leverage. When a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that correlates precisely with that of the cash investment; or, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives may not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge. Derivative instruments may also be subject to the additional risks described below.

Counterparty risk. The risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to derivative contracts and other instruments entered into directly by the Fund. Other than to maintain its status as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes (described in the Statement of Additional Information under "Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Information"), the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number of transactions it can enter into with a single counterparty. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.

Futures and forwards risk. In addition to the general risks described above, the Fund's use of futures and forwards contracts involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. In addition, while futures and forwards contracts are generally classified as liquid, under certain market conditions they may be classified as illiquid. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time which is advantageous. The successful use of futures depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures strategy adopted will succeed.

Swap risk. Risks associated with swap agreements include changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, failure of the counterparties to perform under the contract's terms and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swap agreements. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is subject to extensive government regulation. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including new and additional government regulation, could result in higher Fund costs and expenses and could adversely affect the Fund's ability, among other

things, to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Interest rate swap risk. Risks associated with interest rate swaps include changes in market conditions that may affect the value of the contract or the cash flows, and the possible inability of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations under the agreement. Certain interest rate swap arrangements also may involve the risk that they do not fully offset adverse changes in interest rates. Interest rate swaps may in some cases be classified as illiquid and may be difficult to trade or value, especially in the event of market disruptions. Under certain market conditions, the investment performance of the Fund may be less favorable than it would have been if the Fund had not used the swap agreement.

Options risk. Options transactions involve special risks that may make it difficult or impossible to close a position when the Fund desires. These risks include the potential lack of a liquid secondary market at any particular time and possible price fluctuation limits. In addition, the option activities of the Fund may affect its portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund.

Equity securities risk. The risk that the market price of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, including due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself.

Focused investment risk. A fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector generally is subject to greater risk than a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio. In addition, the value of a fund that has focused investments is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting, for example, that particular market, region or sector.

Foreign investing risk. Generally, foreign securities are issued by companies organized outside the U.S. or by foreign governments or international organizations, are traded primarily in markets outside the U.S., and are denominated in a foreign currency. Foreign investing risk includes the risk that the Fund's investments will be affected by political, regulatory, social and economic risks not present in domestic investments. If the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, there are special risks such as changes in currency exchange rates and the risk that a foreign government could regulate or restrict foreign exchange transactions. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund.

Emerging market country risk. The risk that investing in emerging markets will be subject to greater political and economic instability, greater volatility in currency exchange rates, less developed securities markets, possible trade barriers, currency transfer restrictions, a more limited number of potential buyers, an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid, less governmental supervision and regulation, unavailability of currency hedging techniques, differences in auditing and financial reporting standards, and less developed legal systems than in many more developed countries.

Foreign currency risk. The risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies.

High yield debt securities ("junk" bond) risk. Below investment-grade debt securities (also referred to as high yield debt securities or "junk" bonds) involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of high yield debt securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Inflation-indexed bond risk. Inflation-indexed bonds may change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.

Large shareholder risk. The risk that certain account holders may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by those shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs, and accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders.

Leveraging risk. The risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.

Market capitalization risk. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization.

Large capitalization risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies.

Medium and small capitalization risk. Investing in medium and small capitalization companies may involve special risks because those companies may have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers, dependence on a few key employees, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. Securities of medium and smaller capitalization issuers may be subject to greater price volatility and may decline more significantly in market downturns than securities of larger companies.

Market risk. The risk that the market will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Securities markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so and, potentially, at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for debt securities due to the recent historically low interest rate environment.

Other investment company and ETF risk. The risk that an investment company, including any ETFs, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of the investment company's shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses. In addition, ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to the underlying securities' NAV, which could impact the value of a shareholder's investment.

Portfolio management risk. The risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results or that the securities held by the Fund will underperform other comparable funds because of the portfolio managers' choice of investments.

Portfolio turnover risk. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) has the potential to result in the realization and distribution to shareholders of higher capital gains, which may subject you to a higher tax liability. High portfolio turnover also necessarily results in greater transaction costs which may reduce Fund performance.

Short position risk. The Fund may borrow an instrument from a broker or other institution and sell it to establish a short position in the instrument. The Fund may also enter into a derivative transaction in order to establish a short position with respect to a reference asset. The Fund may make a profit or incur a loss depending upon whether the market price of the instrument decreases or increases between the date the Fund established the short position and the date on which the Fund must replace the borrowed instrument or otherwise close out the transaction. An increase in the value of an instrument with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The loss to the Fund from a short position is potentially unlimited.

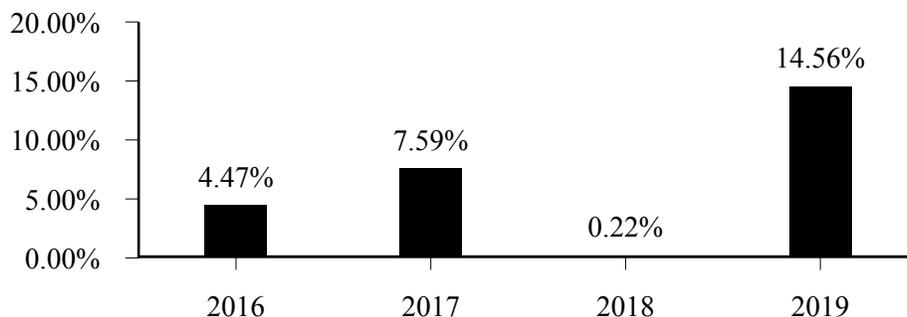
Sovereign debt obligations risk. Investments in countries' government debt obligations involve special risks. Certain countries have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of a country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt.

U.S. Government securities risk. Debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns for one-year and since inception compare with that of a broad-based securities index. The returns in the bar chart and best/worst quarter are for Class K shares, which do not have sales charges. The performance of Investor Class, Class A (when available), and Class I (when available) shares would be lower due to differing expense structures and sales charges. The returns in the table below reflect the Expense Cap. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future and does not guarantee future results. Updated performance information is available at no cost to shareholders by visiting www.weissfunds.com or by calling 1-866-530-2690. Net asset value ("NAV") per share information may be obtained by visiting www.weissfunds.com.

Calendar Year Returns as of December 31 - Class K Shares



Highest Quarterly Return:	Q1 2019	5.71%
Lowest Quarterly Return:	Q4 2016	-3.02%

Average Annual Total Return as of December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception (December 1, 2015)
Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund Class K Shares		
Return Before Taxes	14.56%	6.05%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	10.37%	4.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.26%	3.86%
Investor Class Shares⁽¹⁾		
Return Before Taxes	14.06%	5.72%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index⁽²⁾ (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		
	8.72%	3.44%

(1) The inception date for Investor Class Shares is February 28, 2017. Performance shown prior to the inception of the Investor Class Shares reflects the performance of the Class K Shares, adjusted to reflect expenses of the Investor Class.

(2) The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade, fixed rate, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities. The Index includes multiple types of government and corporate-issued bonds, some of which are asset-backed. The securities that comprised the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index may differ substantially from the securities in the Fund's portfolio. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. The above after-tax returns are shown only for Class K shares and after-tax returns for Investor Class shares will vary.

Investment Adviser

Weiss Multi-Strategy Advisers LLC is the Adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Portfolio Manager	Position with the Adviser	Length of Service to the Fund
Jordi Visser	President and Chief Investment Officer	Since inception in 2015
Charles S. Crow IV	Chief Data Scientist/Portfolio Manager	Since inception in 2015
Edward Olanow	Director of Investment Solutions/Portfolio Manager	Since inception in 2015

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares by mail (Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, LLC, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by telephone at 866-530-2690, or by wire transfer. Investors who wish to purchase or redeem Fund shares through a financial intermediary should contact the financial intermediary directly.

	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A (<i>not available for purchase</i>)	\$5,000	\$1,000
Investor Class	\$5,000	\$1,000
Class I (<i>not available for purchase</i>)	\$250,000	\$1,000
Class K	\$100,000	\$1,000

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case such distributions may be taxable at a later date.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create conflicts of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, STRATEGIES AND POLICIES, RELATED RISKS AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Investment Objective, Strategies and Policies

The Fund seeks to provide returns with moderate volatility and reduced correlation to the overall performance of bond and equity markets. The Fund's investment objective may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders, upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

The Fund employs a balanced risk allocation strategy by investing in (1) a "long-only" equity component, (2) a "long-only" bond component, and (3) a "long/short component." The Fund's equity and bond components consist only of securities purchased with the objective of seeking an increase in the underlying prices of such securities. The Adviser may use derivatives to implement the Fund's strategy.

The long/short component may be characterized by sector focus, geographic definition, quantitative method, event orientation or some other dominant characteristic. The strategies employed and the allocation among them will vary over time. The common attribute of these strategies is a long/short investment approach whereby various securities or instruments are held long with the goal that, over time, the Fund may realize a benefit from an increase in the underlying prices of such securities, and others are sold short in an effort to realize a benefit from a decrease in the underlying price of such securities (*i.e.*, a security is borrowed from a lender and sold in the marketplace for one price with the expectation that it can later be re-purchased at a lower price before it is returned to the lender). In addition, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading with respect to the long/short component which could result in an overall portfolio turnover rate that exceeds 100%.

The Adviser seeks to allocate assets to each of the three components based on its assessment of each component's expected contribution to the Fund's overall portfolio risk in order to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser is not required to adhere to any specific percentage allocations to a particular component, however, it is generally expected that allocations made to low risk asset classes, such as those that comprise the bond component, will be larger than allocations that are made to higher risk asset classes, such as those that comprise the equity component. Because the Adviser seeks to allocate assets to each individual component according to its risk contribution (as measured by its historical price return and volatility), the Fund's allocation to each of the equity component, the bond component, and the long/short component can fluctuate widely. Because past performance and volatility are unlikely to accurately predict future performance and volatility, allocations to the equity, bond, and long/short components may not achieve the expected performance and volatility results.

The Adviser's investment personnel are organized by investment strategy, and each investment strategy in the long/short component is managed by a team composed of investment professionals dedicated to that strategy. Specific investment selections for a strategy are made by members of the strategy team. The Adviser's investment committee determines the allocations of the Fund's assets to each investment strategy in the long/short component.

The diversification among investment strategies in the long/short component, the expertise of the investment teams, and the constraints on market exposure are intended to seek to produce returns on an absolute basis with reduced downside risk over the long term. The Adviser applies moderate leverage, as permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), to the long/short component in order to exploit the long/short relationship and seek to enhance returns. To the extent the Adviser utilizes leverage, it complies with SEC guidelines, including, as necessary, by designating on its books or maintaining in a separate account, cash, liquid securities and other permissible assets. As prescribed by SEC guidelines, the value of such assets will be at least equal to each Fund's exposure and will be marked to market daily (*i.e.*, the market value of the assets must equal the current value of the obligation). Permissible liquid assets will be added to the segregated account if the total value of the account falls below the current value of the obligations incurred.

The equity securities that comprise the Fund's equity component may at any time include positions in U.S. common, preferred or convertible securities of large or mid-capitalization issuers; securities of other investment companies, including ETFs; depositary receipts, including ADRs; and derivatives, such as swaps and futures on indexes. The equity securities that comprise the Fund's long/short component may at any time include positions in U.S. or non-U.S. common, preferred or convertible securities of any market capitalization throughout the world, including emerging markets countries; securities of other investment companies, including ETFs; and depositary receipts, including ADRs. The debt securities that comprise the Fund's bond and long/short components may include corporate debt securities, bonds (including inflation-indexed bonds), notes or other debentures, U.S. Government and foreign government securities, high yield or junk bonds, ETFs, and derivatives, such as swaps and futures on indexes. In addition, the long/short component may invest in derivative instruments, including swaps, interest rate swaps, options or index options (e.g. calls and puts may be purchased or written), futures contracts, and forward contracts. The Fund's derivative instruments are used to create investment leverage; as a substitute for securities, interest rates, currencies and commodities; for tax purposes; and/or to hedge against market movements.

Temporary Investments. In order to respond to adverse or unstable market, economic, political or other conditions, the Fund may assume a temporary defensive position that is inconsistent with its investment objective and principal investment strategies and invest, without limitation, in cash or cash equivalents.

Principal Risks

As with all mutual funds, there is the risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective, and an investment in the Fund is not by itself a complete or balanced investment program. The following provides additional information regarding the principal risks that could affect the value of your investment:

Allocation risk. The Fund uses asset and risk allocation strategies in pursuit of its investment objective. Although the Fund will pursue its objective by allocating investment risks (measured by price return and volatility expectations) across asset classes that may react differently to various environments, there is no guarantee that it will be successful. The Fund may be unsuccessful in allocating risk effectively. The portfolio managers may not correctly estimate expected returns, volatility and correlations of various asset classes, causing the Fund's risk allocation methodology to fail to meet the Fund's investment objective.

Debt securities risks. Debt securities are subject to various risks including, among others, credit risk and interest rate risk. These risks can affect a security's price volatility to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument.

Credit risk. Credit risk refers to the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability or willingness to pay interest and principal when due. The values of debt securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a debt security may affect its credit risk. Credit risk of a security may change over time, and securities which are rated by ratings agencies may be subject to downgrade, which may have an indirect impact on the market price of securities. Ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them as to the likelihood of re-payment. They are not guarantees as to quality and they do not reflect market risk. If an issuer or counterparty fails to pay interest or otherwise fails to meet its

obligations to the Fund, the Fund's income might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall, and if an issuer or counterparty fails to pay principal, the value of the investment might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment.

Extension risk. Extension risk refers to the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the values of debt instruments held by the Fund will change in response to changes in interest rates. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility in the debt securities market, reduced liquidity for certain Fund investments and an increase in Fund redemptions. Interest rate changes and their impact on the Fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable. In general, the value of a fixed-income instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase, whereas the value of an instrument with negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to increases in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a bond that is used to determine the sensitivity of an instrument's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond fund with an average duration of three years generally would be expected to fall approximately 3% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Adjustable rate instruments also react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other things).

The phase out of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) (the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks) by the end of 2021 could lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in certain markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates.

Prepayment risk. Many types of debt securities, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may reflect an interest in periodic payments made by borrowers. Although debt securities and other obligations typically mature after a specified period of time, borrowers may pay them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, all or a portion of the obligation will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay an obligation which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid and the Fund will probably be unable to re-invest those proceeds in an investment with as great a yield, causing the Fund's yield to decline. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those investments at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those investments could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment and result in lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation, especially certain loans and mortgage-backed securities. The effect of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.

Depository receipts risk. Depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities and certain additional risks. Depository receipts listed on U.S. exchanges are issued by banks

or trust companies, and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares. The issuers of certain depositary receipts are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Investment in depositary receipts may have decreased liquidity than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. When the Fund invests in a depositary receipt as a substitute for or alternative to an investment directly in the underlying shares, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipt may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the underlying investment.

Derivatives risk (including forward contracts, futures, options and swaps). The Fund's use of derivatives may involve risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex and may perform in ways unanticipated by the Adviser.

The Fund's use of derivatives involves the risk that the other party to the derivative contract will fail to make required payments or otherwise to comply with the terms of the contract. Derivatives transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives may be difficult to value and highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Use of derivatives may affect the amount, the timing and the character of distributions to shareholders. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of derivatives is complex, and the Fund's use of derivatives could give rise to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences at the Fund or shareholder level.

The Fund may use derivatives to create investment leverage, and the Fund's use of derivatives may otherwise cause its portfolio to be leveraged. Leverage increases the Fund's portfolio losses when the value of its investments declines. Because many derivatives involve leverage, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

When the Fund enters into a derivatives transaction as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, that Fund is exposed to the risk that the derivative transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the underlying investment. When the Fund uses a derivative for hedging purposes, it is possible that the derivative will not in fact provide the anticipated protection, and the Fund could lose money on both the derivative transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge. Because most derivatives involve contractual arrangements with a counterparty, no assurance can be given that a particular type of derivative contract can be completed or terminated when desired by the Adviser. While hedging strategies involving derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments. Certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

Counterparty risk. The Fund is subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts (whether a clearing corporation in the case of exchange-traded instruments or another third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments) and other instruments entered into directly by the Fund. If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations to the Fund due to financial difficulties, the Fund may experience significant losses or delays in obtaining any recovery (including recovery of any collateral the counterparty has provided to the Fund in respect of the counterparty's obligations to the Fund or that the Fund has provided to the counterparty) in a dissolution, assignment for the benefit of creditors, liquidation, winding-up, bankruptcy, or other analogous proceeding. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative transaction would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative transaction and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will likely be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and may not have any claim

with respect to any underlying security or asset. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. Counterparty risk with respect to certain exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives may be further complicated by U.S. financial reform legislation. Subject to certain limitations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number or the value of transactions they can enter into with a single counterparty.

Futures and forwards risk. The Fund's use of futures and forward contracts involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. These risks include (i) leverage risk; (ii) correlation or tracking risk; and (iii) liquidity risk. Because futures require only a small initial investment in the form of a deposit or margin, they involve a high degree of leverage. Accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of futures in relation to the underlying assets upon which they are based is magnified. Thus, the Fund may experience losses that exceed losses experienced by funds that do not use futures contracts. There may be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a futures or forwards contract and price movements of investments for which futures or forwards are used as a substitute, or which futures or forwards are intended to hedge. Lack of correlation (or tracking) may be due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. Consequently, the effectiveness of futures or forwards contract as a security substitute or as a hedging vehicle will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the futures or forwards and price movements in underlying securities. While futures and forwards contracts are generally classified as liquid, under certain market conditions they may be classified as illiquid. Futures exchanges may impose daily or intra-day price change limits and/or limit the volume of trading. Additionally, government regulation may further reduce liquidity through similar trading restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures or forwards contracts at a time which is advantageous. The successful use of futures and forwards depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the ability of the Adviser to predict movements of the underlying securities markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular futures or forwards strategy adopted will succeed.

Swap risk. Risks associated with swap agreements include changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, failure of the counterparties to perform under the contract's terms and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the swap agreements. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Interest rate swap risk. Interest rate swaps are financial instruments that involve the exchange of one type of interest rate for another type of interest rate cash flow on specified dates in the future. Like a traditional investment in a debt security, the Fund could lose money by investing in an interest rate swap if interest rates change adversely. For example, if the Fund enters into a swap where it agrees to exchange a floating rate of interest for a fixed rate of interest, the Fund may have to pay more money than it receives. Interest rate swaps entered into in which payments are not netted may entail greater risk than a swap entered into a net basis. There is a risk that adverse price movements in an instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the Fund's initial investment in that instrument (in some cases, the potential loss is unlimited). If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, there is a risk that the counterparty will not perform its obligations, which could leave the Fund worse off than if it had not entered into the position. These instruments are subject to high levels of volatility, in some cases due to the high levels of leverage the Fund may achieve with them.

Options risk. Options transactions involve special risks that may make it difficult or impossible to close a position when the Fund desires. A Fund that purchases options, which are a type of derivative, is subject to the risk that gains, if any, realized on the position, will be less than the amount paid as premiums to the writer of the option. A Fund that writes options receives a premium that may be small relative to the loss realized in the event of adverse changes in the value of the underlying instruments. A Fund that writes covered call options gives up the opportunity to profit from any price increase in the underlying security above the option exercise price while the option is in effect. Options may be more volatile than the underlying instruments. There may at times be an imperfect correlation between the movement in values of options and their underlying securities and there may at times not be a liquid secondary market for certain options. In addition, the option activities of the Fund may affect its portfolio turnover rate and the amount of brokerage commissions paid by the Fund.

In November 2019, the SEC issued a proposed rule related to the use of derivatives by registered investment companies. As of the date of this Prospectus, whether when and in what form this proposed rule will be adopted and its potential effects on the Fund are unclear, although they could be substantial and adverse to the value or performance of the Fund.

Equity securities risk. The market prices of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not necessarily related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. They also may decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, the values of equity securities may decline for a number of reasons that may relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, non-compliance with regulatory requirements, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than bonds and other debt securities, although under certain market conditions various debt investments may have comparable or greater price volatility. The values of equity securities paying dividends at high rates may be more sensitive to change in interest rates than are other equity securities.

Focused investment risk. A fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, country, region, group of countries, asset class or sector generally is subject to greater risk than a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio. In addition, the value of a fund that has focused investments is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political or regulatory occurrence affecting, for example, that particular market, industry, region or sector. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular market, region or sector often react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, or political developments.

Foreign investing risk. Generally, foreign securities are issued by companies organized outside the U.S. or by foreign governments or international organizations, are traded primarily in markets outside the U.S., and are denominated in a foreign currency. Investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets may involve greater risks than investments in domestic securities because the Fund's performance may depend on factors other than the performance of a particular company. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund.

As compared to U.S. companies, foreign issuers generally disclose less financial and other information publicly and are subject to less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards. In addition, there may be limited information generally regarding factors affecting a particular foreign market, issuer, or security.

Foreign countries typically impose less thorough regulations on brokers, dealers, stock exchanges, corporate insiders and listed companies than does the United States and foreign securities markets may be less liquid and more volatile than domestic markets. Investment in foreign securities involves higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. In addition, security trading and custody practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Funds. Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a foreign security or in foreign markets or issuers generally. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the United States which could affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may be subject to foreign taxes and withholding on dividends and interest earned with respect to foreign securities and does not expect to be eligible to elect to pass through to shareholders any credits or deductions with respect to such foreign taxes; accordingly the net return on such investments may be decreased as compared to the return on income from domestic securities.

Because foreign securities generally are denominated and pay dividends or interest in foreign currencies, and the Fund may hold various foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates or by unfavorable currency regulations imposed by foreign governments.

Emerging market country risk. Investing in emerging market countries involves substantial risk due to limited information; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets as compared to those in developed countries; currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.

Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries may be undergoing significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. Some of these countries may have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies.

The securities markets of emerging market countries may be substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the U.S. and other developed nations. The limited size of many securities markets in emerging market countries and limited trading volume in issuers compared to the volume in U.S. securities or securities of issuers in other developed countries could cause prices to be erratic for reasons other than factors that affect the quality of the securities. In addition, emerging market countries' exchanges and broker-dealers may generally be subject to less regulation than their counterparts in developed countries. Brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, custodial expenses and other transaction costs are generally higher in emerging market countries than in developed countries. As a result, funds that invest in emerging market countries have operating expenses that are higher than funds investing in other securities markets.

Emerging market countries may have different clearance and settlement procedures than in the U.S., and in certain markets there may be times when settlements fail to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Further, satisfactory custodial services for investment securities may not be available in some emerging market countries, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs, delays in transporting and custodying such securities outside such countries, or other losses to the Fund.

Currencies of emerging market countries have sometimes experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and major devaluations have historically occurred in certain countries. A devaluation of the currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will negatively impact the value of those securities. Emerging market countries have and may in the future impose capital controls, foreign currency controls and repatriation controls. In addition, some currency hedging techniques may be unavailable in emerging market countries, and the currencies of emerging market countries may experience greater volatility in exchange rates as compared to those of developed countries.

Foreign currency risk. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which the Fund's investments are traded and/or in which the Fund receives income, or currencies in which the Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to other currencies. In the case of hedging positions, currency risk includes the risk that the currency the Fund is seeking exposure to will decline in value relative to the foreign currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including changes in supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, and currency controls or other political and economic developments in the U.S. or abroad.

The Fund may use derivatives to acquire positions in currencies the values to which the Fund is exposed through its investments. This presents the risk that the Fund could lose money on its exposure to a particular currency and also lose money on the derivative. The Fund also may take overweighted or underweighted currency positions and/or hedge the currency exposure of the securities in which it has invested. As a result, the Fund's currency exposure may differ (in some cases significantly) from the currency exposure of its investments and/or its benchmarks.

High yield debt securities ("junk" bond) risk. Below investment grade-debt securities (also referred to as high yield debt securities or "junk" bonds) involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. The value of high yield debt securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

Inflation-indexed bond risk. The risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates, in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks, described above.

Large shareholder risk. Certain account holders may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by large shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares or a purchase of Fund shares in large amounts and/or on a frequent basis will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. This risk will be particularly pronounced if one shareholder owns a substantial portion of the Fund. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs and/or lead to the liquidation of the Fund. Such transactions also potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any).

Leveraging risk. Certain transactions and the use of some derivatives, can result in leverage. In addition, the Fund may achieve investment leverage by borrowing money. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amounts of loss or gain the Fund might realize, and creates the likelihood of greater volatility of the value of the Fund's investments. In transactions involving leverage, a relatively small market movement or change in other underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the Fund. There is risk of loss in excess of invested capital.

The types of derivative instruments the Fund may use to obtain leverage will require the Fund to make payments to its counterparties from time to time and may adversely affect the Fund's ability to manage the portion of the Fund invested in debt securities. It may also require the Fund to liquidate its debt instrument holdings at disadvantageous times and prices.

Market capitalization risk. The Fund may invest in securities of any market capitalization.

Large capitalization risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. Larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies. If valuations of large capitalization companies appear to be greatly out of proportion to the valuations of small or medium capitalization companies, investors may migrate to the stocks of small and medium-sized companies.

Medium and small capitalization risk. Investing in medium and small capitalization companies may involve special risks because those companies may have narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers, dependence on a few key employees, and a more limited trading market for their stocks, as compared with larger companies. In addition, securities of these companies are subject to the risk that, during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers or industries will shrink or disappear with little forewarning as a result of adverse economic or market conditions, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate. Securities of medium and smaller capitalization issuers may therefore be subject to greater price volatility and may decline more significantly in market downturns than securities of larger companies. Smaller and medium capitalization issuers may also require substantial additional capital to support their operations, to finance expansion or to maintain their competitive position; and may have substantial borrowings or may otherwise have a weak financial condition, and may be susceptible to bankruptcy. Transaction costs for these investments are often higher than those of larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information about medium and small capitalization companies.

Market risk. Various market risks can affect the price or liquidity of an issuer's securities in which the Fund may invest. Returns from the securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. Adverse events occurring with respect to an issuer's performance or financial position can depress the value of the issuer's securities. The liquidity in a market for a particular security will affect its value and may be affected by factors relating to the issuer, as well as the depth of the market for that security. Other market risks that can affect value include a market's current attitudes about types of securities, market reactions to political or economic events, including litigation, and tax and regulatory effects (including lack of adequate regulations for a market or particular type of instrument).

Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Funds may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and at potentially unfavorable prices. Securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for debt securities due to the recent historically low interest rate environment.

The United States and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. For example, in recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, such as by purchasing bonds. Steps by those regulators, including, for example, steps to curtail or taper such activities, could have a material adverse effect on prices for the Fund's portfolio of investments and on the management of the Funds.

The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a financial crisis, or investor perception that those efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests or the issuers of such securities in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation also may change the way in which the Funds or the Adviser are regulated. Such legislation, regulation, or other government action could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and affect the Fund's performance.

Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a security or in markets or issuers generally. In addition, political developments in foreign countries or the United States may at times subject such countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, foreign governments and/or international institutions that could negatively affect the Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in or with assets in such countries.

The Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal investment strategies to strive to meet the Fund's investment objectives under all types of market conditions, including unfavorable market conditions.

Other investment company and ETF risk. Investments in other investment companies, and other pooled investment vehicles, including any ETFs, involve substantially the same risks as investing directly in the instruments held by these entities. However, the total return from such investments will be reduced by the operating expenses and fees of the investment company or ETF. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's or ETF's fees and expenses, which may include performance fees that could be substantial. An investment company or ETF may not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategy effectively, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Shares of an investment company or ETF may expose the Fund to risks associated with leverage and may trade at a premium or discount to the NAV of the fund's or the ETF's portfolio securities depending on a variety of factors, including market supply and demand. In addition, ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to the underlying securities NAV, which could impact the value of a shareholder's investment.

Portfolio management risk. Portfolio management risk is the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes, sectors, securities, or other investments may prove to be incorrect and may not anticipate actual market movements or the impact of economic conditions generally. No matter how well a portfolio manager evaluates market conditions, the investments a portfolio manager chooses may fail to produce the intended result, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund.

Portfolio turnover risk. The Fund may sell securities without regard to the length of time they have been held to take advantage of new investment opportunities, when the Adviser believes either the securities no longer meet its investment criteria or for other reasons. The Fund's portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year. A high portfolio turnover rate (100% or more) increases a Fund's transaction costs (including brokerage commissions and dealer costs), which would adversely impact a Fund's performance. Higher portfolio turnover may result in the realization of more short-term capital gains than if a Fund had lower portfolio turnover.

Securities or sector selection risk. The risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of a portfolio manager's choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they

are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.

Short position risk. The Fund may borrow an instrument from a broker or other institution and sell it to establish a short position in the instrument. The Fund may also enter into a derivative transaction in order to establish a short position with respect to a reference asset. The Fund may make a profit or incur a loss depending upon whether the market price of the instrument decreases or increases between the date the Fund established the short position and the date on which the Fund must replace the borrowed instrument or otherwise close out the transaction. An increase in the value of an instrument with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The loss to the Fund from a short position is potentially unlimited.

Sovereign debt obligations risk. Investments in countries' government debt obligations involve special risks. Certain countries have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of a country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation and, in the case of a government debtor, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. Government debtors may default on their debt and also may be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations.

Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the government debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts on a timely basis. Holders of government debt, including the Fund, may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to government debtors.

As a result of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Fund may have limited (or no) legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of more senior securities, such as commercial bank debt, will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt securities in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which governmental entities have defaulted may be collected in whole or in part.

Government obligors in emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. The issuers of the government debt securities in which the Fund may invest have in the past experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling

interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements, and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Holders of certain foreign government debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the foreign government debt securities in which the Fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings. Furthermore, certain participants in the secondary market for such debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants.

Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union ("EMU") has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's portfolio investments.

U.S. Government securities risk. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, their obligations are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve greater risk than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities. In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by these entities.

The events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreement could adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. On August 5, 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. The downgrade by S&P and other future downgrades could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund and the Fund itself. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and on the Fund's website at www.weissfunds.com.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Investment Adviser

Weiss Multi-Strategy Advisers LLC, located at 320 Park Avenue, New York, NY, has been a registered investment adviser since March 2010. The Adviser acts as a discretionary investment adviser to a number of private investment funds organized by the Adviser, as well as to a number of managed accounts owned by institutional investors over which it exercises sole investment discretion. The Adviser is majority-owned by GWA, LLC, a Connecticut limited liability company. GWA, LLC, in turn, is majority-owned by Weiss Family Interests LLC,

which is majority-owned by various Weiss family trusts. A substantial number of the Adviser's employees also own minority interests in GWA, LLC. As the investment adviser to the Fund, the Adviser oversees the provision of all management, administration, investment advisory and general services for the Fund. As of January 31, 2020, the Adviser had approximately \$2.7 billion in assets under management.

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, and the Adviser (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser is entitled to receive a fee at an annual rate of 1.50% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Adviser received management fees of 0.71% (net of fee waivers) of the Fund's average daily net assets.

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion or all of its management fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder servicing fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, front-end or contingent deferred sales loads, swap fees and expenses, dividends and interest on short positions, taxes, leverage interest, brokerage fees (including commissions, mark-ups and mark-downs), annual account fees for margin accounts, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, or extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in order to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 1.50% of average daily net assets (the "Expense Cap"). The Expense Cap will remain in effect through at least February 28, 2021, and may be terminated upon 60 days' written notice by the Board or the Adviser. The Adviser may request recoupment of previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses from the Fund for three years from the date they were waived or reimbursed, provided that after payment of the recoupment, Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the lesser of the Expense Cap: (i) in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or (ii) in effect at the time of recoupment.

A discussion describing the Board's most recent approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders dated October 31, 2019.

The Fund, as a series of the Trust, does not hold itself out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, nor does it share the same investment advisor with any other series of the Trust.

Portfolio Managers

Jordi Visser joined the Adviser in 2005. Prior to that, he was the founding managing partner of Anchor Point Asset Management, a global macro fund, where he was responsible for the investment process, investment decisions and risk management. A former managing director at Morgan Stanley, Mr. Visser traded various global equity derivative books for nine years after spending two initial years as a controller. He opened the Morgan Stanley Office in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and managed the derivative sales and trading effort there during the 1997-98 emerging market crisis. Upon his return to New York in 1999, he managed a multi-billion dollar notional index option portfolio and was a member of the Equity Division Risk Committee. He is a magna cum laude graduate of Manhattan College and a board member of the School of Business at Manhattan College.

Charles S. Crow IV, Chief Data Scientist/Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2013. Prior to joining Weiss, he was a Vice President in Sales & Trading at Morgan Stanley where he primarily focused on fundamental factors, quantitative portfolio construction and long/short investment strategies. Prior to joining Morgan Stanley in 2007, Mr. Crow designed and implemented an automated market-making system utilizing statistical arbitrage theory at ArtIsoft, Inc. in Princeton, NJ. In addition, he has authored and co-authored numerous professional publications within the quantitative space, as well as academic articles in the Operations Research Journal (INFORMS) and the Johns Hopkins Undergraduate Research Journal. He received his MS degree in Operations Research from Columbia University and BS degree in Computer Science from Johns Hopkins University.

Edward Olanow, Director of Investment Solutions/Portfolio Manager, joined the Adviser in 2005. Currently, he is a member of the portfolio management team for the Weiss Alpha Balanced Risk Fund. Prior to that, he

worked as a member of the Adviser's Macro strategy team for nine years and was responsible for fundamental and quantitative research, as well as algorithmic trade management. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Olanow spent two years at Anchor Point Asset Management as a quantitative analyst. Mr. Olanow began his investment career as a research analyst with Citibank Global Asset Management. He holds a BA in Economics from Emory University.

Jordi Visser is the Adviser's President and Chief Investment Officer. He oversees the Fund and the team's investment management process. Edward Olanow is responsible for investment management for the Fund, as well as its trading. Charles Crow is also responsible for investment management for the Fund, as well as the quantitative methodologies used by the Fund.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of shares in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Fund may pay service fees to financial intermediaries, such as banks, broker-dealers, financial advisors or other financial institutions, including affiliates of the Adviser, for sub-administration, sub-transfer agency and other shareholder services associated with shareholders whose shares are held of record in omnibus accounts, other group accounts or accounts traded through registered securities clearing agents.

The Adviser, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries who sell shares of the Fund, including affiliates of the Adviser. Such payments and compensation are in addition to service fees paid by the Fund, if any. Payments are generally made to financial intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Payments may also be paid to financial intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs. Compensation may be paid as an expense reimbursement in cases in which the financial intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund. The Adviser may also pay cash compensation in the form of finder's fees that vary depending on the dollar amount of the shares sold.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

PRICING FUND SHARES

Net Asset Value

Shares of a Fund are sold at its NAV, plus any applicable sales charge. The NAV is determined by dividing the value of the Fund's securities, cash and other assets, minus all liabilities, by the number of shares outstanding ($\text{assets} - \text{liabilities} / \text{number of shares} = \text{NAV}$). The NAV takes into account the expenses and fees of the Fund, including management, administration and other fees, which are accrued daily. The Fund's share price is calculated as of the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) on each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business.

All shareholder transaction orders received in Good Order (as described below under "How to Purchase Shares of the Fund") by the Fund's transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), or an authorized financial intermediary by the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, will be processed at the applicable price next calculated after receipt. Transaction orders received after the close of the NYSE will receive the applicable price on the next business day. The Fund's NAV, however, may be calculated earlier if trading on the NYSE is restricted or as permitted by the SEC. The Fund does not determine the NAV of its shares on any day when the NYSE is not open for trading, such as weekends and certain national holidays as disclosed in the SAI (even if there is sufficient trading in its portfolio securities on such days to materially affect

the NAV). In certain cases, fair value determinations may be made as described below under procedures as adopted by the Board.

Fair Value Pricing

Occasionally, market quotations are not readily available, are unreliable, or there may be events affecting the value of foreign securities or other securities held by the Fund that occur when regular trading on foreign exchanges is closed, but before trading on the NYSE is closed. Fair value determinations are then made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. Generally, the fair value of a portfolio security or other asset shall be the amount that the owner of the security or asset might reasonably expect to receive upon its current sale.

Attempts to determine the fair value of securities introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities. As a result, the price of a security determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the market value of the security when trading resumes. If a reliable market quotation becomes available for a security formerly valued through fair valuation techniques, the Fund would compare the new market quotation to the fair value price to evaluate the effectiveness of its fair valuation procedures. If any significant discrepancies are found, the Fund may adjust its fair valuation procedures.

HOW TO PURCHASE SHARES OF THE FUND

Minimum Investment

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must make at least the minimum initial investment (or subsequent investment) as shown in the table below. Class A shares are not currently available for purchase.

	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment
Class A <i>(not available for purchase)</i>	\$5,000	\$1,000
Investor Class	\$5,000	\$1,000
Class I <i>(not available for purchase)</i>	\$250,000	\$1,000
Class K	\$100,000	\$1,000

Minimum initial and subsequent purchase amounts may be reduced or waived by the Adviser for specific investors or types of investors, including, without limitation, employee benefit plan investors; retirement plan investors; investors who invest in the Fund through an asset-based fee program made available through a financial intermediary; customers of investment advisers, brokers, consultants and other intermediaries that recommend the Fund; employees of the Adviser and its affiliates and their family members; investment advisory clients of the Adviser; and current or former Trustees of the Trust and their family members. Certain financial intermediaries also may have investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund's minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries' discretion. If your investment is aggregated into an omnibus account established by an investment adviser, broker, consultant or other financial intermediary, the account minimums apply to the omnibus account, not to your individual investment.

Choosing a Share Class

This Prospectus describes four classes of shares offered by the Fund: Class A (not currently available for purchase), Investor Class, Class I (not currently available for purchase), and Class K. The Fund provides these classes of shares so that you can choose the class that best suits your investment needs. Shares of Investor Class and Class K are available for purchase at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by either the Transfer Agent, or an authorized financial intermediary, or its designee. The main differences between

each class are sales charges, ongoing fees and minimum investment amounts. Each class of shares of the Fund represents an interest in the Fund's portfolio of investments. There is no investment minimum on reinvested distributions and the Fund may change investment minimums at any time.

When deciding which class of shares to purchase, you should consider your investment goals, present and future amounts you may invest in the Fund, and the length of time you intend to hold your shares. To help you make a determination as to which class of shares to buy, please refer back to the examples of the Fund's expenses over time in the "Fees and Expenses of the Fund" section in this Prospectus. You also may wish to consult with your financial adviser for advice with regard to which share class would be most appropriate for you.

Class A Shares. Class A shares of the Fund are not yet available for purchase. Class A shares of the Fund are retail shares that require that you pay a sales charge when you invest in the Fund unless you qualify for a reduction or waiver of the sales charge. Class A shares are also subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee (or distribution fees) of 0.25% of average daily net assets and a shareholder servicing fee of 0.10% of the average daily net assets, which is assessed against the shares of the Fund (discussed below in the sections entitled "Distribution (12b-1) Fees" and "Shareholder Servicing Fees"). Class A shares are subject to a minimum initial investment of \$5,000.

When available, if you purchase Class A shares of the Fund you will pay the offering price which is the NAV next determined after your order is received by either the Transfer Agent or a financial intermediary, plus a front-end sales charge (shown in percentages below) depending on the amount of your investment. Since sales charges are reduced for Class A share purchases above certain dollar amounts, known as "breakpoint thresholds," the offering price is lower for these purchases. The dollar amount of the sales charge is the difference between the offering price of the shares purchased (based on the applicable sales charge in the table below) and the NAV of those shares. Because of rounding in the calculation of the offering price, the actual sales charge you pay may be more or less than that calculated using the percentages shown below.

Investment Amount	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Sales Charge as a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealer Reallocation as a % of Offering Price
Less than \$50,000	5.50%	5.82%	5.50%
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.75%
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.75%
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	3.00%	3.09%	3.00%
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00%	2.04%	2.00%
\$1,000,000 or more ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

- (1) The offering price includes the front-end sales charge. The sales charge you pay may differ slightly from the amount set forth above because of rounding that occurs in the calculation used to determine your sales charge.
- (2) Class A shares that are purchased at NAV in amounts of \$1,000,000 or more may be assessed a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") if they are redeemed within 18 months from the date of purchase. For purposes of calculating the CDSC, the start of the 18-month holding period is the first day of the month in which the purchase was made. The CDSC may be waived in certain circumstances.

The Fund's distributor, Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") will receive all front-end sales charges paid for the purchase of Class A shares of the Fund when such purchases are made without a dealer of record.

Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers. You may be able to reduce the sales charge on Class A shares of the Fund based on the type of transaction, the combined market value of your accounts or intended investment,

and for certain groups or classes of shareholders. If you believe you are eligible for any of the following reductions or waivers, it is up to you to inform the Fund or financial intermediary that you may be eligible for a reduction and to provide appropriate proof of eligibility, which may include documentation such as account statements or other records. The required documentation may vary depending on the type of reduction or waiver for which you intend to qualify. Please contact the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary if you have questions about a sales load reduction or waiver.

Reinvested Distributions: You pay no sales charges on Class A shares you buy with reinvested distributions from Class A distributions from the Fund.

Letter of Intent (“LOI”): By signing an LOI prior to purchase, you pay a lower sales charge now in exchange for promising to invest an amount within the next 13 months sufficient to meet one of the above breakpoint thresholds. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you plan to invest over the 13-month period. Reinvested distributions do not count as purchases made during this period. Any shares purchased within 90 days of the date you sign the LOI may be used as credit toward completion, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after that date. The Fund will hold in escrow shares equal to approximately 5% of the amount of shares you indicate in the LOI. If you do not invest the amount specified in the LOI before the expiration date, the Transfer Agent will redeem a sufficient amount of escrowed shares to pay the difference between the reduced sales load you paid and the sales load you would have paid based on the total amount actually invested in Class A shares as of the expiration date. Otherwise, the Transfer Agent will release the escrowed shares when you have invested the agreed amount.

Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”): You may combine the value at the current offering price of Class A shares of the Fund with a new purchase of Class A shares of the Fund to reduce the sales charge on the new purchase. The sales charge for the new shares will be figured at the rate in the table above that applies to the combined value of your currently owned shares and the amount of the new investment. ROA allows you to combine the value of your account with the value of other eligible accounts for purposes of meeting the breakpoint thresholds above.

You may aggregate your eligible accounts with the eligible accounts of members of your immediate family to obtain a breakpoint discount. The types of eligible accounts that may be aggregated to obtain the breakpoint discounts described above include individual accounts, joint accounts and certain IRAs.

For the purpose of obtaining a breakpoint discount, members of your “immediate family” include your spouse, domestic partner, child, stepchild, parent, sibling, grandchild and grandparent, in each case including in-law and adoptive relationships. In addition, a fiduciary can count all shares purchased for a trust, estate or other fiduciary account (including one or more employee benefit plans of the same employer) that has multiple accounts. Eligible accounts include those registered in the name of your financial intermediary through which you own shares in the Fund.

Certain groups or classes of shareholders: If you fall into any of the following categories, you can buy Class A shares at NAV without a sales charge:

- Current and retired employees, directors/trustees and officers of:
 - The Trust;
 - The Adviser and its affiliates; and
 - Family members (spouse, domestic partner, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren and siblings (including step and in-law)) of any of the above.
- Any trust, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan for current employees, directors/trustees and officers of the Adviser and its affiliates.
- Current employees of:
 - The Transfer Agent;

- Broker-dealers who act as selling agents for the Fund/Trust; and
- Family members (spouse, domestic partner, parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren and siblings (including step and in-law)) of any of the above.
- Qualified registered investment advisers who buy through a broker-dealer or service agent who has entered into an agreement with the Distributor that allows for load-waived Class A shares purchases.

Information regarding the Fund’s sales charges, breakpoint thresholds and waivers is not separately available on the Fund’s website because the Fund’s Prospectus, in which this information is disclosed, is available on the website.

Converting to Class I. You may be able to convert Class A shares to Class I shares at any time if you are eligible to purchase Class I shares. To request a conversion, please contact the Transfer Agent at 866-530-2690 or mail your request to:

For regular mail delivery:	For an overnight delivery:
Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services P.O. Box 701 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701	Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-5207

Investor Class Shares. Investor Class shares are available for purchase at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by either the Transfer Agent or a financial intermediary. Investor Class shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 distribution fee of 0.25% and a shareholder servicing fee of 0.10% (discussed below in the sections entitled “Distribution (12b-1) Fees” and “Shareholder Servicing Fees”). The Rule 12b-1 distribution fee compensates your financial intermediary for providing distribution services and the shareholding service fee compensates your financial intermediary for providing ongoing service to you. Investor Class shares are subject to a minimum initial investment of \$5,000.

Class I Shares. Class I shares are not currently available for purchase. Class I shares do not carry a sales charge. Class I shares will be available for purchase at the NAV per share next determined after your order is received by either the Transfer Agent or a financial intermediary. Class I shares are subject to a shareholder servicing fee of 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Fund and have an initial investment minimum of \$250,000.

The following persons are generally eligible to invest in Class I shares:

- Institutional investors including banks, savings institutions, credit unions and other financial institutions, pension, profit sharing and employee benefit plans and trusts, insurance companies, investment companies, investment advisers, broker-dealers and financial advisers acting for their own accounts or for the accounts of their clients; and
- Full-time employees, agents, employees of agents, retirees and directors (trustees), and members of their families (*i.e.*, parent, child, spouse, domestic partner, sibling, set or adopted relationships, grandparent, grandchild and UTMA accounts naming qualifying persons) of the Adviser and its affiliated companies.

Class K Shares. Class K shares do not have any sales charge, Rule 12b-1 fees or shareholder servicing fees. Class K shares are available for purchase at the NAV next determined after your order is received by either the Transfer Agent or a financial intermediary, and are subject to a \$100,000 initial investment minimum.

Good Order Purchase Requests

When making a purchase request, make sure your request is in good order. “Good order” means your purchase request includes:

- the *name* of the Fund;
- the *class* of shares to be purchased;
- the *dollar amount* or amount of shares to be purchased;
- account *application* form or investment stub; and
- check payable to *The Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund*.

All purchases by check must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on U.S. banks. The Fund will not accept payment in cash or money orders. Also, to prevent check fraud, the Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler’s checks or starter checks for the purchase of shares. The Fund is unable to accept post-dated checks or any conditional order or payment.

If your check is returned for any reason, the Transfer Agent will assess a \$25 fee against your account. You will also be responsible for any losses suffered by the Fund as a result.

An account application to purchase Fund shares is subject to acceptance by the Fund and is not binding until so accepted. The Fund reserves the right to reject any account application or to reject any purchase order if, in its discretion, it is in the Fund’s best interest to do so. For example, a purchase order may be refused if it appears so large that it would disrupt the management of the Fund. Purchases may also be rejected from persons believed to be “market-timers,” as described under “Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions,” below. Accounts opened by entities, such as credit unions, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships or trusts, will require additional documentation. Please note that if any information listed above is missing, your account application will be returned and your account will not be opened.

Shares of the Fund have not been registered for sale outside of the United States. The Fund generally does not sell shares to investors residing outside the United States, even if they are United States citizens or lawful permanent residents, except to investors with United States military APO or FPO addresses.

Purchase by Mail

For direct investments through the Transfer Agent, you should:

- Complete and sign the account application;
- To open an account, write a check payable to: “Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund”
- Send your account application and check to one of the addresses listed below;
- For subsequent investments, detach the Invest by Mail form from the confirmation statement you will receive after each transaction and mail it with a check made payable to the Fund in the envelope provided with your statement or to one of the addresses noted below. Write your account number on the check. If you do not have the Invest by Mail form from your confirmation statement, include the Fund name, your name, address and account number on a separate piece of paper.

For regular mail delivery:	For an overnight delivery:
Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services P.O. Box 701 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701	Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street, 3rd Floor Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202-5207

The Fund does not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agent. Therefore, deposit in the mail or with such services, or receipt at U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC post office box, of purchase orders or redemption requests does not constitute receipt by the Transfer Agent of the Fund.

Receipt of purchase orders or redemption requests is based on when the order or request is received at the Transfer Agent's offices.

Purchase by Wire

If you are making your first investment in the Fund, before you wire funds, please contact the Transfer Agent by phone to make arrangements with a representative to submit your completed account application via mail or overnight delivery. Upon receipt of your completed account application, your account will be established and a service representative will contact you to provide you with your new account number and wiring instructions. If you do not receive this information within one business day, you may call the Fund's Transfer Agent at 866-530-2690. Once your account has been established, you may instruct your bank to initiate the wire using the instructions provided below.

For either initial or subsequent investments, prior to sending the wire, please call the Transfer Agent at 866-530-2690 to advise of your wire to ensure proper credit upon receipt. Your bank must include the name of the Fund and your name and account number so that your wire can be correctly applied.

Instruct your bank to send the wire to:

U.S. Bank N.A.
777 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
ABA #075000022
Credit: U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
Account #112-952-137
Further Credit: The Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund
(Shareholder Name, Shareholder Account #)

Your bank may impose a fee for investments by wire. You will receive the NAV for the day that your wired funds have been received by the Transfer Agent. Wired funds must be received prior to the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, to be eligible for same day pricing. Wires received after the close of the NYSE will be considered received by the next business day. The Fund and the Transfer Agent are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system or from incomplete wiring instructions. If you have questions about how to invest by wire, you may call the Fund at 866-530-2690.

Purchase by Telephone

If you did not decline telephone transactions on your account application, if you included a voided check or savings deposit slip, and your account has been open for at least 7 business days, you may purchase additional shares in the amount of \$1,000 or more from your bank account upon request by telephoning the Funds toll free at 866-530-2690. Telephone orders will be accepted via electronic funds transfer from your pre-designated bank account through the Automated Clearing House ("ACH") network. You must have banking information established on your account prior to making a purchase. Only bank accounts held at domestic institutions that are ACH members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is received prior to the close of the NYSE, generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, shares will be purchased at the NAV next calculated, plus any applicable sales charge. For security reasons, requests by telephone are recorded.

Automatic Investment Plan

If you intend to use an Automatic Investment Plan ("AIP"), you may open your account with the initial minimum investment required for that class. Once your account has been opened, you may purchase shares of the Fund through the AIP in amounts of at least \$100. If you choose this option, funds will be automatically transferred from your bank account monthly or quarterly. To be eligible for this plan, your bank must be a domestic institution that is an ACH member. The Fund may modify or terminate the AIP at any time. The first AIP purchase will take place no earlier than 7 business days after the Transfer Agent has received your request. If your bank rejects

your payment, the Transfer Agent will charge a \$25 fee to your account. To begin participating in the AIP, please complete the Automatic Investment Plan section on the account application. Any request to change or terminate your AIP should be submitted to the Transfer Agent five days prior to effective date.

Purchases Placed with Financial Intermediaries

You may buy and sell shares of the Fund through certain financial intermediaries. Such financial intermediaries are authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. Your order will be priced at the Fund's NAV, plus any applicable sales charge, next computed after it is received by a financial intermediary. A financial intermediary may hold your shares in an omnibus account in the financial intermediary's name and the financial intermediary may maintain your individual ownership records. If your investment is aggregated into an omnibus account established by an investment adviser, broker or other intermediary, the account minimums apply to the omnibus account, not to your individual investment. Your financial intermediary may impose investment minimum requirements that are different from those set forth in this Prospectus. The Fund may pay the financial intermediary for maintaining individual ownership records as well as providing other shareholder services. Financial intermediaries may charge fees for the services they provide to you in connection with processing your transaction order or maintaining your account with them. Financial intermediaries are responsible for placing your order correctly and promptly with the Fund, forwarding payment promptly, as well as ensuring that you receive copies of the Fund's Prospectus. The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when a financial intermediary, or its authorized designee, receives the order. If you transmit your order with these financial intermediaries before the close of regular trading (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on a day that the NYSE is open for business, your order will be priced at a Fund's NAV, plus any applicable sales charge, next computed after it is received by the financial intermediary. Investors should check with their financial intermediary to determine if it is subject to these arrangements.

Cancellations or Modifications. The Fund will not accept a request to cancel or modify a written transaction once processing has begun. Please exercise care when placing a transaction request.

HOW TO REDEEM SHARES OF THE FUND

Redeeming Shares

If you redeem through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary may charge you a transaction fee. If you purchased your shares by check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network, you may not receive your redemption proceeds until your payment for the purchase has cleared, which may take up to 15 calendar days. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. Redemptions will be processed only on a day during which the NYSE is open for business. You may receive the proceeds of redemption by check, wire or via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network. Please note that certain fees may apply depending on the timing or manner in which you redeem shares. Requests to redeem shares are processed at the NAV next calculated after the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary receives your request in good order. The Fund typically expects that it will take one to three days following the receipt of your redemption request in good order and prior to market close to pay out redemption proceeds. However, while not expected, payment of redemption proceeds may take up to seven days.

The Fund typically expects that it will hold cash or cash equivalents to meet redemption requests. The Fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests if consistent with the management of the Fund. These redemption methods will be used regularly and may also be used in stressed market conditions. The Fund reserves the right to redeem in-kind as described below in "Redemption in-Kind." Redemptions in-kind are typically used to meet redemption requests that represent a large percentage of the Fund's net assets in order to minimize the effect of large redemptions on the Fund and its remaining shareholders. Redemptions in-kind may be used regularly in circumstances as described above, and may also be used in stressed market conditions. Please note that certain fees may apply depending on the timing or manner in which

you redeem shares (see the section entitled “Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions” in this Prospectus for more information). Requests to redeem shares are processed at the NAV next calculated after the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary receives your request in good order.

A redemption is generally treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a taxable sale of the redeemed shares, the consequences of which are described in the Statement of Additional Information under “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Information”.

Shareholders who have an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their written redemption request whether or not to withhold federal income tax. Redemption requests failing to indicate an election not to have tax withheld will generally be subject to a 10% withholding tax. Shares held in an IRA or other retirement accounts may be redeemed by telephone at 866-530-2690. Investors will be asked whether or not to withhold taxes from any distribution.

Redeem by Mail

To redeem by mail, please:

- Provide your name and account number;
- Specify the number of shares or dollar amount to be redeemed and the Fund name or number;
- Sign the redemption request (the signature must be exactly the same as the one on your account application). Make sure that all parties that are required by the account registration sign the request, and any applicable signature guarantees are on the request; and
- Send your request to the appropriate address as given under “Purchase by Mail”.

Redeem by Telephone

Unless you declined the option on your account application, you may redeem your shares of the Fund by telephone. In order to arrange for the telephone redemption option after your account has been established, or to change the bank account or address designated to which redemption proceeds are sent, you must send the Transfer Agent a written request. The request must be signed by each shareholder of the account. The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source. To redeem by telephone, call the Transfer Agent at 866-530-2690 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. Eastern Time on a day the NYSE is open for business. Shares of the Fund will be sold in your account at the NAV determined on the day your order is placed prior to market close (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time); any redemption requests made after market close will receive the Fund’s next calculated NAV price.

Before executing an instruction received by telephone, the Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that the telephone instructions are genuine. The telephone call may be recorded and the caller may be asked to verify certain personal identification information. If the Fund or its agents follow these procedures, they cannot be held liable for any loss, expense or cost arising out of any telephone redemption request that is reasonably believed to be genuine. This includes fraudulent or unauthorized requests. The Fund may change, modify or terminate these privileges at any time upon at least 60 days’ written notice to shareholders. Once a telephone transaction has been placed, it cannot be canceled or modified after the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally, 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time). If an account has more than one owner or authorized person, the Fund will accept telephone instructions from any one owner or authorized person. During periods of high market activity, you may encounter higher than usual wait times. Please allow sufficient time to ensure that you will be able to complete your telephone transaction prior to market close. Neither the Fund nor the Transfer Agent will be held liable if you are unable to place your trade due to high call volume.

Systematic Withdrawal Program

The Fund offers a systematic withdrawal plan (the “SWP”) whereby shareholders or their representatives may request a redemption in a specific dollar amount be sent to them each month, calendar quarter or annually. Investors may choose to have a check sent to the address of record, or proceeds may be sent to a pre-designated bank account via the ACH network. To start this program, your account must have Fund shares with a value of at least the minimum initial investment required for that class and the minimum payment amount is \$100. This program may be terminated or modified by the Fund at any time. Any request to change or terminate your SWP should be communicated in writing or by telephone to the Transfer Agent no later than five days before the next scheduled withdrawal. A withdrawal under the SWP involves a redemption of Fund shares and may result in a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In addition, if the amount withdrawn exceeds the amounts credited to your account, the account ultimately may be depleted. To establish the SWP, complete the SWP section of the Account Application. Please call 866-530-2690 for additional information regarding the SWP.

Redemptions Through a Financial Intermediary

You may redeem the Fund’s shares through your financial intermediary. Redemptions made through a financial intermediary may be subject to procedures established by that institution. Your financial intermediary is responsible for sending your order to the Fund and for crediting your account with the proceeds. For redemption through financial intermediaries, orders will be processed at the NAV next effective after receipt of the order by the financial intermediary. Please keep in mind that your financial intermediary may charge additional fees for its services. Investors should check with their financial intermediaries to determine if they are subject to these arrangements.

ACCOUNT AND TRANSACTION POLICIES

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Fund is intended for long-term investors. Short-term “market-timers” who engage in frequent purchases and redemptions may disrupt the Fund’s investment program and create additional transaction costs that are borne by all of the Fund’s shareholders. The Board has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to detect and prevent market timing and excessive trading that may be harmful to the Fund and its shareholders. The Fund discourages market timing, excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm performance. The Fund takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities in the Fund. These steps may include, among other things, monitoring trading activity, or using fair value pricing when appropriate, under procedures as adopted by the Board, when the Adviser determines current market prices are not readily available or are unreliable. As approved by the Board, these techniques may change from time to time as determined by the Fund in its sole discretion.

In an effort to discourage abusive trading practices and minimize harm to the Fund and its shareholders, the Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to reject any purchase order (including exchanges), in whole or in part, for any reason (including, without limitation, purchases by persons whose trading activity in the Fund’s shares is believed by the Adviser to be harmful to the Fund) and without prior notice. The Fund may decide to restrict purchase and sale activity in its shares based on various factors, including whether frequent purchase and sale activity will disrupt portfolio management strategies and adversely affect the Fund’s performance. Although these efforts are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. The Fund seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. Except as noted in this Prospectus, the Fund applies all restrictions uniformly in all applicable cases.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity and the volume of shareholder transactions the Fund handles, there can be no assurance that the Fund’s efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive. In particular, since the Fund receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries that use group or omnibus accounts, the Fund cannot always detect

frequent trading. However, the Fund will work with financial intermediaries as necessary to discourage shareholders from engaging in abusive trading practices and to impose restrictions on excessive trades. In this regard, the Fund has entered into information sharing agreements with financial intermediaries pursuant to which these intermediaries are required to provide to the Fund, at the Fund's request, certain information relating to their customers investing in the Fund through non-disclosed or omnibus accounts. The Fund will use this information to attempt to identify abusive trading practices. Financial intermediaries are contractually required to follow any instructions from the Fund to restrict or prohibit future purchases from shareholders that are found to have engaged in abusive trading in violation of the Fund's policies. However, the Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided to it from financial intermediaries and cannot ensure that they will always be able to detect abusive trading practices that occur through non-disclosed and omnibus accounts. As a consequence, the Fund's ability to monitor and discourage abusive trading practices in non-disclosed and omnibus accounts may be limited.

Proceeds

Proceeds will generally be sent no later than seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request. If elected on your account application, you may have the proceeds of the redemption request sent by check to your address of record, by wire to a pre-determined bank, or by electronic funds transfer via the ACH network to the bank account designated by you on your account application. The minimum wire amount is \$1,000 and there is a \$15 fee for each wire transfer. When proceeds are sent via the ACH network, the funds are usually available in your bank account in two to three business days.

Check Clearance

The proceeds from a redemption request may be delayed up to 15 calendar days from the date of the receipt of a purchase made by check or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network until the payment for the purchase clears. Shareholders can avoid this delay by utilizing the wire purchase option. If the purchase amount does not clear, you may be responsible for any losses suffered by the Fund as well as a \$25 service charge imposed by the Transfer Agent.

Suspension of Redemptions

The Fund may temporarily suspend the right of redemption or postpone payments under certain emergency circumstances or when the SEC orders a suspension.

Signature Guarantees

The Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee for certain requests. A signature guarantee assures that your signature is genuine and protects you from unauthorized account transactions. A signature guarantee of each owner, from either a Medallion program member or a non-Medallion program member, is required in the following situations:

- For all redemption requests in excess of \$50,000, unless paid via wire to the predetermined bank instruction on the account;
- When a redemption is received by the Transfer Agent and the account address has changed within the last 30 calendar days;
- When requesting a change in ownership on your account; and
- When redemption proceeds are payable or sent to any person, address or bank account not on record.

Non-financial transactions including establishing or modifying certain services on an account may require a signature guarantee, signature verification from a Signature Validation Program member, or other acceptable form of authentication from a financial institution source.

In addition to the situations described above, the Fund and/or the Transfer Agent may require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation. Signature guarantees

will generally be accepted from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program (“STAMP”). *A notary public is not an acceptable signature guarantor.*

The Fund reserves the right to waive any signature requirement at its discretion.

Customer Identification Program

Please note that, in compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, the Transfer Agent will verify certain information on your account application as part of the Fund’s Anti-Money Laundering Program. As requested on the account application, you must supply your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening an account in the name of a legal entity (*e.g.*, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners of the legal entity. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box will not be accepted. If you do not supply the necessary information, the Transfer Agent may not be able to open your account. Please contact the Transfer Agent at 866-530-2690 if you need additional assistance when completing your account application. If the Transfer Agent is unable to verify your identity or that of another person authorized to act on your behalf, or if it believes it has identified potentially criminal activity, the Fund reserves the right to temporarily limit additional share purchases, close your account or take any other action it deems reasonable or required by law. The Fund also reserves the right to close the account within five business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received.

No Certificates

The Fund does not issue share certificates.

Right to Reject Purchases

The Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase in whole or in part. The Fund may cease taking purchase orders at any time when the Adviser believes it is in the best interest of the current shareholders. The purpose of such action is to limit increased Fund expenses incurred when certain investors buy and sell shares of the Fund for the short-term when the markets are highly volatile.

Redemption in-Kind

The Fund generally pays redemption proceeds in cash. However, the Fund reserves the right to pay all or part of a shareholder’s redemption proceeds in portfolio securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (a “redemption-in-kind”). Specifically, if the amount you are redeeming is in excess of the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s net assets, the Fund has the right to redeem your shares by giving you the amount that exceeds \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund’s net assets in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of securities held by the Fund instead of cash. If the Fund pays your redemption proceeds by a distribution of securities, you could incur brokerage or other charges in converting the securities to cash, and you will bear any market risks associated with such securities until they are converted into cash. A redemption in-kind is treated as a taxable transaction and a sale of the redeemed shares, generally resulting in capital gain or loss to you, subject to certain loss limitation rules.

Small Accounts

To reduce expenses, the Fund may redeem an account if the total value of the account falls below \$5,000 due to redemptions. An investor will be given 30 days’ prior written notice of this redemption. During that period, an investor may purchase additional shares to avoid the redemption. Automatic redemption of your account may result in tax consequences. Please see “Dividends, Distributions and Their Taxation” below.

Householding

In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund will reduce the number of duplicate Prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports that you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shown by two or more accounts. Please call the Transfer Agent toll free at 866-530-2690 to request individual copies of these documents. The Fund will begin sending individual copies 30 calendar days after receiving your request. This policy does not apply to account statements.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property

It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each investor. An incorrect address may cause an investor's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the investor or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the investor, then it will determine whether the investor's account can legally be considered abandoned. Mutual fund accounts may be transferred to the state government of an investor's state of residence if no activity occurs within the account during the "inactivity period" specified in the applicable state's abandoned property laws, which varies by state. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The investor's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. To help protect their accounts, shareholders should keep their accounts up-to-date and active, which may include calling the Fund at 866-530-2690 to generate shareholder initiated activity such as completing an account transaction. Investors who are residents of the state of Texas may designate a representative to receive legislatively required unclaimed property due diligence notifications. Please contact the Fund to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN AND RULE 12b-1 DISTRIBUTION FEES

The Trust has adopted a distribution plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule 12b-1 Plan") on behalf of its Class A and Investor Class shares under which the Fund is authorized to pay to the Distributor or such other entities as approved by the Board, as compensation for the distribution-related services provided by such entities, an aggregate Rule 12b-1 distribution fee equal to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Class A and Investor Class shares of the Fund. The Distributor may pay any or all amounts received under the Rule 12b-1 Plan to other persons, including the Adviser, for any distribution service or activity designed to retain Fund shareholders. Because the Class A and Investor Class shares of the Fund pay distribution fees on an ongoing basis, your investment cost over time may be higher than paying other types of sales charges.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICING FEES

The Trust has also adopted a shareholder servicing plan (the "Shareholder Servicing Plan") on behalf of Class A, Investor Class and Class I shares, under which the Adviser is authorized to engage financial institutions, securities dealers and other industry professionals to provide personal shareholder services relating to the servicing and maintenance of shareholder accounts not otherwise provided to the Fund. As compensation for services provided pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Plan, the Fund is authorized to pay an aggregate fee of up to 0.10% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund's Class A, Investor Class, and Class I shares.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND THEIR TAXATION

If you redeem your Fund shares, part of your redemption proceeds may represent your allocable share of the distributions made by the Fund relating to that tax year. You will be informed annually of the amount and nature of the Fund's distributions. If you sell your Fund shares, it is a taxable event for you. Depending on the purchase price and the sale price of the shares you sell, you may have a gain or loss on the transaction. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transaction. The Code limits the deductibility of capital losses in certain circumstances.

For federal income tax purposes, all dividends and distributions of net realized short-term capital gains you receive from the Fund are taxable as ordinary income or as qualified dividend income, whether reinvested in additional shares or received in cash, unless you are exempt from taxation or entitled to a tax deferral. Distributions of net realized long-term capital gains you receive from the Fund, whether reinvested in additional shares or received in cash, are taxable as a capital gain. The capital gain holding period is determined by the length of time the Fund has held the security and not the length of time you have held shares in the Fund. The Fund expects that, because of its investment objective, its distributions will consist primarily of long- and short-term capital gains (rather than dividend income). You will be informed annually as to the amount and nature of all dividends and capital gains paid during the prior year. Such capital gains and dividends may also be subject to state or local taxes. If you are not required to pay taxes on your income, you are generally not required to pay federal income taxes on the amounts distributed to you.

Interest and other income received by the Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the total assets of the Fund consist of stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund intends to “pass through” to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by the Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors will be considered to have received as additional income their respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax.

The Fund intends to pay dividends from net investment income annually and to distribute all net realized capital gains at least annually. In addition, the Fund may make additional distributions if necessary to avoid imposition of a 4% excise tax or other tax on undistributed income and gains. However, no assurances can be given that distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. Please note, however, that the objective of the Fund is growth of capital, not the production of distributions. You should measure the success of your investment by the value of your investment at any given time and not by the distributions you receive.

When a dividend or capital gain is distributed, the Fund’s NAV decreases by the amount of the payment. If you purchase shares shortly before a distribution, you will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on the distribution, even though the value of your investment (plus cash received, if any) remains the same. All dividends and capital gains distributions will automatically be reinvested in additional Fund shares at the then prevailing NAV unless you specifically request that either dividends or capital gains or both be paid in cash. If you elect to receive distributions and/or dividends by check and the post office cannot deliver the check, or if the check remains uncashed for six months, the Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your Fund account at the then current NAV per share and to reinvest all subsequent distributions in shares of the Fund.

All distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) receive dividends in cash while reinvesting capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares; (2) receive capital gain distributions in cash while reinvesting dividends in additional Fund shares; or (3) receive all distributions in cash. Distributions are taxable whether received in cash or additional Fund shares.

The election to receive dividends or reinvest them may be changed by writing to the Fund at:

Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

You may also change your distribution election by telephoning the Fund at 866-530-2690.

In order to allow sufficient processing time for a change in distribution elections, any change must be received at least 5 days prior to the record date for the distribution.

By law, the Fund must (1) withhold a percentage of your taxable distribution and redemption proceeds if you do not provide any required certifications, as described further in the Statement of Additional Information under “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Information” (which may require you to provide your taxpayer identification number), or if the Internal Revenue Service instructs the Fund to do so, and (2) report gross proceeds paid to you from sales or dispositions of your shares, and, in the case of “covered securities”, your adjusted cost basis, gain or loss, and holding period to the Internal Revenue Service on the your consolidated Form 1099 when you sell or otherwise dispose of Fund shares. Covered shares are generally any Fund shares acquired by a shareholder on or after January 1, 2012, including through a dividend reinvestment plan.

The Fund has chosen first-in, first-out as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing NAVs, and the entire position is not sold at one time. You may choose a method other than the Fund’s standing method at the time of your purchase or upon sale of covered shares. The cost basis method a shareholder elects may not be changed with respect to a redemption of shares after the settlement date of the redemption. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisors to determine the best cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the new cost basis reporting rules may apply to them.

The foregoing discussion only addresses certain consequences under current U.S. federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. For more information, please see the section entitled “Certain U.S. Federal Income Tax Information” in the SAI. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors and financial planners regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund, the application of state, local, or foreign laws, and the effect of any possible changes in applicable tax laws on their investment in the Fund.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Fund's investment adviser, administrator and distributor, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders of the Fund are not parties to, or intended (or "third-party") beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce such contractual arrangements against the service providers or to seek any remedy under such contractual arrangements against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This prospectus provides information concerning the Trust and the Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. None of this prospectus, the SAI or any document filed as an exhibit to the Trust's registration statement, is intended to, nor does it, give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Fund and any investor, or give rise to any contract or other rights in any individual shareholder, group of shareholders or other person other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

Closing the Fund. The Board of Trustees retains the right to close the Fund (or partially close the Fund) to new purchases if it is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders. Based on market and Fund conditions, and in consultation with the Adviser, the Board of Trustees may decide to close the Fund to new investors, all investors or certain classes of investors (such as fund supermarkets) at any time. If the Fund is closed to new purchases it will continue to honor redemption requests, unless the right to redeem shares has been temporarily suspended as permitted by federal law.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand the financial performance for the Class K shares and the Investor Class shares of the Weiss Alternative Balanced Risk Fund for the period of the Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the Fund has been derived from the financial statements audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the Fund's October 31, 2019 Annual Report, which is available upon request.

Class K	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Year Ended October 31, 2017	Period Ended October 31, 2016⁽¹⁾
PER SHARE DATA⁽²⁾:				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$10.44	\$10.45	\$10.40	\$10.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:				
Net investment income (loss) ⁽³⁾	0.08	0.01	(0.10)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments	1.18	0.17	0.59	0.45
Total from investment operations	1.26	0.18	0.49	0.40
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:				
From net investment income	(0.21)	—	(0.05)	—
From net realized gains	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.39)	—
Total distributions	(0.45)	(0.19)	(0.44)	—
Redemption fees	—	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$11.25	\$10.44	\$10.45	\$10.40
TOTAL RETURN⁽⁵⁾	12.76%	1.61%	4.97%	4.00%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$89,627	\$81,498	\$33,214	\$2,701
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets:				
Before expense reimbursement ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	3.95%	4.25%	8.70%	12.86%
After expense reimbursement ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	3.16%	3.27%	3.37%	3.44%
Ratio of dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾	1.66%	1.77%	1.69%	1.29%
Ratio of operating expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	1.50%	1.50%	1.68%	2.15%
Ratio of net investment (loss) to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	0.78%	0.11%	(0.96)%	(0.53)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	585%	700%	494%	304%

(1) Inception date of Class K was December 1, 2015.

(2) For a Class K share outstanding for the entire period.

(3) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

(4) Amount per share is less than \$0.005.

(5) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(7) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange-traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange-traded funds in which the Fund invests.

(8) The portfolio turnover disclosed is for the Fund as a whole. The numerator for the portfolio turnover rate includes the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding short-term investments, short-term options, swap contracts, futures contracts and short positions). The denominator includes the average fair value of long positions throughout the periods ended.

Investor Class	Year Ended October 31, 2019	Year Ended October 31, 2018	Period Ended October 31, 2017 ⁽¹⁾
PER SHARE DATA⁽²⁾:			
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$10.38	\$10.44	\$9.99
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:			
Net investment income (loss) ⁽³⁾	0.05	(0.02)	(0.07)
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments ⁽⁹⁾	1.18	0.15	0.52
Total from investment operations	1.23	0.13	0.45
LESS DISTRIBUTIONS:			
From net investment income	(0.21)	—	—
From net realized gains	(0.24)	(0.19)	—
Total distributions	(0.45)	(0.19)	—
Redemption fees	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	0.00 ⁽⁴⁾	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$11.16	\$10.38	\$10.44
TOTAL RETURN⁽⁵⁾	12.36%	1.22%	4.50%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$5,487	\$4,128	\$2,989
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets:			
Before expense reimbursement ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	4.30%	4.60%	11.46%
After expense reimbursement ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	3.51%	3.62%	3.96%
Ratio of dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾	1.66%	1.77%	1.95%
Ratio of operating expenses to average net assets excluding dividends, interest, and borrowing expense on securities sold short ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	1.85%	1.85%	2.01%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	0.43%	(0.24)%	(1.02)%
Portfolio turnover rate ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	585%	700%	494%

- (1) Inception date of the Investor Class was February 28, 2017.
- (2) For an Investor Class share outstanding throughout all the periods.
- (3) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.
- (4) Amount per share is less than \$0.005.
- (5) Not annualized for periods less than one year.
- (6) Annualized for periods less than one year.
- (7) These ratios exclude the impact of expenses of the underlying exchange-traded funds as represented in the Schedule of Investments. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of the declaration of dividends by the underlying exchange-traded funds in which the Fund invests.
- (8) The portfolio turnover disclosed is for the Fund as a whole. The numerator for the portfolio turnover rate includes the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding short-term investments, short-term options, swap contracts, futures contracts and short positions). The denominator includes the average fair value of long positions throughout the periods ended.
- (9) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in this caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you give us orally; and/or
- Information about your transactions with us or others

We do not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except as permitted by law or in response to inquiries from governmental authorities. We may share information with affiliated and unaffiliated third parties with whom we have contracts for servicing the Fund. We will provide unaffiliated third parties with only the information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to guard your personal information and require third parties to treat your personal information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

In the event that you hold shares of the Fund through a financial intermediary, including, but not limited to, a broker-dealer, bank, or trust company, the privacy policy of your financial intermediary would govern how your non-public personal information would be shared with unaffiliated third parties.

INVESTMENT ADVISER:

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**ADMINISTRATOR, TRANSFER AGENT,
AND DIVIDEND PAYING AGENT:**

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INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM:

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LEGAL COUNSEL:

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Statement of Additional Information (SAI) contains additional information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments are in the Fund's annual/semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

You may obtain a free copy of these documents by calling or writing the Fund as shown below, or on the Fund's website at www.weissfunds.com. You also may call the toll free number given below to request other information about the Fund and to make shareholder inquiries.

You may review and copy the SAI and other information about the Fund by visiting the Commission's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information also may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-23084

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PROSPECTUS
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