

**ClearShares OCIO ETF (OCIO)
(the “Fund”)**

March 17, 2020

**Supplement to the
Prospectus
dated September 30, 2019**

The following information supplements the “ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS” section of the Prospectus solely with respect to the ClearShares OCIO ETF:

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS (ClearShares OCIO ETF only)

From time to time, the Fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In such instances, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash; short-term U.S. government securities and government agency securities; investment grade money market instruments; money market mutual funds; investment grade fixed-income securities; repurchase agreements; commercial paper; cash equivalents; and ETFs that principally invest in the foregoing instruments. As a result of engaging in these temporary measures, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Please retain this supplement with your Prospectus for future reference.

**ClearShares OCIO ETF
(OCIO)**

**ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF
(OPER)**

Listed on NYSE Arca, Inc.

PROSPECTUS

September 30, 2019

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of the Funds' shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the Funds' reports from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. Please contact your financial intermediary to elect to receive shareholder reports and other Fund communications electronically.

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

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

The Funds offered through this Prospectus are not money market funds and do not seek to maintain a fixed or stable NAV of \$1.00 per share.

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CLEARSHARES OCIO ETF — FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The ClearShares OCIO ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to outperform a traditional 60/40 mix of global equity and fixed-income investments.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ¹	0.55%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.13%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.68%
Less Fee Waiver ³	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Less Fee Waiver	0.67%

¹ Restated to reflect the Fund’s contractual management fee effective July 16, 2018.

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies. Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

³ ClearShares, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), has contractually agreed to waive certain amounts of the Fund’s management fee when the Fund invests in the ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF (“OPER”), for which the Adviser is the investment adviser. With respect to assets of the Fund invested in OPER, the Adviser will waive the Fund’s management fee in an amount equal to the management fee of OPER, at least through September 30, 2020. This arrangement may only be changed or eliminated by the Fund’s Board of Trustees upon 60 days’ written notice to the Fund’s investment adviser.

Expense Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. 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 management fee waiver discussed in the table above is reflected only for the first year. 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
\$68	\$217	\$378	\$846

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 28% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed “fund of funds” and seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in other registered investment companies, including other actively managed exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and index-based ETFs (collectively, “Underlying Investments”), that provide exposure to a broad range of asset classes. The Underlying Investments may invest in equity securities of U.S. or foreign companies; debt obligations of U.S. or foreign companies or governments; or other assets. The Fund allocates its assets across asset classes, industries, and geographic regions, subject to certain diversification and liquidity considerations. The Fund’s investments in foreign countries may include exposure to emerging markets.

The Fund is expected to typically invest approximately 40% to 70% of its total assets in Underlying Investments that principally invest in equity securities of any market capitalization. Such Underlying Investments may invest principally in specific sectors of the economy, such as healthcare, financials, real estate, and energy or in broader swaths of domestic, foreign, or global equity markets. Underlying Investments used for real estate exposure may invest some or all of their assets in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), and Underlying Investments used for energy exposure may invest some or all of their assets in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”).

The Fund is expected to typically invest approximately 20% to 50% of its total assets in Underlying Investments that principally invest in debt obligations. Such Underlying Investments may invest in U.S. government debt, sovereign debt, U.S. and foreign corporate debt, high-yield debt (also known as “junk bonds”), mortgage debt, and structured debt, such as asset-backed securities. Such Underlying Investments may hold debt denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. The Fund has no limitation on the range of maturities or credit quality of the debt in which Underlying Investments may invest.

ClearShares LLC (the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, uses both “top-down” and “bottom-up” analyses in determining whether to purchase or sell a particular Underlying Investment.

The Adviser’s forward-looking, top-down macroeconomic analysis focuses on identifying the investment styles, sectors, geographic regions and asset classes with the greatest potential for positive absolute returns and the highest returns relative to other styles, sectors, regions, and asset classes. Additionally, the Adviser’s analysis seeks to identify markets, asset classes, and strategies that are likely to encounter headwinds (*i.e.*, negative economic factors) and negative returns over the next three to twelve months. The factors incorporated into the Adviser’s top-down macroeconomic analysis include credit spread levels (*i.e.*, differences in yields among bonds of similar maturities but varying credit qualities), market volatility, the shape of the yield curve, energy prices, market correlations, and currency exchange rates amongst others.

The Adviser’s bottom-up fundamental analysis employs a rigorous research process designed to identify those asset classes with attractive absolute values and values relative to other asset classes. The valuation metrics included in such analysis for equity-based Underlying Investments include current and forward price-to-earnings ratios, earnings yields, dividend yields, earnings growth rates, enterprise values, and book values. For debt-based Underlying Investments, the metrics used in such analysis include yield, credit spreads, duration, credit quality, and geographic location of issuers. For alternative investment Underlying Investments, the Adviser’s analysis considers levels of interest rates, equity and bond valuations, inflation rates, market volatility, market sentiment, and capital flows.

The Adviser selects specific Underlying Investments based on an evaluation of their market exposure, liquidity, cost, and historic tracking error relative to their underlying index or benchmark. The Adviser may adjust the Fund’s allocation to Underlying Investments as often as daily to take advantage of return opportunities or to avoid perceived downside market risks. The size of the Fund’s allocation to a particular Underlying Investment or a specific industry, sector, or region will generally reflect whether the Adviser considers the investment opportunity to be a shorter-term tactical investment (a medium conviction idea) or a longer-term cyclical opportunity (a high conviction idea).

Underlying Investments do not include ETFs or ETPs that employ high levels of leverage, derivatives, or illiquid investments or that seek to return the inverse of an underlying index or benchmark. The Fund will typically invest no more than 5% of its total assets in any single Underlying Investment.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial organizations. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of the Fund (including the loan collateral). By lending its securities, the Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds - Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

- **Asset Allocation Risk.** The Fund may favor an asset category or investment strategy that performs poorly relative to other asset categories and investment strategies for short or long periods of time.

- **Currency Exchange Rate Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in securities denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies may affect the value of the Underlying Investments and the value of your Shares. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in the Fund may change quickly and without warning and you may lose money.
- **Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund’s Underlying Investments that provide exposure to securities traded in developing or emerging markets may involve substantial risk with respect to such securities due to limited information; different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards; a 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.
- **Equity Market Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in common stocks. Common stocks are generally exposed to greater risk than other types of securities, such as preferred stock and debt obligations, because common stockholders generally have inferior rights to receive payment from specific issuers. Equity securities may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund or its Underlying Investment invest.
- **ETF Risks.**
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
 - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund’s NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
 - *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “Exchange”), a national securities exchange, and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in fixed income securities. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:
 - *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer’s credit rating or the market’s perception of an issuer’s creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
 - *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company’s bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
 - *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.

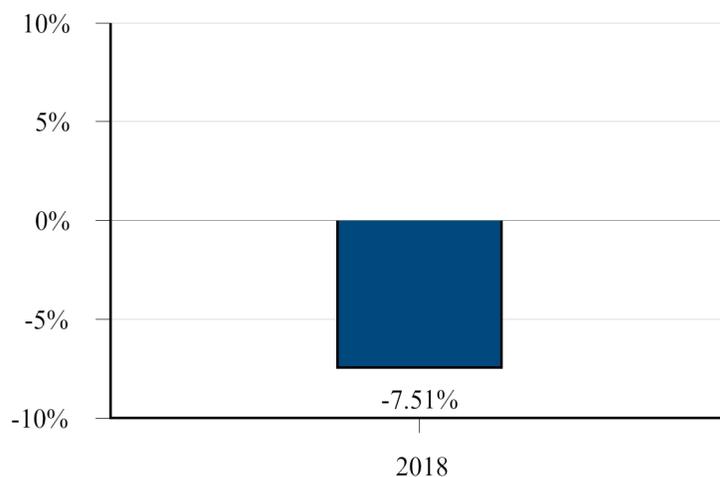
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. In recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, which may increase interest rate risk. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.
- *Variable and Floating Rate Instrument Risk.* The absence of an active market for these securities could make it difficult to dispose of them if the issuer defaults.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that invest primarily in foreign securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in foreign securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. These and other factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments. These risks may be enhanced for securities of companies organized in emerging market nations.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in securities issued by the U.S. or other governments. There can be no guarantee that the United States or another country will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.
- **High-Yield Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in high-yield securities (also known as “junk bonds”). Although high-yield securities generally pay higher rates of interest than investment grade bonds, high-yield securities are speculative, high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for such Underlying Investments and, consequently, negatively affect the value of the Fund’s investment in such Underlying Investments. High-yield securities may be issued by companies that are restructuring, are smaller and less creditworthy, or are more highly indebted than other companies. This means that they may have more difficulty making scheduled payments of principal and interest. Changes in the value of high-yield securities are influenced more by changes in the financial and business position of the issuing company than by changes in interest rates when compared to investment grade securities. The Fund’s exposure to high-yield securities may subject it to a substantial degree of credit risk.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies, such as the Underlying Investments, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) an ETF’s shares may trade at a market price above or below their net asset value (“NAV”); (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted for a number of reasons.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **MLP Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that principally invest in MLPs. MLP investment returns are enhanced during periods of declining or low interest rates and tend to be negatively influenced when interest rates are rising. In addition, most MLPs are fairly leveraged and typically carry a portion of a “floating” rate debt. As such, a significant upward swing in interest rates would also drive interest expense higher. Furthermore, most MLPs grow by acquisitions partly financed by debt, and higher interest rates could make it more difficult to make acquisitions. MLP investments also entail many of the general tax risks of investing in a partnership. Limited partners in an MLP typically have limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the partnership. Additionally, there is always the risk that an MLP will fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment.

- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that principally invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Such securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment, and extension risks (see “Fixed Income Securities Risk” above). These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities.
- **REIT Investment Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in REITs. Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. The risks of investing in REITs include certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate and the real estate industry in general. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, and self-liquidation.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. As a result the Fund may lose money.
- **Small and Mid-Sized Company Stock Risk.** The Fund may invest in Underlying Investments that primarily invest in the common stock of small- or mid-sized companies. Small to mid-sized company stocks have historically been subject to greater investment risk than large company stocks. The prices of small- to mid-sized company stocks tend to be more volatile and less liquid than large company stocks.

Performance

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

Calendar Year Total Return



For the year-to-date period ended June 30, 2019, the Fund’s total return was 11.35%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 2.76% for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 and the lowest quarterly return was -9.14% for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

**Average Annual Total Returns
For the Period Ended December 31, 2018**

ClearShares OCIO ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (6/26/17)
Return Before Taxes	-7.51%	-0.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-8.08%	-1.20%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-4.22%	-0.58%
60% MSCI All Country World Index; 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-5.52%	0.41%

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

Management

Investment Adviser: ClearShares LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and have acted in this capacity since the Fund's inception in 2017: Mark N. Hong, CFA (Managing Director), Jonathan M. Chesshire (Managing Director), and Eric J. Blasberg, CFA (Director).

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and most investors will buy and sell Shares through brokers at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

CLEARSHARES ULTRA-SHORT MATURITY ETF — FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF (the “Fund”) seeks current income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management Fees ¹	0.20%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.20%

¹ Restated to reflect the Fund’s contractual management fee effective April 1, 2019.

Expense Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. 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. 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
\$20	\$64	113	\$255

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period July 10, 2018 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2019, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) that seeks to achieve its investment objective primarily by investing in repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities and, to a lesser extent, directly in individual fixed income instruments. **The Fund is not a money market fund and does not seek to maintain a stable net asset value (“NAV”) of \$1.00 per share.**

A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which the Fund acquires a financial instrument (*e.g.*, a security issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof) from a seller. At the time of purchase, the seller (usually a commercial bank, broker, or dealer) agrees to repurchase the underlying security at a mutually agreed-upon price on a designated future date (normally, the next business day). The securities acquired by the Fund pursuant to repurchase agreement transactions will generally have a total value (including accrued interest earned thereon) in excess of the repurchase agreement’s value and will be held by the Fund’s custodian until the securities are repurchased. As a result, repurchase agreements may be considered a loan collateralized by securities.

The Fund may also invest directly in U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasuries and U.S. agency securities, which may include mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, federal agencies, or U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Administration (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”).

The Fund may utilize the “To Be Announced” (“TBA”) market for MBS investments. The TBA market allows investors to gain exposure to MBS with certain broad characteristics (maturity, coupon, age) without taking delivery of the actual securities until the settlement day which is once every month. In addition, the Fund may utilize the TBA roll market, in which one sells, in the TBA market, the security for current month settlement, while simultaneously committing to buy the same TBA security for next month settlement. The Fund may utilize the TBA roll market for extended periods of time without taking delivery of the physical securities.

The effective duration of the Fund’s portfolio will be one year or less, and the dollar-weighted average maturity of the Fund’s portfolio will be less than one year. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund’s price sensitivity to changes in yields or interest rates and a higher duration indicates greater sensitivity to interest rates. Weighted average maturity refers to the length of time until a bond’s principal is repaid with interest.

The Fund’s portfolio may also include cash and cash equivalents, as well as investments in ETFs and other investment companies that provide exposure to securities similar to those securities in which the Fund may invest in directly. While the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, in a conservative, liquid portfolio, the Fund may invest up to 15% of net assets in illiquid investments.

As the Fund does not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index, the Fund may have a higher degree of portfolio turnover than other funds that do seek to replicate the performance of an index.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a “principal risk” of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund’s net asset value per share (“NAV”), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its objectives. For more information about the risks of investing in the Fund, see the section in the Fund’s Prospectus titled “Additional Information About the Funds — Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds.”

- **Agency Debt Risk.** The Fund invests in unsecured bonds or debentures issued by U.S. government agencies, including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Bonds or debentures issued by U.S. government agencies, government-sponsored entities, or government corporations, including, among others, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are generally backed only by the general creditworthiness and reputation of the U.S. government agency, government-sponsored entity, or government corporation issuing the bond or debenture and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (“U.S. Treasury”) or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. As a result, there is uncertainty as to the current status of many obligations of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and other agencies that are placed under conservatorship of the federal government. Ginnie Mae securities are generally backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- **Cash Redemption Risk.** The Fund’s investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. The Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.
- **ETF Risks.**
 - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
 - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
- *Trading.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "Exchange"), a national securities exchange, and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

Fixed Income Securities Risk. The Fund invests in fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, that involve certain risks, including:

- *Call Risk.* During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security prior to its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
- *Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of an investment in that issuer.
- *Event Risk.* Event risk is the risk that corporate issuers may undergo restructurings, such as mergers, leveraged buyouts, takeovers, or similar events financed by increased debt. As a result of the added debt, the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds and/or other debt securities may decline significantly.
- *Extension Risk.* When interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these securities to fall.
- *Interest Rate Risk.* Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Changes in government intervention may have adverse effects on investments, volatility, and illiquidity in debt markets.
- *Prepayment Risk.* When interest rates fall, certain obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the proceeds may have to be invested in securities with lower yields.
- **Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund invests in securities issued, sponsored, or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. There can be no guarantee that the United States will be able to meet its payment obligations with respect to such securities where it is not obligated by law to do so. Additionally, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or other countries may decline or be negative for short or long periods of time.
- **High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.
- **Illiquid Investments Risks.** The Fund may invest in repurchase agreements that are deemed illiquid because they cannot be expected to be sold or disposed of in current market conditions, within seven calendar days, without significantly impacting the market value of the investment. The Fund could lose money if it is unable to dispose of such investments at a time or price that is most beneficial to the Fund.
- **Investment Company Risk.** The risks of investing in investment companies typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. The Fund may be subject to statutory limits with respect to the amount it can invest in other ETFs, which may adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; and (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted for a number of reasons.

- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and may not meet its investment objective based on the Adviser’s success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of debt securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund’s NAV and market price may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.
- **MBS Risk.** The Fund invests in MBS issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government. Such securities are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment, and extension risks. These securities also are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage or asset, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Small movements in interest rates may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS.
- **New Fund Risk.** The Fund is a recently organized management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.
- **Repurchase Agreement Risk.** Repurchase agreements may be construed to be collateralized loans by the Fund, and if so, the underlying securities relating to the repurchase agreement will only constitute collateral for the seller’s obligation to pay the repurchase price. If the seller defaults on its obligation under the agreement, the Fund may suffer delays and incur costs or lose money in exercising its rights under the agreement. A seller failing to repurchase the security coupled with a decline in the market value of the security may result in the Fund losing money.
- **TBA Securities and Rolls Risk.** TBA transactions are subject to increased credit risk and increased overall investment exposure. TBA rolls involve the risk that the Fund’s counterparty will be unable to deliver the MBS underlying the TBA roll at the fixed time. If the buyer files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the buyer or its representative may ask for and receive an extension of time to decide whether to enforce the Fund’s repurchase obligation. In addition, the Fund earns interest by investing the transaction proceeds during the roll period. TBA roll transactions may have the effect of creating leverage in the Fund’s portfolio.

Performance

Performance information for the Fund is not included because the Fund did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Fund will be presented in this section. Updated performance information is also available on the Fund’s website at www.clear-shares.com.

Management

Investment Adviser: ClearShares LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Manager

Frank Codey (Chief Operating Officer and Portfolio Manager) has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since June 2019.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

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

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

Tax Information

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

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an “Intermediary”), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary’s website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Investment Objective

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

Principal Risks of Investing in the Funds

This section provides additional information regarding the principal risks described in the Fund Summaries above. As in the Fund Summaries, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in a Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. Each of the factors below could have a negative impact on a Fund's performance and trading prices.

Agency Debt Risk (*ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF (the "Ultra-Short Maturity ETF") only*). The Fund invests in unsecured bonds or debentures issued by U.S. government agencies. Bonds or debentures issued by U.S. government agencies, government-sponsored entities, or government corporations, including, among others, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are generally backed only by the general creditworthiness and reputation of the U.S. government agency, government-sponsored entity, or government corporation issuing the bond or debenture and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Ginnie Mae securities are generally backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Some U.S. government agencies, including Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, purchase and guarantee residential mortgages and form MBS that they issue to the market. These agencies also hold their own MBS as well as those of other institutions with funding from the agency debentures they issue. The market for MBS has been adversely affected by the value of those MBS held and/or issued by these agencies. These securities are subject to more credit risk than U.S. government securities that are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. (e.g., U.S. Treasury bonds). If a U.S. government agency that is the issuer of securities in which the Fund invests is unable to meet its obligations or ceases to exist and no plan is made for repayment of securities, the performance of the Fund will be adversely impacted.

Asset Allocation Risk (*ClearShares OCIO ETF (the "OCIO ETF") only*). The Fund may favor an asset category or investment strategy that performs poorly relative to other asset categories and investment strategies for short or long periods of time. The Adviser's decisions as to the allocation of assets may be based on historic information and may not reflect more recent technical or fundamental metrics. Additionally, because a Fund may weight certain asset categories or investment strategies at zero, a Fund may miss positive changes in an asset category's or investment strategy's performance and fail to capture upside performance for an asset category or investment strategy.

Cash Redemption Risk (*Ultra-Short Maturity ETF only*). When the Fund's investment strategy requires it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds, it may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind (*i.e.*, distribute securities as payment of redemption proceeds). As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk (*OCIO ETF only*). Changes in currency exchange rates and the relative value of non-U.S. currencies will affect the value of a Fund's Underlying Investments with underlying foreign shares and the value of your Shares. Because a Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar value of your investment in a Fund may go down if the value of the local currency of the non-U.S. markets in which a Fund invests through Underlying Investments depreciates against the U.S. dollar. This is true even if the local currency value of securities held by a Fund goes up. Conversely, the dollar value of your investment in a Fund may go up if the value of the local currency appreciates against the U.S. dollar. The value of the U.S. dollar measured against other currencies is influenced by a variety of factors. These factors include: national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, and global energy prices. Political instability, the possibility of government intervention and restrictive or opaque business and investment policies may also reduce the value of a country's currency. Government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government may also influence exchange rates. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably. As a result, the value of an investment in a Fund may change quickly and without warning, and you may lose money.

Emerging Markets Risk (*OCIO ETF only*). Investments in securities and instruments traded in developing or emerging markets, or that provide exposure to such securities or markets, can involve additional risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions not associated with investments in U.S. securities and instruments. For example, developing and emerging markets may be subject to (i) greater market volatility, (ii) lower trading volume and liquidity, (iii) greater social, political and economic uncertainty, (iv) governmental controls on foreign investments and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, (v) lower disclosure, corporate governance, auditing and financial reporting standards, (vi) fewer protections of property rights, (vii) restrictions on the transfer of securities or currency, and (viii) settlement and trading practices that differ from those in U.S. markets. Each of these factors may impact the ability of an Underlying Investment to buy, sell, or otherwise transfer securities, adversely affect the trading market and price for Underlying Investment shares, and cause the Fund to decline in value.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention (including intervention by the U.S. government with respect to foreign governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as the Underlying Investments). Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of an Underlying Investment to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for shares of the Underlying Investments, and cause the Underlying Investment and the Fund to decline in value.

Geopolitical Risk. Some countries and regions in which the Underlying Investments invest have experienced security concerns, war or threats of war and aggression, terrorism, economic uncertainty, natural and environmental disasters and/or systemic market dislocations that have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Such geopolitical and other events may also disrupt securities markets and, during such market disruptions, the Fund's exposure to the other risks described herein, through the Underlying Investments, will likely increase. Each of the foregoing may negatively impact the Fund's investments.

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

ETF Risks

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

Costs of Buying or Selling Shares. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers, as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price at which an investor is willing to buy Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, a relatively small investor base in the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of

Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

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

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

Fixed Income Securities Risk. Fixed income securities, such as bonds and certain asset-backed securities, involve certain risks, which include:

Call Risk. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by a Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and a Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities with lower yields, which would result in a decline in a Fund's income, or in securities with greater risks or with other less favorable features.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government Obligations Risk. A Fund may invest in securities issued by the U.S. government either directly or through investments in Underlying Investments that invest in such securities. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008–2009 financial downturn. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt can raise concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. This increase has also necessitated the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade at that time, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt limit and growth in public spending. On August 2, 2019, following passage by Congress, the President of the United States signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019, which suspends the statutory debt limit through July 31, 2021. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk (*Ultra-Short Maturity ETF only*). The Fund may actively and frequently trade all or a significant portion of the securities in its portfolio. A high portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs, which may increase the Fund's expenses. Frequent trading may also cause adverse tax consequences for investors in the Fund due to an increase in short-term capital gains.

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

addition, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was rated.

Illiquid Investments Risks (*Ultra-Short Maturity ETF only*). The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments, such as repurchase agreements with a term greater than seven days. Illiquid investments may be difficult to dispose of at a fair price at the times when the Fund believes it is desirable to do so. Investment of the Fund's assets in illiquid investments may restrict the Fund's ability to take advantage of market opportunities. Additionally, the Fund may have to forego all or a portion of the interest earned on a repurchase agreement or pay a penalty to terminate such agreement prior to its contractual end date. Liquidity risk may impact the Fund's ability to meet shareholder redemptions and, as a result, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at inopportune prices.

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

Management Risk. The Funds are actively managed and may not meet their investment objective based on the Adviser's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Funds.

Market Risk (*Ultra-Short Maturity ETF only*). The trading prices of debt securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. A Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time.

MLP Risk (*OCIO ETF only*). MLPs involve risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, and cash flow risks. MLP common units and other equity securities can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs and other equity securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

MLPs typically do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Instead, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law or in the underlying business mix of a given MLP could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by an Underlying Investment were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction of the value of the Fund's investment in the Underlying Investment and lower income, as compared to an MLP that is not taxed as a corporation.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Although asset-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") generally experience less prepayment risk than residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), each of RMBS, CMBS and asset-backed securities, like traditional fixed-income securities, are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. See "Fixed Income Securities Risk" above.

Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. A Fund's investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during

periods of economic downturn. Certain CMBS are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. A Fund's investments in CMBS with several classes may be in the lower classes that have greater risks than the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit and prepayment risks.

The mortgage market in the United States recently has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of a Fund's mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on mortgage loans (including subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased recently and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of real-estate values (as has recently been experienced and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Also, a number of mortgage loan originators have recently experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen.

Asset-backed securities entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities, including the risk that in certain states it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. In addition, certain asset-backed securities are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults. Certain mortgage-backed securities in which a Fund may invest may also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause a Fund to lose all or substantially all of its investment.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. A Fund may invest in RMBS. Holders of RMBS bear various risks, including credit, market, interest rate, structural, and legal risks. RMBS represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one to four family residential mortgage loans. RMBS are particularly susceptible to prepayment risks, as they generally do not contain prepayment penalties and a reduction in interest rates will increase the prepayments on the RMBS.

The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the mortgaged property is located, the terms of the mortgage loan, the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property, and the financial circumstances of the borrower. Certain mortgage loans may be of sub-prime credit quality (*i.e.*, do not meet the customary credit standards of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac). Delinquencies and liquidation proceedings are more likely with sub-prime mortgage loans than with mortgage loans that satisfy customary credit standards. If a portfolio of RMBS is backed by loans with disproportionately large aggregate principal amounts secured by properties in only a few states or regions in the United States, residential mortgage loans may be more susceptible to geographic risks relating to such areas. Violation of laws, public policies, and principles designed to protect consumers may limit the servicer's ability to collect all or part of the principal or interest on a residential mortgage loan, entitle the borrower to a refund of amounts previously paid by it, or subject the servicer to damages and administrative enforcement. Any such violation could also result in cash flow delays and losses on the related issue of RMBS. It is not expected that RMBS will be guaranteed or insured by any U.S. governmental agency or instrumentality or by any other person. Distributions on RMBS will depend solely upon the amount and timing of payments and other collections on the related underlying mortgage loans.

Non-Investment-Grade RMBS Risk. A Fund may invest in RMBS that are non-investment grade, which means that major rating agencies rate them below the top four investment-grade rating categories (*i.e.*, "AAA" through "BBB"). Non-investment grade RMBS tend to be less liquid, may have a higher risk of default, and may be more difficult to value than investment grade bonds. Recessions or poor economic or pricing conditions in the markets associated with RMBS may cause defaults or losses on loans underlying such securities. Non-investment grade securities are considered speculative, and their capacity to pay principal and interest in accordance with the terms of their issue is not certain, which may impair a Fund's performance and reduce the return on its investments.

New Fund Risk. The Funds are each a recently organized, diversified management investment company with a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decision.

Repurchase Agreement Risk (*Ultra-Short Maturity ETF only*). Repurchase agreements may be construed to be collateralized loans by the purchaser to the seller secured by the securities transferred to the purchaser. If a repurchase agreement is construed to be a collateralized loan, the underlying securities will not be considered to be owned by the Fund but only to constitute collateral for the seller's obligation to pay the repurchase price. Repurchase agreements that do not provide for payment within seven days will be treated as illiquid investments. In the event of a bankruptcy or other default by the seller of a repurchase agreement, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying security and losses. These losses could result from: (a) possible decline in the value of the underlying security while the Fund is seeking

to enforce its rights under the repurchase agreement; (b) possible reduced levels of income or lack of access to income during this period; and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

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

In addition to these risks, residential/diversified REITs and commercial equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for the beneficial tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”), or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). The Fund expects that dividends received from a REIT and distributed to Fund shareholders generally will be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

Sector Risk (*OCIO ETF only*). The Fund’s investing approach may dictate an emphasis on certain sectors, industries, or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund’s performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.

Securities Lending Risk (*OCIO ETF only*). There are certain risks associated with securities lending, including the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities on a timely basis or even the loss of rights in the collateral deposited by the borrower, if the borrower should fail financially. As a result, the Fund may lose money. The Fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of collateral provided for loaned securities or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences for the Fund.

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

TBA Securities and Rolls Risk. The Fund may invest in TBA securities. In a TBA transaction, a seller agrees to deliver a security at a future date, but does not specify the particular security to be delivered. Instead, the seller agrees to accept any security that meets specified terms. The principal risks of TBA transactions are increased credit risk and increased overall investment exposure. The Fund may enter into TBA roll transactions, in which the Fund sells MBS for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to purchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date from the same party. The investor may assume some risk because the characteristics of the MBS delivered to the investor may be less favorable than the MBS the investor delivered to the dealer. Because the dealer is not obligated to return the identical MBS collateral that the investor has delivered, both parties usually transact the dollar roll with generic MBS pools that have the same or less value than the average TBA-eligible security.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about the Funds' daily portfolio holdings is available at www.clear-shares.com. A complete description of each Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

ClearShares LLC, a Delaware limited liability company located at 250 Park Avenue, Suite 7052, New York, New York 10177, serves as investment adviser to the Funds and has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Funds. The Adviser also arranges for transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other related services necessary for the Funds to operate. The Adviser is majority-owned by Deegan Holdings, LLC, a holding company controlled by Thomas E. Deegan, the Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser.

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

Fund	Rate
ClearShares OCIO ETF	0.55%
ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF	0.20%

Prior to July 16, 2018, the OCIO ETF paid the Adviser a unified annual management fee of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets, and the Adviser had agreed to waive 20 basis points (0.20%) of its 0.75% management fee. This fee waiver agreement was terminated when the OCIO ETF's Board of Trustees approved a reduction in the unified management fee to 0.55%.

In addition, the Adviser has contractually agreed to waive certain amounts of the OCIO ETF's management fee when the OCIO ETF invests in the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF, for which the Adviser is the investment adviser. With respect to assets of the OCIO ETF invested in the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF, the Adviser will waive the OCIO ETF's management fee in an amount equal to the management fee of the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF, at least through September 30, 2020. This arrangement may only be changed or eliminated by the OCIO ETF's Board of Trustees upon 60 days' written notice to the Adviser. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2019, for services to the OCIO ETF, the Adviser received management fees, net of any waivers, equal to 0.54% of the OCIO ETF's average net assets.

Prior to April 1, 2019, the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF paid an annual management fee of 0.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the fiscal period July 10, 2018 (commencement of operations) through May 31, 2019, for services to the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF, the Adviser received management fees equal to 0.25% of the Fund's average net assets.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses incurred by the Funds except for interest charges on any borrowings, dividends and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, distribution fees and expenses paid by the Funds under any distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, and the unified management fee payable to the Adviser.

The basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' Annual Report to Shareholders dated May 31, 2019.

Portfolio Managers for the OCIO ETF

Mark N. Hong, CFA, Managing Director

Mark has been a portfolio manager for the Adviser since 2017 and joined Clearbrook Global Advisors LLC ("Clearbrook"), an affiliate of the Adviser, in 2010. He is a Managing Director and Head of Research at Clearbrook, responsible for manager research, capital markets research, due diligence and analysis. Prior to Clearbrook, Mark was co-founder and Principal of Structured Investments Group, LLC. Previously, Mark held several roles at Sands Brothers & Co., Ltd., serving as Director of Research and was a Vice President in their asset management division, where he was a member of the firm's Investment and Manager Selection Committees. Mark also served as Vice President of their Critical Capital Growth Fund, LP, where he completed several senior secured and mezzanine debt transactions. During his career, Mark has been involved in the sourcing, evaluation, structuring, financing, and monitoring of numerous transactions. Before joining Sands Brothers, Mark served as an Analyst with Prudential Financial's Asset Management Division, where he supported the investment grade corporate trading desk. He is a

CFA Charterholder and is a member of the New York Society of Securities Analysts. Mark received a BBA in Finance with a concentration in Financial Engineering from James Madison University. Mark has 20 years of investment experience.

Jonathan M. Chesshire, Managing Director

Jon has been a portfolio manager for the Adviser since 2017 and joined Clearbrook in 2009. Previously, Jon worked at Emergent Investments where he was Chief Investment Officer responsible for all aspects of the firm's investment processes. Prior to Emergent, Jon was a Managing Director at Overture Investments, where his duties included oversight of the investment vehicle due diligence process, assisting in the management of a Luxembourg-based multi-vehicle mutual fund, and consulting to an Asian sovereign wealth fund. Jon was also a former Partner and Portfolio Manager at Lockwood Advisors, Inc., where he was responsible for research, development, and management of Lockwood's discretionary mutual fund wrap portfolios. Prior to Lockwood, Jon was with Merrill Lynch where he performed manager due diligence for their consults program. Jon received a BBA and MBA from Temple University. Jon has 25 years of investment experience.

Eric J. Blasberg, CFA, Managing Director

Eric has been a portfolio manager for the Adviser since 2017 and joined Clearbrook in 1998 after having graduated from Colgate University where he received his BA in Economics. Eric's current responsibilities at Clearbrook include client consulting, asset allocation studies, and manager research. He is a CFA Charterholder and a member of CFA Institute and the New York Society of Security Analysts. He has 20 years of investment experience.

Portfolio Manager for the Ultra-Short Maturity ETF

Frank Codey, Chief Operating Officer and Portfolio Manager

Frank joined the Adviser in 2019. He has served since 2013 as the President of The Colt Group, LLC providing financial consulting services in the areas of prime brokerage and clearing, operations, business acceleration, data analytics, robotic process automation, sales segmentation, and market positioning. Previously, Frank was the President of Equinox Group Distributors, a FINRA-regulated broker-dealer and the Chief Operating Officer of Equinox Fund Management, an SEC-registered investment adviser. He has over twenty years of fixed income prime brokerage experience specializing in mortgage and structured products. Frank received his B.S. in Business with a Finance concentration from Boston University and holds a Master of Science in Analytics degree from Villanova University.

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

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

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

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

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares, and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book-Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures

of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book-entry or “street name” through your brokerage account.

Share Trading Prices on the Exchange

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

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

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

Determination of NAV

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

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

Fair Value Pricing

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

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

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

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

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

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

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

Taxes

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

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

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

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

Taxes on Distributions

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

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

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

A Fund may invest in REITs. The Tax Act treats “qualified REIT dividends” (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which the Funds may rely, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by a Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

Taxes When Shares are Sold on the Exchange

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

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP’s aggregate basis in the securities delivered, plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP’s basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service may assert, however,

that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing “wash sales” (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings), or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less.

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

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

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

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

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

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) the NAV of each Fund is available on the Funds’ website at www.clear-shares.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

ClearShares OCIO ETF

	Year Ended May 31, 2019	Period Ended May 31, 2018^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$26.51	\$25.00
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:		
Net Investment Income (Loss) ^{(b)(c)}	0.49	0.36
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(0.82)	1.38
Total from Investment Operations	(0.33)	1.74
Less Distributions:		
From Net Investment Income	(0.31)	(0.23)
From Net Realized Gain	(0.21)	—
Total Distributions	(0.52)	(0.23)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$25.66	\$26.51
Total Return	-1.11%	6.95% ^(d)
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:		
Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	\$106,498	\$112,678
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:		
Expenses to Average Net Assets (Before Management Fees Waived) ^{(e)(g)}	0.57%	0.75% ^(f)
Expenses to Average Net Assets (After Management Fees Waived) ^{(e)(g)}	0.54%	0.55% ^(f)
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (Before Management Fees Waived) ^{(c)(e)}	1.86%	1.27% ^(f)
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets (After Management Fees Waived) ^{(c)(e)}	1.89%	1.47% ^(f)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(h)	28%	31% ^(d)

^(a) Commencement of operations on June 26, 2017.

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

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

^(d) Not annualized.

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

^(f) Annualized.

^(g) Prior to July 16, 2018, the Fund paid the Adviser a management fee of 0.75% of the Fund's average net assets and contractually waived 0.20% of its management fee for the Fund.

^(h) Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF

	Period Ended May 31, 2019^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	<u>\$100.00</u>
INCOME (LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:	
Net Investment Income (Loss) ^(b)	1.87
Total from Investment Operations	<u>1.87</u>
Less Distributions:	
From Net Investment Income	(1.39)
Total Distributions	<u>(1.39)</u>
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u><u>\$100.48</u></u>
Total Return	1.88% ^(c)
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:	
Net Assets at End of Period (000's)	\$30,145
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:	
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.28% ^(d)
Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	2.12% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	0% ^(c)

^(a) Commencement of operations on July 10, 2018.

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

^(c) Not annualized.

^(d) Annualized.

^(e) Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

ClearShares OCIO ETF
ClearShares Ultra-Short Maturity ETF

Adviser	ClearShares LLC 250 Park Avenue, Suite 7052 New York, New York 10177	Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Quasar Distributors, LLC 777 East Wisconsin Avenue, 6 th Floor Milwaukee, WI 53202
Legal Counsel	Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-	Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, WI 53202

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

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI dated September 30, 2019 is on file with the SEC and is herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the respective Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance.

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

Shareholder reports and other information about the Funds are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>; or
- Free of charge from the Funds' Internet website at www.clear-shares.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

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