



VIVALDI

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: VARAX)

Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: VARBX)

WV Concentrated Equities Fund

Class A Shares (Ticker Symbol: WVCAX)

Class I Shares (Ticker Symbol: WVCIX)

PROSPECTUS

February 1, 2019, as amended March 8, 2019.

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

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the Funds’ shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund, if you hold your shares directly with a Fund, or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank, if you hold your shares through a financial intermediary. 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. If you hold your shares directly with a Fund, you may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Fund electronically by contacting the Fund at 1-877-779-1999 or, if you hold your shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge. If you hold your shares directly with a Fund, you can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by contacting the Fund at 1-877-779-1999 or, if you hold your shares through a financial intermediary, by contacting your financial intermediary. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all of the series of Investment Managers Series Trust II managed by Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC you hold directly or through your financial intermediary, as applicable.

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

WV Concentrated Equities Fund

*Each, a series of Investment Managers Series Trust II (the "Trust")
(Each of the funds described in this Prospectus is referred to as a "Fund" and collectively as the "Funds")*

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This Prospectus sets forth basic information about a Fund that you should know before investing. It should be read and retained for future reference. This Prospectus should not be considered a solicitation to purchase or as an offer to sell shares of a Fund in any jurisdiction where it would be unlawful to do so under the laws of that jurisdiction.

The date of this Prospectus is February 1, 2019, as amended March 9, 2019.

SUMMARY SECTION – VIVALDI MERGER ARBITRAGE FUND

Investment Objectives

The Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund (the “Fund”) seeks returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the general stock market, and capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The table below provides information on the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in Class A shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled “YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUNDS – Purchase of Shares” on page 30 of this Prospectus and in “APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries” of the Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees		
<i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of the value redeemed or the amount invested)	None	None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	1.00%	1.00%
Wire fee	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses		
<i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management fees	1.25%	1.25%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Other expenses	0.29%	0.25%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.14%	0.10%
All other expenses	0.15%	0.15%
Interest expenses (includes dividends and interest expenses on short sales)	0.64%	0.64%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.04%	0.04%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	2.47%	2.18%
Recoupment of fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ²	0.03%	0.03%
Total annual fund operating expenses after recoupment of fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed^{1,2}	2.50%	2.21%

1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after recoupment of fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial

highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

- The Fund’s advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with SEC Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.85% and 1.55% of the average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares of the Fund, respectively. This agreement is in effect until January 31, 2020, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees. The Fund’s advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund’s annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

Example

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

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$814	\$1,303	\$1,817	\$3,222
Class I	\$224	\$685	\$1,172	\$2,516

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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 670% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund primarily invests in equity securities (publicly-traded common stock and preferred stock) and derivatives thereof (primarily options) of companies that are involved in a significant corporate event, such as a merger or acquisition. Investments in companies undergoing a merger or acquisition have both risk and return characteristics that are different from the risks of investing in the general stock market. While the risks and returns of traditional stock investing depend on company-specific factors such as profitability and prospects for growth, and on broader economic factors such as interest rates, inflation, global trade and political risks, the Fund’s advisor believes that the risks and returns of merger-arbitrage investing are largely isolated from the daily movements of the stock market, and instead primarily depend on the successful or unsuccessful completion of a merger or acquisition, which creates returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the stock market.

The typical merger-arbitrage strategies employed by the Fund’s advisor seek to generate returns by purchasing the stock of the company being acquired, which is commonly known as the target company (the “target”), while shorting the stock of the company acquiring the target’s stock. The profit which may be realized is the “spread,” or difference in price between (a) the current trading price of the target company following the announcement of the merger, and (b) the contractual price to be paid for the target company in the future when the transaction closes. This spread, or the return that can be earned, may offer a modest nominal total return. However, given that a merger transaction generally is completed in three to four months, a modest return may translate into higher annualized returns.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization. The Fund may invest in event-driven transactions as small as \$100 million in transaction value, without limitation as to industries and sectors. While the Fund may invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. securities, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. and Canadian issuers, which may include American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. The Fund may also invest directly in other foreign markets. In executing the Fund’s strategy, the advisor generally expects to employ leverage and to utilize a variety of hedging techniques including those involving short sales, options, index futures, forwards, swaps, and other financial instruments. The Fund may also invest in other types of securities such as debt securities, convertible securities and options using merger arbitrage strategies. The debt securities in which the Fund invests may be of any maturity and credit quality including high yield securities, commonly referred to as “junk bonds”, that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”), Standard & Poor’s, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. (“S&P”) or Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”) (or if unrated, are determined by the advisor to be of comparable credit quality). The Fund may hold a significant amount in cash or cash equivalents in markets where the Advisor cannot find enough securities that meet its investment criteria.

The Fund is “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than a “diversified” mutual fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

Asset segregation risk. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets, or engage in other measures to “cover” open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Fund may incur losses on derivatives, short sales and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Fund’s investment in such investments) even if they are covered.

Currency risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder’s ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on and valued in relation to one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase fund volatility. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund’s

other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Fixed income securities risk. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and Global Depository Receipts ("GDRs"). Un-sponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

High yield ("junk") bond risk. High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are financially weaker, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

Lack of correlation risk; hedging risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedges will be effective. Any decrease in negative correlation or increase in positive correlation between the positions the Advisor anticipated would be offsetting (such as short and long positions in securities or currencies held by the Fund) could result in significant losses for the Fund.

Large-cap company risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

Leveraging risk. Certain Fund transactions, including taking short positions in financial instruments, may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of the Fund's investments and make the Fund more volatile. Leverage creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have had, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. The Fund may also have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations in connection with such transactions.

Liquidity risk. The Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Merger and Other Arbitrage Transactions Risk. The Fund may invest or take short positions in securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When the Fund's advisor determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Fund may seek to purchase securities at prices only slightly below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and substantially above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). Likewise, when the advisor believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Fund may take short positions in such securities in order to seek to capture the difference attributable to the perceived market overvaluation of the acquisition target. In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Every merger transaction is subject to unique risks. The risks of investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction include the risk that the transaction is renegotiated, the risk that the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, and the risk that the transaction is never completed. These risks may occur for a variety of reasons, such as the inability to finance the transaction, lack of regulatory approval from the applicable state, federal or international regulatory agencies, or the failure of shareholders of the party companies to approve the transaction. These risks could cause the Fund to incur a loss.

Micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap company risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations, or poor economic or market conditions.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Options risk. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund may not fully benefit from or may lose money on an option if changes in its value do not correspond as anticipated to changes in the value of the underlying securities. If the Fund is not able to sell an option held in its portfolio, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit and would incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of the underlying securities. Ownership of options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stock, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. The market value of preferred stock is subject to company-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is also sensitive to changes in the company's creditworthiness, the ability of the company to make payments on the preferred stock, and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise.

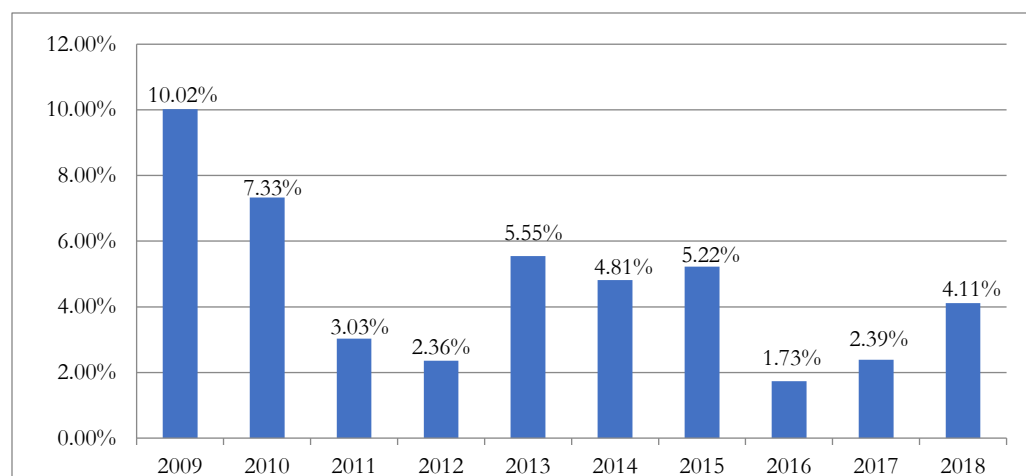
Short sales risk. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. Shorting options or futures may have an imperfect correlation to the assets held by the Fund and may not adequately protect against losses in or may result in greater losses for the Fund's portfolio.

Performance

The Fund commenced operations on October 1, 2015, after the reorganization of Highland Capital Management Institutional Fund, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company which commenced operations on April 1, 2000 (the "Predecessor Fund"), into the Fund, pursuant to which the Predecessor Fund transferred substantially all of its assets into the Fund. The Fund's objectives, policies, guidelines and restrictions are, in all material respects, substantially the same as those of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was not registered under the 1940 Act and, therefore, was not subject to certain restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act on registered investment companies and by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, on regulated investment companies, such as the Fund. For the relevant periods, the bar chart and the performance table below reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund prior to the commencement of the Fund's operations.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	3.99%	Quarter Ended 9/30/2014
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(1.81)%	Quarter Ended 9/30/2016

Average Annual Total Returns for Period Ended December 31, 2018	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years
Class I Shares - Return Before Taxes	4.11%	3.64%	4.63%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	3.35%	3.40%	4.50%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	2.57%	2.76%	3.65%
Class A Shares	(2.11)%	2.12%	3.73%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index+ (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.01%	2.52%	3.48%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	(4.38)%	8.49%	13.12%

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

+ The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is an index that measures the performance of the U.S. investment grade bond market. The index includes a wide spectrum of public, investment-grade, taxable, fixed income securities in the United States – including government, corporate, and international dollar-denominated bonds, as well as mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, all with maturities of more than one year.

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC (“Vivaldi” or the “Advisor”) is a Delaware limited liability company registered as an investment adviser with the Securities Exchange Commission.

Portfolio Manager

The portfolio management team consists of Jeff O'Brien, Portfolio Manager, and Daniel Lancz, Portfolio Manager. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Lancz have been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio and have been since its inception in October 2015. In addition, Mr. O'Brien was the sole portfolio manager of the Predecessor Fund since its inception on April 1, 2000. Mr. Lancz joined Mr. O'Brien in 2003 as Chief Compliance Officer and Director of Research for the Predecessor Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$50
Gift Account For Minors	\$1,000	\$50
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$500,000	\$0
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$500,000	\$0
Automatic Investment Plan	\$500,000	\$0
Gift Account For Minors	\$500,000	\$0

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

SUMMARY SECTION – WV CONCENTRATED EQUITIES FUND

Investment Objective

The primary investment objective of the WV Concentrated Equities Fund (the “Fund”) is growth of capital over the long term.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in Class A Shares of the Fund. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section titled “YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUNDS – Purchase of Shares” on page 30 of this Prospectus and in “APPENDIX A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries” of the Prospectus.

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>		
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None	None
Redemption fee	None	None
Wire fee	\$20	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>		
Management fees	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees	0.25%	None
Other expenses ¹	0.32%	0.32%
Shareholder servicing fee	0.12%	0.12%
All other expenses	0.20%	0.20%
Dividend and interest expenses on short sales	0.18%	0.18%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.02%	0.02%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	1.62%	1.37%

1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment

has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Class A	\$730	\$1,057	\$1,406	\$2,386
Class I	\$139	\$434	\$750	\$1,646

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 may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 184% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (which include borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. These equity securities may include common stocks, shares offered in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) and shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) which invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities. The Fund may invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. securities, which may include American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). The Fund intends to focus on equity securities of small and mid-capitalization companies but may invest in companies of any market capitalization. Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC (“Vivaldi” or the “Advisor”), the Fund’s advisor, considers small and mid-capitalization companies to be companies with market capitalizations within the range of those companies included in the Russell 2500 Index at the time of purchase. Because small and mid-capitalization companies are defined by reference to an index, the range of market capitalization of companies in which the Fund invests may vary with market conditions. As of May 11, 2018 (the reconstitution date), the market capitalizations of companies included in the Russell 2500 Index were between \$159.2 million and \$12 billion. Investments in companies that move above or below the capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index may continue to be held by the Fund in the Advisor’s sole discretion. The Fund will concentrate its long investments in the securities of no more than 60 issuers that the Advisor believes have the potential for significant appreciation.

The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective by constructing a portfolio of value-oriented investments based on the Advisor’s original research. The Advisor considers value-oriented investments to be investments in profitable companies selling at low multiples of cash flow; companies the Advisor believes are selling at a discount to perceived intrinsic or liquidation value; or growth-oriented companies with current market values the Advisor believes fail to reflect accurately the businesses’ long-term prospects for success. The Advisor believes that long-term capital growth can be realized through identification of companies whose public market value is substantially less than their private market value. The Advisor defines public market value as the aggregate trading price of a company’s equity securities plus the company’s current and long-term debt, less excess cash or marketable securities on hand; it defines private market value as what an informed, rational buyer would pay for the entire company.

In selecting the Fund’s long positions, the Advisor focuses on what it believes are the key qualitative and quantitative areas of individual companies and industries in determining whether an appropriate margin of safety against potential downside exposure exists. Qualitative factors include: performance and quality of business during peak and trough economic cycles; quality, incentives and the track record of management; management’s attitude toward shareholders; product differentiation; the competitive environment and economic outlook within the company’s industry sector; potential business risks; pending litigation; and other relevant issues. Quantitative factors include: revenue growth; operating margins (including sustainability of

those margins); return on capital employed; condition of balance sheet; downside protection in the event of liquidation; and, ability to generate free cash flow.

The Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. The Advisor will implement selective short strategies when it believes doing so will help reduce the Fund's overall return volatility and contribute to the Fund's long-term investment performance.

The Fund is "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Fund, each of which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Asset segregation risk. As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets, or engage in other measures to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. The Fund may incur losses on short sales even if they are covered.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected.

Equity risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

ETF risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

Foreign investment risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Growth-oriented investment strategies risk. Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met, the prices of growth securities typically fall.

IPO risk. The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.

Management and strategy risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

Market risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap company risk. The securities of micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Non-diversification risk. The Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Portfolio turnover risk. Active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions than would otherwise be the case, which could negatively affect the Fund's performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.

Short sales risk. A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase.

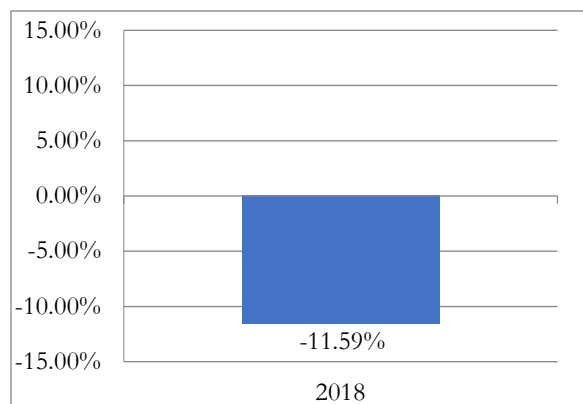
Value-oriented investment strategies risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class I Shares and by showing how the average annual total returns of each class of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Performance for classes other than those shown may vary from the performance shown to the extent the expenses for those classes differ. Updated performance information is available at the Fund's website, www.vivaldifunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-877-779-1999.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes) for Class I Shares

For each calendar year at NAV



Class I Shares		
Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	7.87%	Quarter Ended 06/30/18
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(13.61)%	Quarter Ended 12/31/18

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2018	One Year	Since Inception (04/28/2017)
Class I Shares - Return Before Taxes	(11.59)%	(6.04)%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions*	(17.11)%	(10.21)%
Class I Shares - Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	(3.47)%	(5.02)%
Class A Shares - Return Before Taxes	(16.73)%	(9.40)%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	(4.38)%	5.11%

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

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC ("Vivaldi" or the "Advisor").

Portfolio Manager

Kyle Mowery has been primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception in April 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$50
Gift Account For Minors	\$1,000	\$50
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$500,000	None
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$500,000	None
Automatic Investment Plan	\$500,000	None
Gift Account For Minors	\$500,000	None

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

MORE ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

Investment Objectives

The Fund seeks returns that are largely uncorrelated with the returns of the general stock market, and capital appreciation. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Principal Investment Strategies

Merger arbitrage is an investment strategy that specializes in buying the publicly-traded common stock and preferred stock of a company that is involved in a significant corporate event, such as a merger or acquisition. Investments in companies that are involved in these events have both risk and return characteristics that are different from investing in the stock market in general. While the risks and returns of traditional stock investing are tied not only to company-specific factors such as profitability and prospects for growth, but also to broader economic factors such as interest rates, inflation, and global trade and political risks, the Advisor believes that the risks and returns of merger arbitrage investing are largely isolated from the daily movements of the stock market, and instead primarily depend on the successful or unsuccessful completion of a merger or acquisition. Therefore, merger-arbitrage investing creates returns that are largely uncorrelated with, or independent of, the returns of the stock market.

The typical merger-arbitrage strategies employed by the Advisor seek to generate a return by purchasing the stock of the company being acquired, commonly known as the target company (the "target"), while shorting the stock of the company acquiring the target's stock. The profit which may be realized is the "spread," or difference in price between: (a) the current trading price of the target company following the announcement of the merger, and (b) the contractual price to be paid for the target company in the future when the transaction closes. This spread, or the return that can be earned, may be relatively narrow and offer a modest total return. However, because a merger transaction generally is completed in three to four months, a modest return may translate into higher annualized returns.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of any market capitalization. The Fund will invest in event-driven transactions as small as \$100 million in transaction value, without limitation as to industries and sectors. While the Fund may invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. securities, the Fund typically will invest in the securities of issuers in the United States and Canada and other investments that are tied economically to the United States and Canada, including ADRs. The Fund may also invest directly in other foreign markets. In executing the Fund's strategy, the Advisor generally expects to employ leverage and to utilize a variety of hedging techniques including those involving short sales, options, index futures, forwards, swaps, and other financial instruments. The Fund may also invest in other types of securities such as debt securities, convertible securities and options using merger arbitrage strategies. The debt securities in which the Fund invests may be of any maturity and credit quality including high yield securities, commonly referred to as "junk bonds", that are rated below investment grade by at least one of Moody's, S&P or Fitch (or if unrated, are determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality). The Fund is "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than a "diversified" mutual fund.

The Advisor has significant experience in assessing the risk and return tradeoff of investing in companies involved in a publicly announced merger. After the announcement of a merger, the Advisor analyzes the investment opportunity of the transaction. If the Advisor believes the merger is attractive and meets the

Advisor's guidelines, the Fund will invest in the transaction. The Advisor has the ability to invest in a wide array of event-driven transactions, but will primarily invest in mergers or acquisitions that are initiated and announced by well-financed companies, that are also strategic acquirers. The Advisor believes transactions with these characteristics provide the best risk-adjusted returns. The Advisor continuously monitors a pending transaction for all the elements of potential risk, including regulatory-approval risk, changes in transaction terms, financing and shareholder approval. During a merger or acquisitions period, the Advisor may engage in frequent trading of a target company and the company acquiring the target company (both long and short transactions) and may take positions ahead of milestone filings, such as regulatory or proxy filings.

When the Advisor believes that current market, economic, political, or other conditions are unsuitable and would impair the pursuit of the Fund's investment objective, the Advisor may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in (1) highly liquid short-term fixed income securities issued by or on behalf of municipal or corporate issuers, obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, commercial paper and bank certificates of deposit; (2) repurchase agreements involving any such securities; and (3) other money market instruments. Because of this, when the Fund takes a temporary defensive position, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective, although it could reduce the magnitude of the Fund's loss in a period of falling market prices.

WV Concentrated Equities Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek growth of capital over the long term. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval, upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders. The Fund's investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval or prior written notice, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (which include borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities. These equity securities may include common stocks, shares offered in IPOs and shares of ETFs which invest substantially all of their assets in equity securities. The Fund may invest in both U.S. and non-U.S. securities, which may include ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs are similar to ADRs, except that they may be traded in international trading markets. The Fund intends to focus on equity securities of small and mid-capitalization companies but may invest in companies of any market capitalization. The Advisor considers small and mid-capitalization companies to be companies with market capitalizations within the range of those companies included in the Russell 2500 Index at the time of purchase. Because small and mid-capitalization companies are defined by reference to an index, the range of market capitalization of companies in which the Fund invests may vary with market conditions. As of May 11, 2018 (the reconstitution date), the market capitalizations of companies included in the Russell 2500 Index were between \$159.2 million and \$12 billion. Investments in the securities of companies that move above or below the capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index may continue to be held by the Fund in the Advisor's sole discretion. The Fund will concentrate its long investments in the securities of no more than 60 issuers that the Advisor believes have the potential for significant appreciation.

The Advisor seeks to achieve the Fund's investment objective by constructing a portfolio of value-oriented investments based on the Advisor's original research. The Advisor considers value-oriented investments to be investments in profitable companies selling at low multiples of cash flow; companies the Advisor believes are selling at a discount to perceived intrinsic or liquidation value; or growth-oriented companies with current market values the Advisor believes fail to reflect accurately the businesses' long-term prospects for success. The Advisor believes that long-term capital growth can be realized through identification of companies whose

public market value is substantially less than their private market value. The Advisor defines public market value as the aggregate trading price of a company's equity securities plus the company's current and long-term debt, less excess cash or marketable securities on hand; it defines private market value as what an informed, rational buyer would pay for the entire company.

In selecting the Fund's long positions, the Advisor focuses on what it believes are the key qualitative and quantitative areas of individual companies and industries in determining whether an appropriate margin of safety against potential downside exposure exists. Qualitative factors include: performance and quality of business during peak and trough economic cycles; quality, incentives and the track record of management; management's attitude toward shareholders; product differentiation; the competitive environment and economic outlook within the company's industry sector; potential business risks; pending litigation; and other relevant issues. Quantitative factors include: revenue growth; operating margins (including sustainability of those margins); return on capital employed; condition of balance sheet; downside protection in the event of liquidation; and, ability to generate free cash flow.

The Fund may sell securities short. A short sale is the sale by the Fund of a security which it does not own in anticipation of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price to close the short position. In selecting the Fund's short positions, the Advisor focuses on companies and industries with deteriorating fundamentals, product obsolescence, products with secular shifts in end markets, income statement deterioration, liquidity concerns, financial manipulation and excessive valuation. The Advisor will implement selective short strategies when it believes doing so will help reduce the Fund's overall return volatility and contribute to the Fund's long-term investment performance.

The Fund sells (or closes a position in) a security when the Advisor determines that a particular security has achieved its investment expectations or the reasons for maintaining that position are no longer valid, including: (1) if the Advisor's view of the business fundamentals or management of the underlying company changes; (2) if a more attractive investment opportunity is found; (3) if general market conditions trigger a change in the Advisor's assessment criteria; or (4) for other portfolio management reasons.

When adverse market, economic, political or other conditions dictate a more defensive investment strategy, the Fund may, on a temporary basis, hold cash or invest a portion or all of its assets in money market instruments, including obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, obligations of foreign sovereignties, or other high-quality debt securities, including prime commercial paper, repurchase agreements and bank obligations, such as bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit. Under normal market conditions, the potential for capital appreciation on these securities will tend to be lower than the potential for capital appreciation on other securities that may be owned by the Fund. In taking such a defensive position, the Fund would temporarily not be pursuing its principal investment strategies and may not achieve its investment objective.

The Fund is "non-diversified" under the 1940 Act, which means that it may invest more of its assets in fewer issuers than "diversified" mutual funds.

Principal Risks of Investing

Each Fund's principal risks are set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

- **Currency risk.** The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses.

Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the United States and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

- **Derivatives risk.** Derivatives include instruments and contracts that are based on, and valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, indices, or other reference obligations or measures of value. Major types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Depending on how the Fund uses derivatives and the relationship between the market value of the derivative and the underlying instrument, the use of derivatives could increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to the risks of the underlying instrument. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect and increase Fund volatility. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the Fund's performance. Derivatives transactions can be highly illiquid and difficult to unwind or value, and changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund may not correlate with the value of the underlying instrument or the Fund's other investments. Many of the risks applicable to trading the instruments underlying derivatives are also applicable to derivatives trading. However, additional risks are associated with derivatives trading that are possibly greater than the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying instruments. These additional risks include, but are not limited to, illiquidity risk, operational leverage risk and counterparty credit risk. For derivatives that are required to be cleared by a regulated clearinghouse, other risks may arise from the Fund's relationship with a brokerage firm through which it submits derivatives trades for clearing, including in some cases from other clearing customers of the brokerage firm. The Fund would also be exposed to counterparty risk with respect to the clearinghouse. Financial reform laws have changed many aspects of financial regulation applicable to derivatives. Once implemented, new regulations, including margin, clearing, and trade execution requirements, may make derivatives more costly, may limit their availability, may present different risks or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of these instruments. The extent and impact of these regulations are not yet fully known and may not be known for some time. Certain risks relating to various types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest are described below.

Forward Contracts. The Fund may enter into forward contracts that are not traded on exchanges and may not be regulated. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks and other dealers with which the Fund maintains accounts may require that the Fund deposit margin with respect to such trading. The Fund's counterparties are not required to continue making markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain counterparties have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). Arrangements to trade forward contracts may be made with only one or a few counterparties, and liquidity problems therefore might be greater than if such arrangements were made with numerous counterparties. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than the amount that the Advisor would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Swap Transactions. The Fund may enter into swap transactions. A swap contract is a commitment between two parties to make or receive payments based on agreed upon terms, and whose value and payments are derived by changes in the value of an underlying financial instrument. Swap transactions can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Depending on their structure, swap transactions may increase or decrease the Fund's exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, values of baskets of securities, or inflation rates. Interest rate swaps are contracts involving the exchange between two contracting parties of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Credit default swaps are contracts whereby one party makes periodic payments to a counterparty in

exchange for the right to receive from the counterparty a payment equal to the par (or other agreed-upon) value of an underlying debt obligation in the event of default by the issuer of the debt security. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments based on the change in market value of the underlying assets, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or security indexes during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate of the total return from other underlying assets. Depending on how they are used, swap transactions may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of a swap transaction is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund.

Call Options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., for which the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. However, if the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by a gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Put Options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds or has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option plus the premium received. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Over-the-Counter, Non-Cleared Derivatives Transactions. The Fund may enter into derivatives that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility or contract market. Many of these instruments are also not required to be cleared or are not cleared on a voluntary basis. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an instrument may be greater than the risk associated with an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility and centrally cleared. In addition, the Fund may not be able to dispose of, or enter into a closing transaction with respect to, such an instrument as easily as in the case of an instrument traded on an exchange or other organized trading facility. Significant disparities may exist between "bid" and "asked" prices for derivative instruments that are not traded on an exchange or other organized facility. Derivatives not traded on exchanges or other organized facilities may be subject to less regulation than exchange-traded and on-facility instruments, and many of the protections afforded to participants on an exchange or other organized facility may not be available with respect to these instruments. In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

Bilateral derivatives trading has become subject to increased regulation under recent financial reform laws, and further proposed measures – such as margin requirements for non-cleared transactions – may offer market participants additional protections once implemented.

Nonetheless, the Fund will not be fully protected from risks that are present in an over-the-counter, non-cleared trading environment.

Cleared Derivatives Transactions. Transactions in certain derivatives, including some classes of swaps, that are traded on exchanges or other organized regulated trading facilities must be settled (“cleared”) by a regulated clearinghouse. For cleared derivatives transactions, the Fund will be subject to risks that may arise from its relationship with a brokerage firm through which it would submit derivatives trades for clearing, including counterparty risk. A brokerage firm typically imposes margin requirements with respect to open derivatives positions, and it is generally able to require termination of those positions in specified circumstances. These margin requirements and termination provisions may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to trade derivatives. The Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from a brokerage firm if the firm were to go into bankruptcy. The Fund would also be exposed to the credit risk of the clearinghouse. In addition, it is possible that the Fund would not be able to enter into a swap transaction that is required to be cleared if no clearinghouse will accept the swap for clearing.

On-Facility Trading of Swaps. Swaps that are required to be cleared must be traded on a regulated swap execution facility or contract market that makes them available for trading. Other swaps may be traded through such a facility or contract market on a voluntarily basis. The transition from entering into swaps bilaterally to trading them on a facility or contract market may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value and may present certain execution risks if the facilities and contract markets do not operate properly. On-facility trading of swaps is also expected to lead to greater standardization of contract terms. It is possible that the Fund may not be able to enter into swaps that fully meet its investment or hedging needs, or that the costs of entering into customized swaps, including any applicable margin requirements, will be significant.

Illiquidity. Derivatives, especially when traded in large amounts, may not always be liquid. In such cases, in volatile markets the Fund may not be able to close out a position without incurring a loss. Daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges on which the Fund may conduct its transactions in derivatives may prevent profitable liquidation of positions, subjecting the Fund to potentially greater losses.

Counterparty Credit Risk. Certain purchases, sales, financing arrangements, and derivative transactions in which the Fund may engage involve instruments that are not traded on an exchange. Rather, these instruments are traded between counterparties based on contractual relationships. As a result, the Fund is subject to the risk that a counterparty will not perform its obligations under the related contract. Although the Fund expects to enter into transactions only with counterparties believed by the Advisor to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

In situations where the Fund is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to segregate the collateral or may commingle the collateral with the counterparty's own assets. As a result, in the event of the counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency, the Fund's collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the counterparty's creditors and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of being treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty, rather than as the owner of the collateral.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the instruments in which it invests and trades may default on their obligations, and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and significant adverse effect on the value of those instruments. There can be no assurance that an issuer will not default, or that an event that has an immediate and significant adverse effect on the

value of an instrument will not occur, and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

- **Fixed income securities risk.** The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Prices of fixed income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with lower rated securities more volatile than higher rated securities. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the Fund's portfolio, the more the Fund's share price is likely to react to changes in interest rates. (Duration is a weighted measure of the length of time required to receive the present value of future payments, both interest and principal, from a fixed income security.) Some fixed income securities give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity dates. If an issuer calls its security during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value of the security as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of callable issues are subject to increased price fluctuation. In addition, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, which occurs during a rising interest rate environment because certain obligations may be paid off by an issuer more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of those securities held by the Fund to fall.
- **High yield ("junk") bond risk.** High yield bonds (often called "junk bonds") are speculative, involve greater risks of default or downgrade, are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. High yield bonds involve a greater risk of price declines than investment-grade securities due to actual or perceived changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Companies issuing high yield fixed-income securities are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. These factors could affect such companies' abilities to make interest and principal payments and ultimately could cause such companies to stop making interest and/or principal payments. In such cases, payments on the securities may never resume, which would result in the securities owned by the Fund becoming worthless. The market prices of junk bonds are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic or political changes or individual developments specific to the issuer.
- **Lack of correlation risk; hedging risk.** There can be no assurance that the Fund's hedges will be effective. Any decrease in negative correlation or increase in positive correlation between the positions the Advisor anticipated would be offsetting (such as short and long positions in securities or currencies held by the Fund) could result in significant losses for the Fund.
- **Large-cap company risk.** Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion. In addition, large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, and may be more prone to global economic risks.
- **Leveraging risk.** The use of leverage, such as entering into futures contracts, options, and short sales, may magnify the Fund's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying instrument can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.
- **Liquidity risk.** Due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors, such as market turmoil, the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds, or if the Fund is forced

to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Liquidity risk arises, for example, from small average trading volumes, trading restrictions, or temporary suspensions of trading. In addition, when the market for certain investments is illiquid, the Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Moreover, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's fixed-income investments. Liquidity risk may be more pronounced for the Fund's investments in developing countries.

- **Merger and other arbitrage transactions risk.** The Fund may invest or take short positions in the securities of companies that are the subject of an acquisition. When the Advisor determines that it is probable that an acquisition will be consummated, the Fund may seek to purchase securities at prices only slightly below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer (and substantially above the price at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer). In the case of an investment in a potential acquisition target, if the proposed merger, exchange offer or cash tender offer appears likely not to be consummated, in fact is not consummated, or is delayed, the market price of the security to be tendered or exchanged will usually decline sharply, resulting in a loss to the Fund. In addition, the Advisor may determine that the proposed consideration for a security that is the subject of a change of control is likely to be increased, either by the original bidder or by another party. In those circumstances, the Fund may purchase securities above the current proposed consideration, thereby exposing the Fund to an even greater degree of risk.

When the Advisor believes it is likely that a transaction will not be consummated, the Fund may sell the securities of the target company short, at times significantly below the announced consideration for the securities in the transaction. If the transaction (or another transaction, such as a defensive merger or a friendly tender offer) is consummated at or above the announced consideration, the Fund may be forced to cover the short position in the market at a higher price than the short sale price, with a resulting loss.

The consummation of mergers, exchange offers, cash tender offers and other change of control events can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory and antitrust restrictions; (ii) political motivations; (iii) industry weakness; (iv) stock specific events; (v) failed financings and (vi) general market declines. Offers for tender or exchange offers and merger proposals customarily reserve the right to cancel such transactions in a variety of circumstances, including an insufficient response from shareholders or material adverse change at the target company. Even if the defensive activities of a target company or the actions of regulatory authorities fail to defeat such events, they may result in significant delays, during which the Fund's capital will be committed to the transaction and interest charges may be incurred on funds borrowed to finance its arbitrage activities in connection with the transaction.

Exchange offers or cash tender offers are often made for less than all of the outstanding securities of an issuer, with the provision that, if a greater number is tendered, securities will be accepted on a pro rata basis. Thus, after the completion of a tender offer, and at a time when the market price of the securities has declined below their cost, the Fund may have returned to it, and be forced to sell at a loss, a portion of the securities it had previously tendered.

The risks of investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction include the risk that the transaction is renegotiated, the risk that the transaction takes longer to complete than originally planned, and the risk that the transaction is never completed. These risks may be realized for a variety of reasons, such as the inability of the acquiring company to finance the transaction, lack of regulatory approval from the applicable state, federal or international regulatory agencies or failure of shareholders

of the party companies to approve the transaction. If a merger is not completed, the Fund could incur a loss. The risk of loss associated with investing in securities related to a merger or acquisition transaction is typically greater than the payout which may be achieved as a result of such investment – in particular, the losses that can occur in the event of deal break-ups can far exceed the gains to be had if deals close successfully. In addition, the market price of a portfolio security held by the Fund may fall and such loss, though unrealized because the Fund continues to hold the security, would be reflected in the Fund's books at the new market price (resulting in a mark-to-market loss) even if a particular deal is not breaking-up. Such losses may or may not be recouped upon successful consummation of the relevant transaction. In certain transactions, the Fund's investment may not be hedged against market fluctuations or, in liquidation situations, the Fund may not accurately value the assets of the company being liquidated. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated.

The Fund's strategies also depend on the overall volume of merger activity for success, which has historically been cyclical in nature. During periods when merger activity is low, it may be difficult to identify opportunities for profit or to identify a sufficient number of such opportunities to provide diversification among potential merger transactions. The Fund's strategies are also subject to the risk of overall market movements. To the extent that a general increase or decline in equity market values affects the stocks involved in a merger arbitrage position differently, the position may be exposed to loss. At any given time, arbitrageurs can become improperly hedged by accident or in an effort to maximize risk-adjusted returns. This can lead to market-related losses.

- **Options risk.** If a put or call option purchased by the Fund expires without being sold or exercised, the Fund would lose the premium it paid for the option. The risk involved in writing a covered call option is the lack of liquidity for the option. If the Fund is not able to close out the option transaction, the Fund would not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised. The risk involved in writing an uncovered call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying security caused by a number of factors. If this occurs, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value. The risk involved in writing a put option is that the market value of the underlying security could decrease as a result of rising interest rates or other factors. If this occurs, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to the Fund at a higher price than its prevailing market value. Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. To the extent that the Fund invests in over-the-counter options, the Fund may be exposed to credit risk with regard to parties with which it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions, which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default.
- **Preferred stock risk.** Preferred stock represents an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the company. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. The market value of preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities and is sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness, the ability of the issuer to make payments on the preferred stock and changes in interest rates, typically declining in value if interest rates rise. In addition, a company's preferred stock generally pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Therefore the value of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects.

WV Concentrated Equities Fund

- **ETF risk.** Investing in an ETF will provide the Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.
- **Growth-oriented investment strategies risk.** Growth funds generally focus on stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue and earnings. Growth securities typically are very sensitive to market movements because their market prices frequently reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and when it appears that those expectations will not be met the prices of growth securities typically fall. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than those of other securities, particularly over the short term.
- **IPO risk.** The market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, the small number of shares available for trading and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk.
- **Value-oriented investment strategies risk.** Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing carries the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets. Therefore, the Fund is most suitable for long-term investors who are willing to hold their shares for extended periods of time through market fluctuations and the accompanying changes in share prices.

Both Funds

- **Asset segregation risk.** As a series of an investment company registered with the SEC, the Fund must segregate liquid assets or engage in other measures to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivatives and short sales. In the case of futures contracts that do not cash settle, for example, the Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional value of the contracts (less any amounts the Fund has posted as margin) while the positions are open. With respect to futures contracts that do cash settle however, the Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations under the contracts (less any amounts the Fund has posted as margin), if any, rather than their full notional value. The Fund reserves the right to modify its asset segregation policies in the future to comply with any changes in the positions from time to time articulated by the SEC or its staff regarding asset segregation. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled instruments, the Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional amount of the instruments. The Fund may incur losses on derivatives and other leveraged investments (including the entire amount of the Fund's investment in such investments) even if they are covered.

- **Cybersecurity risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Advisor, and/or other service providers (including custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality. In an extreme case, a shareholder's ability to exchange or redeem Fund shares may be affected.
- **Equity risk.** The value of equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. The price of common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the financial condition of the issuer declines. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority with respect to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.
- **Foreign investment risk.** Investments in foreign securities are affected by risk factors generally not thought to be present in the United States. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. Special risks associated with investments in foreign markets include less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, and difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates, and imposition of foreign taxes, may adversely affect the value of the Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. The Fund's investments in depository receipts (including ADRs) are subject to these risks, even if denominated in U.S. Dollars, because changes in currency and exchange rates affect the values of the issuers of depository receipts. In addition, the underlying issuers of certain depository receipts, particularly unsponsored or unregistered depository receipts, are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications to the holders of such receipts, or to pass through to them any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.
- **Management and strategy risk.** The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.
- **Market risk.** The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. For example, the financial crisis that began in 2008 caused a significant decline in the value and liquidity of many securities, in particular, the values of some

sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that invest in sovereign debt and related investments fell, credit became more scarce worldwide and there was significant uncertainty in the markets. Such environments could make identifying investment risks and opportunities especially difficult for the Advisor. In response to the crisis, the United States and other governments have taken steps to support financial markets. The withdrawal of this support or failure of efforts in response to the crisis could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the value and liquidity of certain securities. In addition, policy and legislative changes in the United States and in other countries are changing many aspects of financial regulation. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time.

- **Micro-cap, small-cap and mid-cap company risk.** Investing in micro-capitalization, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies generally involves greater risks than investing in large-capitalization companies. Micro, small- or mid-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. Many small capitalization companies may be in the early stages of development. Since equity securities of smaller companies may lack sufficient market liquidity and may not be regularly traded, it may be difficult or impossible to sell securities at an advantageous time or a desirable price.
- **Non-diversification risk.** The Fund is classified as “non-diversified,” which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.
- **Portfolio turnover risk.** Active and frequent trading of the Fund’s securities may lead to higher transaction costs and may result in a greater number of taxable transactions, which could negatively affect the Fund’s performance. A high rate of portfolio turnover is 100% or more.
- **Short sales risk.** A short sale is a transaction in which the Fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. In connection with a short sale of a security or other instrument, the Fund is subject to the risk that instead of declining, the price of the security or other instrument sold short will rise. If the price of the security or other instrument sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the security or other instrument borrowed to make the short sale, the Fund will experience a loss, which is theoretically unlimited since there is a theoretically unlimited potential for the market price of a security or other instrument sold short to increase. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Fund is employing leverage, which creates special risks. Furthermore, until the Fund replaces a security borrowed, or sold short, it must pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividends that accrue during the period of the short sale. In addition, the Fund will incur certain transaction fees associated with short selling.

Please refer to the SAI for more information about the Funds’ investment policies and restrictions.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A description of the Funds policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds’ portfolio securities is available in the Funds’ SAI. Currently, disclosure of the Funds’ holdings is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter in the Funds’ Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in its quarterly holdings report on Form N-Q.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2013 which maintains its principal offices at 225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100, Chicago, Illinois 60606, acts as the investment advisor to the Funds pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”) with the Trust. The Advisor is an investment advisor registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and provides investment advice to open-end and closed-end funds. The Advisor has approximately \$894 million in assets under management, and the Advisor and its affiliates have approximately \$2.3 billion in assets under management as of November 30, 2018.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Funds pay the Advisor annual advisory fees as set forth below for the services and facilities it provides, payable on a monthly basis. With respect to the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the Advisor received advisory fees of 1.25% and recaptured previously waived fees of 0.04%. With respect to the WV Concentrated Equities Fund, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2018, the Advisor received advisory fees of 0.85%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement with respect to the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund and the WV Concentrated Equities Fund is available in the Funds’ Annual Report to shareholders dated as of September 30, 2018.

Portfolio Managers

Jeff O’Brien and Daniel Lancz are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund’s portfolio.

Jeff O’Brien. Mr. O’Brien has been a Portfolio Manager with Vivaldi since December 2014. Mr. O’Brien is also a portfolio manager for two merger arbitrage hedge funds. Before joining Vivaldi, Mr. O’Brien was the Founder and Managing Member of Glenfinnen Capital, LLC (“Glenfinnen”). Prior to founding Glenfinnen in April 2000, Mr. O’Brien served as a portfolio manager and research analyst on the risk arbitrage desk at First Capital Alliance for five years. Prior to joining First Capital Alliance, Mr. O’Brien served as a credit analyst at NationsBank. Mr. O’Brien earned a B.S. in Finance from Indiana University.

Daniel Lancz. Mr. Lancz has been a Portfolio Manager with Vivaldi since December 2014. Prior to joining Vivaldi, Mr. Lancz served as Director of Research for Glenfinnen since 2003, where he oversaw the investment research for two merger arbitrage hedge funds. Prior to joining Glenfinnen, Mr. Lancz was the Director of Research of a merger arbitrage hedge fund, Augusta Capital Management. Mr. Lancz earned a B.S. from Miami University, located in Oxford, Ohio.

Kyle Mowery is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the WV Concentrated Equities Fund’s portfolio.

Kyle Mowery. Mr. Mowery joined Vivaldi in February 2015 and currently serves as portfolio manager to the Fund and as portfolio manager to the Vivaldi Multi-Strategy Fund, a separate series of the Trust. Mr. Mowery also served as a portfolio manager of WHI Growth Fund QP, LP from October 2016 until April 2017. Mr. Mowery is also Managing Partner of GrizzlyRock Capital, LLC (“GrizzlyRock”). Prior to founding GrizzlyRock in 2012, Mr. Mowery was part of BMO Capital Markets’ middle market leveraged finance team. Previously, Mr. Mowery was an Analyst at McDonnell Investment Management, LLC from 2007 to 2010. Before joining McDonnell Investment Management, Mr. Mowery was an Analyst at Pacific Alternative Asset Management Company. Mr. Mowery graduated from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business with a Master of Business Administration degree and from the University of California, Los Angeles with a Bachelor of Arts in Economics.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers, including their methods of compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and their ownership of Fund securities.

Other Service Providers

IMST Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”) is the Trust’s principal underwriter and acts as the Trust’s distributor in connection with the offering of Fund shares. The Distributor may enter into agreements with banks, broker-dealers, or other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase or redeem shares. The Distributor is not affiliated with the Trust, the Advisor, or any other service provider for the Funds.

Fund Expenses

Each Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses (all of which will be borne directly or indirectly by the Fund’s shareholders), including among others, legal fees and expenses of counsel to the Fund and the Fund’s Independent Trustees; insurance (including Trustees’ and officers’ errors and omissions insurance); auditing and accounting expenses; taxes and governmental fees; listing fees; fees and expenses of the Fund’s custodians, administrators, transfer agents, registrars and other service providers; expenses for portfolio pricing services by a pricing agent, if any; expenses in connection with the issuance and offering of shares; brokerage commissions and other costs of acquiring or disposing of any portfolio holding of the Fund; and any litigation expenses.

The Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of each Fund to ensure that the total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 1.85% and 1.55% of the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund’s average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares, respectively, and 1.45% and 1.20% of the WV Concentrated Equities Fund’s average daily net assets of Class A and Class I shares, respectively. The waiver agreement for each Fund is in effect until January 31, 2020, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Any reduction in advisory fees or payment of the Fund’s expenses made by the Advisor in a fiscal year may be reimbursed by the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of reduction or payment if the Advisor so requests. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund’s annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time of such fees were waived or payments made or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement. However, the reimbursement amount may not exceed the total amount of fees waived and/or Fund expenses paid by the Advisor and will not include any amounts previously reimbursed to the Advisor by the Fund. Any such reimbursement is contingent upon the Board’s subsequent review of the reimbursed amount. The Fund must pay current ordinary operating expenses before the Advisor is entitled to any reimbursement of fees and/or Fund expenses.

DISTRIBUTION AND SHAREHOLDER SERVICE PLAN

Distribution and Service (Rule 12b-1) Fees (For Class A Shares)

The Trust has adopted a plan on behalf of each Fund pursuant to Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act (the “12b-1 Plan”) which allows the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its Class A shares and/or shareholder liaison service fees in connection with the provision of personal services to shareholders of Class A shares and the maintenance of their shareholder accounts. The 12b-1 Plan provides for the payment of such fees at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets attributable to the Fund’s Class A shares, these fees will increase the cost of your investment and, over time, may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The net income attributable to Class A shares will be reduced by the amount of distribution and shareholder liaison service fees and other expenses of the Fund associated with that class of shares.

To assist investors in comparing classes of shares, the table under the Prospectus heading “Fees and Expenses of the Fund” provides a summary of expenses and an example of the sales charges and expenses of the Fund applicable to each class of shares offered in this Prospectus.

Class I shares are not subject to any distribution fees under the 12b-1 Plan.

Shareholder Service Fee

The Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund may pay a fee at an annual rate of up to 0.15% and 0.10% of its average daily net assets attributable to Class A shares and Class I shares, respectively, to shareholder servicing agents. The WV Concentrated Equities Fund may pay a fee at an annual rate of up to 0.15% of its average daily net assets to shareholder servicing agents. Shareholder servicing agents provide non-distribution administrative and support services to their customers, which may include establishing and maintaining accounts and records relating to shareholders, processing dividend and distribution payments from the Fund on behalf of shareholders, forwarding communications from the Fund, providing sub-accounting with respect to Fund shares, and other similar services.

Additional Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

The Advisor, out of its own resources, and without additional cost to a Fund or its shareholders, may provide additional cash payments or non-cash compensation to broker-dealers or intermediaries that sell shares of the Fund. These additional cash payments are generally made to intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the intermediary. The Advisor may pay cash compensation for inclusion of a Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, or in other sales programs, or may pay an expense reimbursement in cases where the intermediary provides shareholder services to the Fund’s shareholders.

YOUR ACCOUNT WITH THE FUNDS

Share Price

The offering price of each class of a Fund’s shares is the net asset value per share (“NAV”) of that class (plus any sales charges, as applicable). The Fund’s NAVs are calculated as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, the normal close of regular trading on the NYSE, on each day the NYSE is open for trading. If for example, the NYSE closes at 1:00 p.m. New York time, the Fund’s NAVs would still be determined as of 4:00 p.m. New York time. In this example, portfolio securities traded on the NYSE would be valued at their closing prices unless the Trust’s Valuation Committee determines that a “fair value” adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events. The NAV for each class is determined by dividing the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest) allocable to such class, less all liabilities (including accrued expenses) allocable to such class, by the total number of outstanding shares of such class. The Fund’s NAVs may be calculated earlier if permitted by the SEC. The NYSE is closed on weekends and most U.S. national holidays. However, foreign securities listed primarily on non-U.S. markets may trade on weekends or other days on which a Fund does not value its shares, which may significantly affect the Fund’s NAVs on days when you are not able to buy or sell Fund shares.

The Funds’ securities generally are valued at market price. Securities are valued at fair value when market quotations are not readily available. The Board has adopted procedures to be followed when a Fund must utilize fair value pricing, including when reliable market quotations are not readily available, when the Fund’s pricing service does not provide a valuation (or provides a valuation that, in the judgment of the Advisor, does not represent the security’s fair value), or when, in the judgment of the Advisor, events have rendered the market

value unreliable (see, for example, the discussion of fair value pricing of foreign securities in the paragraph below). Valuing securities at fair value involves reliance on the judgment of the Advisor and the Board (or a committee thereof), and may result in a different price being used in the calculation of a Fund's NAVs from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value determinations are made in good faith in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. There can be no assurance that a Fund will obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it sells the security.

In certain circumstances, the Funds employ fair value pricing to ensure greater accuracy in determining daily NAVs and to prevent dilution by frequent traders or market timers who seek to exploit temporary market anomalies. Fair value pricing may be applied to foreign securities held by a Fund upon the occurrence of an event after the close of trading on non-U.S. markets but before the close of trading on the NYSE when the Fund's NAVs are determined. If the event may result in a material adjustment to the price of a Fund's foreign securities once non-U.S. markets open on the following business day (such as, for example, a significant surge or decline in the U.S. market), the Fund may value such foreign securities at fair value, taking into account the effect of such event, in order to calculate the Fund's NAVs.

Other types of portfolio securities that a Fund may fair value include, but are not limited to: (1) investments that are illiquid or traded infrequently, including "restricted" securities and private placements for which there is no public market; (2) investments for which, in the judgment of the Advisor, the market price is stale; (3) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (4) securities for which trading has been halted or suspended; and (5) fixed income securities for which there is no current market value quotation.

Pricing services generally value debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional round lot size, but such securities may be held or transactions may be conducted in such securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots.

Purchase of Shares

This Prospectus offers two classes of shares of each Fund, designated as Class A and Class I Shares.

- Class A shares generally incur sales loads at the time of purchase and are subject to annual distribution and shareholder service fees.
- Class I shares are not subject to any sales loads and do not incur distribution fees but may incur shareholder service fees.

By offering multiple classes of shares, a Fund permits each investor to choose the class of shares that is most beneficial given the type of investor, the amount to be invested and the length of time the investor expects to hold the shares.

Before you invest, you should compare the features of each share class, so that you can choose the class that is right for you. When selecting a share class, you should consider the following:

- which shares classes are available to you;
- how long you expect to own your shares;
- how much you intend to invest;
- total costs and expenses associated with a particular share class; and
- whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges.

Class A shares are generally available to all investors; however, share class availability depends upon your financial intermediary's policies and procedures. Class I shares are subject to different eligibility requirements, fees and expenses, and may have different minimum investment requirements. For eligible investors, Class I

shares may be more suitable than Class A shares. You should consult with your financial advisor for more information to determine which share class is most appropriate for your situation.

Each class of shares generally has the same rights, except for the distribution fees, and related expenses associated with each class of shares, and the exclusive voting rights by each class with respect to any distribution plan or service plan for such class of shares.

To purchase shares of each Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount indicated in the following table.

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Class A		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$1,000	\$50
Automatic Investment Plan	\$1,000	\$50
Gift Account For Minors	\$1,000	\$50
Class I		
Direct Regular Accounts	\$500,000	\$0
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$500,000	\$0
Automatic Investment Plan	\$500,000	\$0
Gift Account For Minors	\$500,000	\$0

Shares of a Fund may be purchased by check, by wire transfer of funds via a bank or through an approved financial intermediary (*i.e.*, a supermarket, investment advisor, financial planner or consultant, broker, dealer or other investment professional and their agents) authorized by the Fund to receive purchase orders. Financial intermediaries may provide varying arrangements for their clients to purchase and redeem shares, which may include different sales charges as described in this Prospectus, additional fees and different investment minimums. In addition, from time to time, a financial intermediary may modify or waive the initial and subsequent investment minimums. Your financial intermediary may receive different compensation for selling Class A shares due to different sales charges among the share classes. Please see “Class A Shares – Sales Charge Schedule” on page 32 and “Appendix A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries.” The share classes your financial intermediary sells may depend on, among other things, the type of investor account and the policies, procedures and practices adopted by your financial intermediary. You should review these arrangements with your financial intermediary.

You may make an initial investment in an amount greater than the minimum amounts shown in the preceding table and each Fund may, from time to time, reduce or waive the minimum initial investment amounts. The minimum initial investment amount is automatically waived for Fund shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates.

To the extent allowed by applicable law, each Fund reserves the right to discontinue offering shares at any time or to cease operating entirely.

Sales Charge Schedule

Class A shares of each Fund are sold at the public offering price, which is the NAV plus an initial maximum sales charge which varies with the amount you invest as shown in the following chart. This means that part of your investment in a Fund will be used to pay the sales charge.

Class A Shares—Sales Charge Schedule			
Your Investment	Front-End Sales Charge		Dealer
	As a % Of Offering Price*	As a % Of Net Investment	Reallowance As a % Of Offering Price
Up to \$24,999	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	5.00%	5.26%	4.50%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	4.50%	4.71%	3.75%
\$100,000-\$249,999	3.50%	3.63%	2.75%
\$250,000-\$499,999	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000-\$999,999	2.00%	2.04%	1.50%
\$1 million or more	None	None	None

* The offering price includes the sales charge.

Because of rounding in the calculation of front-end sales charges, the actual front-end sales charge paid by an investor may be higher or lower than the percentages noted above. No sales charge is imposed on Class A shares received from reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions.

Class A Shares Purchase Programs

Eligible purchasers of Class A shares also may be entitled to reduced sales charges through the *Quantity Discount* programs offered by the Funds as discussed below. Eligible purchasers of Class A shares also may be entitled to waived sales charges as discussed below under “*Net Asset Value Purchases*”. The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the Funds or through a financial intermediary. As described in Appendix A to this Prospectus, financial intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers. In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify the Funds or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Funds or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Please see “**Appendix A – Waivers and Discounts Available from Intermediaries**” of the Prospectus for a description of waivers or discounts available through certain intermediaries.

Quantity Discounts.

When purchasing Class A shares, if the dollar amount of your purchase reaches a specified level, known as a *breakpoint*, you are entitled to pay a discounted initial sales charge. For example, a purchase of up to \$24,999 of Class A shares of a Fund would pay an initial charge of 5.75%, while a purchase of \$25,000 would pay an initial charge of 5.00%. There are several breakpoints for a Fund, as shown in the “**Class A Shares - Sales Charge Schedule**” tables above. The greater the investment, the greater the sales charge discount.

You may be able to lower your Class A sales charges if:

- you assure the Fund in writing that you intend to invest at least \$25,000 in Class A shares of the Fund over the next 13 months in exchange for a reduced sales charge (“Letter of Intent”) (see below); or
- the amount of Class A shares you already own in the Fund plus the amount you intend to invest in Class A shares is at least \$25,000 (“Cumulative Discount”).

By signing a Letter of Intent you can purchase shares of a Fund at a lower sales charge level. Your individual purchases will be made at the applicable sales charge based on the amount you intend to invest over a 13-month period as stated in the Letter of Intent. Any shares purchased within 90 days prior to the date you sign the Letter of Intent may be used as credit toward completion of the stated amount, but the reduced sales charge will only apply to new purchases made on or after the date of the Letter of Intent.

Purchases resulting from the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains do not apply toward fulfillment of the Letter of Intent. Shares equal to 5.75% of the amount stated in the Letter of Intent will be held in escrow during the 13-month period. If, at the end of the period, the total net amount invested is less than the amount stated in the Letter of Intent, you will be required to pay the difference between the reduced sales charge and the sales charge applicable to the individual net amounts invested had the Letter of Intent not been in effect. This amount will be obtained from redemption of the escrowed shares. Any remaining escrowed shares after payment to a Fund of the difference in applicable sales charges will be released to you. If you establish a Letter of Intent with a Fund, you can aggregate your accounts as well as the accounts of your immediate family members. You will need to provide written instructions with respect to the other accounts whose purchases should be considered in fulfillment of the Letter of Intent.

The Letter of Intent and Cumulative Discount are intended to let you combine investments made at other times for purposes of calculating your present sales charge. Any time you can use any of these quantity discounts to “move” your investment into a lower sales charge level, it is generally beneficial for you to do so.

For purposes of determining whether you are eligible for a reduced Class A sales charge, you and your immediate family members (*i.e.*, your spouse or domestic partner and your children or stepchildren age 21 or younger) may aggregate your investments in the Funds. This includes, for example, investments held in a retirement account, an employee benefit plan, or through a financial advisor other than the one handling your current purchase. These combined investments will be valued at their current offering price to determine whether your current investment amount qualifies for a reduced sales charge.

You must notify the Funds or an approved financial intermediary at the time of purchase whenever a quantity discount is applicable to purchases and you may be required to provide the Funds, or an approved financial intermediary, with certain information or records to verify your eligibility for a quantity discount. Such information or records may include account statements or other records regarding the shares of the Funds held in all accounts (*e.g.*, retirement accounts) by you and other eligible persons, which may include accounts held at the Funds or at other approved financial intermediaries. Upon such notification, you will pay the sales charge at the lowest applicable sales charge level. You should retain any records necessary to substantiate the purchase price of the Fund’s shares, as the Funds and approved financial intermediary may not retain this information.

Information about sales charges can be found on the Funds’ website www.vivaldifunds.com or you can consult with your financial representative.

Net Asset Value Purchases.

Class A Shares

Class A shares are available for purchase without a sales charge if you are:

- reinvesting dividends or distributions;
- making additional investments for your 401(k) or other retirement or direct accounts;
- participating in an investment advisory or agency commission program under which you pay a fee to an investment advisor or other firm for portfolio management or brokerage services;

- a financial intermediary purchasing on behalf of its clients that: (i) is compensated by clients on a fee-only basis, including but not limited to investment advisors, financial planners, and bank trust departments; or (ii) has entered into an agreement with the Fund to offer Class A shares through a no-load network or platform; (please see Appendix A for a list of financial intermediaries that have these arrangements);
- a current Trustee of the Trust; or
- an employee (including the employee's spouse, domestic partner, children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings and any dependent of the employee, as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code) of the Advisor or of a broker-dealer authorized to sell shares of the Fund.

Your financial advisor or the Funds' transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent") can answer your questions and help you determine if you are eligible.

Class I Shares

To purchase Class I Shares of a Fund, you generally must invest at least \$500,000. Class I Shares are not subject to an initial sales charge.

Class I Shares are available for purchase by clients of financial intermediaries who charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting or similar services. Such clients may include individuals, corporations, endowments and foundations.

In-Kind Purchases and Redemptions

Each Fund reserves the right to accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Fund. Each Fund also reserves the right to pay redemptions by an "in-kind" distribution of portfolio securities (instead of cash) from the Fund. In-kind purchases and redemptions are taxable events and may result in the recognition of gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. See the SAI for further information about the terms of these purchases and redemptions.

Additional Investments

Additional subscriptions in a Fund generally may be made by investing at least the minimum amount shown in the table above. Exceptions may be made at a Fund's discretion. You may purchase additional shares of a Fund by sending a check together with the investment stub from your most recent account statement to the Fund at the applicable address listed in the table above. Please ensure that you include your account number on the check. If you do not have the investment stub from your account statement, list your name, address and account number on a separate sheet of paper and include it with your check. You may also make additional investments in a Fund by wire transfer of funds or through an approved financial intermediary. The minimum additional investment amount is automatically waived for shares purchased by Trustees of the Trust and current or retired directors and employees of the Advisor and its affiliates. Please follow the procedures described in this Prospectus.

Dividend Reinvestment

You may reinvest dividends and capital gains distributions in shares of a Fund. Such shares are acquired at NAV (without a sales charge) on the applicable payable date of the dividend or capital gain distribution. Unless you instruct otherwise, dividends and distributions on Fund shares are automatically reinvested in shares of the same class of the Fund paying the dividend or distribution. This instruction may be made by writing to the Transfer Agent or by telephone by calling 1-877-779-1999. You may, on the account application form or prior to any declaration, instruct that dividends and/or capital gain distributions be paid in cash or be reinvested in the Funds at the next determined NAV. If you elect to receive dividends and/or capital gain distributions in

cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver the check, or if a check remains outstanding for six months or more, each Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

Customer Identification Information

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, you will be asked for your name, date of birth (for a natural person), your residential address or principal place of business, and mailing address, if different, as well as your Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number. Additional information is required for corporations, partnerships and other entities, including the name, residential address, date of birth and Social Security Number of the underlying beneficial owners and authorized control persons of entity owners. Applications without such information will not be considered in good order. Each Fund reserves the right to deny any application if the application is not in good order.

Escheatment

Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Timing and Nature of Requests

The purchase price you will pay for a Fund's shares will be the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated after the Transfer Agent or your authorized financial intermediary receives your request in good order. "Good order" means that your purchase request includes: (1) the name of the Fund, (2) the dollar amount of shares to be purchased, (3) your purchase application or investment stub, and (4) a check payable to the *Vivaldi Funds* or a wire received into the account referenced on page 38 of this Prospectus. All requests received in good order before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on any business day will be processed on that same day. Requests received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. All purchases must be made in U.S. Dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

Methods of Buying

Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary

The Funds are offered through certain approved financial intermediaries (and their agents). The Funds are also offered directly. A purchase order placed with a financial intermediary or its authorized agent is treated as if such order were placed directly with the Funds, and will be deemed to have been received by the Funds when the financial intermediary or its authorized agent receives the order and will be executed at the next NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated by the Funds. Your financial intermediary will hold your shares in a pooled account in its (or its agent's) name. A Fund may pay your financial intermediary (or its agent) to maintain your individual ownership information, maintain required records, and provide other shareholder services. A financial intermediary which offers shares may charge its individual clients transaction fees which may be in addition to those described in this Prospectus. If you invest through your financial intermediary, its policies and fees may be different than those described in this Prospectus. For example, the financial intermediary may charge transaction fees or set different minimum investments. Your financial intermediary is responsible for processing your order correctly and promptly, keeping you advised of the status of your account, confirming your transactions and ensuring that you receive copies of the Funds' Prospectus. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine whether it is an approved financial intermediary of the Funds or for additional information.

By mail

A Fund will not accept payment in cash, including cashier's checks. Also, to prevent check fraud, a Fund will not accept third party checks, Treasury checks, credit card checks, traveler's checks, money orders or starter checks for the purchase of shares. All checks must be made in U.S. Dollars and drawn on U.S. financial institutions.

To buy shares directly from a Fund by mail, complete an account application and send it together with your check for the amount you wish to invest to the Funds at the address indicated below. To make additional investments once you have opened your account, write your account number on the check and send it to the Funds together with the most recent confirmation statement received from the Transfer Agent. If your check is returned for insufficient funds, your purchase will be canceled and a \$25 fee will be assessed against your account by the Transfer Agent.

Regular Mail
Vivaldi Funds

P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery
Vivaldi Funds

235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

The Funds do not consider the U.S. Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be its agents.

By telephone

To make additional investments by telephone, you must authorize telephone purchases on your account application. If you have given authorization for telephone transactions and your account has been open for at least 15 days, call the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-877-779-1999 and you will be allowed to move money in amounts of at least \$100, but not greater than \$50,000, from your bank account to the Fund's account upon request. Only bank accounts held at U.S. institutions that are ACH members may be used for telephone transactions. If your order is placed before 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day shares will be purchased in your account at the NAV (plus any sales charge, as applicable) calculated on that day. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. For security reasons, requests by telephone will be recorded.

By wire

To open an account by wire, a completed account application form must be received by the Funds before your wire can be accepted. You may mail or send by overnight delivery your account application form to the Transfer Agent. Upon receipt of your completed account application form, an account will be established for you. The account number assigned to you will be required as part of the wiring instruction that should be provided to your bank to send the wire. Your bank must include the name of the Fund, the account number, and your name so that monies can be correctly applied. Your bank should transmit monies by wire to:

UMB Bank, n.a.

ABA Number 101000695

For credit to Vivaldi Funds

A/C # 987 218 9450

For further credit to:

Your account number

Fund Name

Name(s) of investor(s)

Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number

Before sending your wire, please contact the Transfer Agent at 1-877-779-1999 to notify it of your intention to wire funds. This will ensure prompt and accurate credit upon receipt of your wire. Your bank may charge a fee for its wiring service.

Wired funds must be received prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day to be eligible for same day pricing. **Each Fund and UMB Bank, n.a. are not responsible for the consequences of delays resulting from the banking or Federal Reserve wire system, or from incomplete wiring instructions.**

Selling (Redeeming) Fund Shares

Through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary

If you purchased your shares through an approved financial intermediary, your redemption order must be placed through the same financial intermediary. A Fund will be deemed to have received a redemption order when a financial intermediary (or its authorized agent) receives the order. The financial intermediary must receive your redemption order prior to 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day for the redemption to be processed at the current day's NAV. Orders received at or after 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Time) on a business day or on a day when the Funds do not value its shares will be transacted at the next business day's NAV. Please keep in mind that your financial intermediary may charge additional fees for its services. In the event your approved financial intermediary is no longer available or in operation, you may place your redemption order directly with the Funds as described below.

By mail

You may redeem shares purchased directly from a Fund by mail. Send your written redemption request to ***Vivaldi Funds*** at the address indicated below. Your request must be in good order and contain the Fund's name, the name(s) on the account, your account number and the dollar amount or the number of shares to be redeemed. The redemption request must be signed by all shareholders listed on the account. Additional documents are required for certain types of shareholders, such as corporations, partnerships, executors, trustees, administrators, or guardians (*i.e.*, corporate resolutions dated within 60 days, or trust documents indicating proper authorization).

Regular Mail ***Vivaldi Funds***

P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Overnight Delivery ***Vivaldi Funds***

235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

A Medallion signature guarantee must be included if any of the following situations apply:

- You wish to redeem more than \$50,000 worth of shares;
 - When redemption proceeds are sent to any person, address or bank account not on record;
 - If a change of address was received by the Transfer Agent within the last 15 days;
 - If ownership is changed on your account; or
 - When establishing or modifying certain services on your account.
-

By telephone

To redeem shares by telephone, call the Fund at 1-877-779-1999 and specify the amount of money you wish to redeem. You may have a check sent to the address of record, or, if previously established on your account, you may have proceeds sent by wire or electronic funds transfer through the ACH network directly to your bank account. Wire transfers are subject to a \$20 fee paid by the shareholder and your bank may charge a fee to receive wired funds. Checks sent via overnight delivery are subject to a \$25 charge. You do not incur any charge when proceeds are sent via the ACH network; however, credit may not be available for two to three business days.

If you are authorized to perform telephone transactions (either through your account application form or by subsequent arrangement in writing with the Funds), you may redeem shares worth up to \$50,000, by instructing the Funds by phone at 1-877-779-1999. Unless noted on the initial account application, a Medallion signature guarantee is required of all shareholders in order to qualify for or to change telephone redemption privileges.

Note: The Funds and all of its service providers will not be liable for any loss or expense in acting upon instructions that are reasonably believed to be genuine. To confirm that all telephone instructions are genuine, the caller must verify the following:

- The Fund account number;
 - The name in which his or her account is registered;
 - The Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number under which the account is registered; and
 - The address of the account holder, as stated in the account application form.
-

Medallion Signature Guarantee

In addition to the situations described above, each Fund reserves the right to require a Medallion signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances relative to the particular situation.

Shareholders redeeming more than \$50,000 worth of shares by mail should submit written instructions with a Medallion signature guarantee from an eligible institution acceptable to the Transfer Agent, such as a domestic bank or trust company, broker, dealer, clearing agency or savings association, or from any participant in a Medallion program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association. The three currently recognized Medallion programs are Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, Stock Exchanges Medallion Program and New York Stock Exchange, Inc. Medallion Signature Program. Signature guarantees that are not part of these programs will not be accepted. Participants in Medallion programs are subject to dollar limitations which must be considered when requesting their guarantee. The Transfer Agent may reject any signature guarantee if it believes the transaction would otherwise be improper. *A notary public cannot provide a signature guarantee.*

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

You may request that a predetermined dollar amount be sent to you on a monthly or quarterly basis. Your account must maintain a value of at least \$1,000 for you to be eligible to participate in the Systematic Withdrawal Plan (“SWP”). The minimum withdrawal amount is \$100. If you elect to receive redemptions through the SWP, the Fund will send a check to your address of record, or will send the payment via electronic funds transfer through the ACH network directly to your bank account on record. You may request an application for the SWP by calling the Transfer Agent toll-free at 1-877-779-1999. A Fund may modify or terminate the SWP at any time. You may terminate your participation in the SWP by calling the Transfer Agent at least five business days before the next withdrawal.

Payment of Redemption Proceeds

You may redeem shares of a Fund at a price equal to the NAV next determined after the Transfer Agent and/or authorized agent receives your redemption request in good order. Generally your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. Redemption proceeds for requests received in good order by the Transfer Agent and/or authorized agent before the close of the regular trading session of the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) will usually be sent to the address of record or the bank you indicate or wired using the wire instructions on record, on the following business day. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than typically expected, but will be sent within seven calendar days after the Fund receives your redemption request, except as specified below.

If you purchase shares using a check and request a redemption before the check has cleared, a Fund may postpone payment of your redemption proceeds up to 15 calendar days while the Fund waits for the check to clear. Furthermore, the Fund may suspend the right to redeem shares or postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven calendar days: (1) for any period during which the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend or holiday closings) or trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) for any period during which an emergency exists affecting the sale of the Fund’s securities or making such sale or the fair determination of

the value of the Fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit for the protection of the Fund's shareholders.

Other Redemption Information

IRA and retirement plan redemptions from accounts for which UMB Bank, n.a. is the custodian must be completed on an IRA Distribution Form or other acceptable form approved by UMB Bank, n.a. Shareholders who hold shares of a Fund through an IRA or other retirement plan must indicate on their redemption requests whether to withhold federal income tax. Such redemption requests will generally be subject to a 10% federal income tax withholding unless a shareholder elects not to have taxes withheld. An IRA owner with a foreign residential address may not elect to forgo the 10% withholding. In addition, if you are a resident of certain states, state income tax also applies to non-Roth IRA distributions when federal withholding applies. Please consult with your tax professional.

Each Fund generally pays sale (redemption) proceeds in cash. Each Fund typically expects to satisfy redemption requests by selling portfolio assets or by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents. Each Fund uses these methods during both normal and stressed market conditions. During conditions that make the payment of cash unwise and/or in order to protect the interests of a Fund's remaining shareholders, a Fund may pay all or part of a shareholder's redemption proceeds in portfolio securities with a market value equal to the redemption price (redemption-in-kind) in lieu of cash. A Fund may redeem shares in kind during both normal and stressed market conditions. Generally, in-kind redemptions will be effected through a pro rata distribution of a Fund's portfolio securities. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you will bear any market risks associated with investment in these securities, and you will be responsible for the costs (including brokerage charges) of converting the securities to cash.

A Fund may redeem all of the shares held in your account if your balance falls below the Fund's minimum initial investment amount due to your redemption activity. In these circumstances, the Fund will notify you in writing and request that you increase your balance above the minimum initial investment amount within 30 days of the date of the notice. If, within 30 days of a Fund's written request, you have not increased your account balance, your shares will be automatically redeemed at the current NAV. A Fund will not require that your shares be redeemed if the value of your account drops below the investment minimum due to fluctuations of the Fund's NAV.

Cost Basis Information

Federal tax law requires that mutual fund regulated investment companies, such as the Fund, report their shareholders' cost basis, gain/loss, and holding period to the IRS on the shareholders' Consolidated Form 1099s when "covered" shares of the regulated investment companies are sold. Covered shares are any shares acquired (including pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) on or after January 1, 2012.

Each Fund has chosen "first-in, first-out" ("FIFO") as its standing (default) tax lot identification method for all shareholders, which means this is the method the Fund will use to determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing net asset values and the entire position is not sold at one time. A Fund's standing tax lot identification method is the method it will use to report the sale of covered shares on your Consolidated Form 1099 if you do not select a specific tax lot identification method. Redemptions are taxable and you may realize a gain or a loss upon the sale of your shares. Certain shareholders may be subject to backup withholding.

Subject to certain limitations, you may choose a method other than the Fund's standing method at the time of your purchase or upon the sale of covered shares. Please refer to the appropriate Treasury regulations or consult your tax advisor with regard to your personal circumstances.

Tools to Combat Frequent Transactions

The Trust's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares by Fund shareholders. The Trust discourages excessive, short-term trading and other abusive trading practices that may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm a Fund's performance. The Trust takes steps to reduce the frequency and effect of these activities on the Funds. These steps may include monitoring trading activity and using fair value pricing. In addition, the Trust may take action, which may include using its best efforts to restrict a shareholder's trading privileges in a Fund, if that shareholder has engaged in four or more "round trips" in the Fund during a 12-month period. Although these efforts (which are described in more detail below) are designed to discourage abusive trading practices, these tools cannot eliminate the possibility that such activity may occur. Further, while the Trust makes efforts to identify and restrict frequent trading, the Trust receives purchase and sale orders through financial intermediaries and cannot always know or detect frequent trading that may be facilitated by the use of intermediaries or the use of group or omnibus accounts by those intermediaries. The Trust seeks to exercise its judgment in implementing these tools to the best of its ability in a manner that the Trust believes is consistent with the interests of Fund shareholders.

Redemption Fee

You will be charged a redemption fee of 1.00% of the value of the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund shares being redeemed if you redeem your shares of the Fund within 30 days of purchase. The FIFO method is used to determine the holding period; this means that if you bought shares on different days, the shares purchased first will be redeemed first for the purpose of determining whether the redemption fee applies. The redemption fee is deducted from the sale proceeds and is retained by the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund for the benefit of its remaining shareholders. The fee will not apply to redemptions (i) due to a shareholder's death or disability, (ii) from certain omnibus accounts with systematic or contractual limitations, (iii) of shares acquired through reinvestments of dividends or capital gains distributions, (iv) through certain employer-sponsored retirement plans or employee benefit plans or, with respect to any such plan, to comply with minimum distribution requirements, (v) effected pursuant to asset allocation programs, wrap fee programs, and other investment programs offered by financial institutions where investment decisions are made on a discretionary basis by investment professionals, (vi) effected pursuant to an automatic non-discretionary rebalancing program, (vii) effected pursuant to the SWP, or (viii) by the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund with respect to accounts falling below the minimum initial investment amount. The Trust reserves the right to waive this fee in other circumstances if the Advisor determines that doing so is in the best interests of the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund.

Monitoring Trading Practices

The Trust may monitor trades in Fund shares in an effort to detect short-term trading activities. If, as a result of this monitoring, the Trust believes that a shareholder of a Fund has engaged in excessive short-term trading, it may, in its discretion, ask the shareholder to stop such activities or refuse to process purchases in the shareholder's accounts. In making such judgments, the Trust seeks to act in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interest of Fund shareholders. Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying abusive trading activity, there can be no assurance that the Trust's efforts will identify all trades or trading practices that may be considered abusive.

General Transaction Policies

Some of the following policies are mentioned above. In general, each Fund reserves the right to:

- vary or waive any minimum investment requirement;
- refuse, change, discontinue, or temporarily suspend account services, including purchase or telephone redemption privileges (if redemption by telephone is not available, you may send your redemption order to the Fund via regular or overnight delivery), for any reason;
- reject any purchase request for any reason (generally the Fund does this if the purchase is disruptive to the efficient management of the Fund due to the timing of the investment or an investor's history of excessive trading);
- delay paying redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days after receiving a request, if an earlier payment could adversely affect the Fund;
- reject any purchase or redemption request that does not contain all required documentation; and
- subject to applicable law and with prior notice, adopt other policies from time to time requiring mandatory redemption of shares in certain circumstances.

If you elect telephone privileges on the account application or in a letter to a Fund, you may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone orders as long as the Fund and/or its service providers have taken reasonable precautions to verify your identity. In addition, once you place a telephone transaction request, it cannot be canceled or modified.

During periods of significant economic or market change, telephone transactions may be difficult to complete. If you are unable to contact the Fund by telephone, you may also mail your request to the Fund at the address listed under "Methods of Buying."

Your broker or other financial intermediary may establish policies that differ from those of the Fund. For example, the organization may charge transaction fees, set higher minimum investments, or impose certain limitations on buying or selling shares in addition to those identified in this Prospectus. Contact your broker or other financial intermediary for details.

Please note that the value of your account may be transferred to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

Conversion of Shares

A share conversion is a transaction in which shares of one class of a Fund are exchanged for shares of another class of the Fund. Share conversions can occur between each shares of the Funds. Generally, share conversions occur when a shareholder becomes eligible for another share class of a Fund or no longer meets the eligibility criteria of the share class owned by the shareholder (and another class exists for which the shareholder would be eligible). Please note that a share conversion is generally a non-taxable event, but you should consult with your personal tax advisor on your particular circumstances. Please also note, all share conversion requests must be approved by the Advisor.

A request for a share conversion will not be processed until it is received in "good order" (as defined above) by a Fund or your financial intermediary. To receive the NAV of the new class calculated that day, conversion requests must be received in good order by a Fund or your financial intermediary before 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time or the financial intermediary's earlier applicable deadline. Please note that, because the NAV of each class of a Fund will generally vary from the NAV of the other class due to differences in expenses, you will receive a number of shares of the new class that is different from the number of shares that you held of the old class, but the total value of your holdings will remain the same.

The Funds' frequent trading policies will not be applicable to share conversions. If you hold your shares through a financial intermediary, please contact the financial intermediary for more information on share conversions. Please note that certain financial intermediaries may not permit all types of share conversions. The Funds reserve the right to terminate, suspend or modify the share conversion privilege for any shareholder or group of shareholders.

The Funds reserve the right to automatically convert shareholders from one class to another if they either no longer qualify as eligible for their existing class or if they become eligible for another class. Such mandatory conversions may be as a result of a change in value of an account due to market movements, exchanges or redemptions. A Fund will notify affected shareholders in writing prior to any mandatory conversion.

Availability of Information

Information regarding sales charges of the Funds and the applicability and availability of discounts from sales charges is available free of charge on the Funds' website at www.vivaldifunds.com. The Prospectus and SAI are also available on the website.

Prospectus and Shareholder Report Mailings

To reduce the amount of mail you receive and to help reduce expenses, we generally send a single copy of any shareholder report and Prospectus to each household. If you do not want the mailing of these documents to be combined with those of other members of your household, please contact your authorized dealer or the Transfer Agent.

Additional Information

Each Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including among others the Advisor, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (or "third party") beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements.

The Prospectus and the SAI provide information concerning each Fund that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Fund. A Fund may make changes to this information from time to time. Neither this prospectus nor the SAI is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred by federal or state securities laws that may not be waived.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Funds will make distributions of net investment income and net capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically in December. The Funds may make an additional payment of dividends or distributions if it deems it desirable at any other time during the year.

All dividends and distributions will be reinvested in Fund shares unless you choose one of the following options: (1) to receive net investment income dividends in cash, while reinvesting capital gain distributions in additional Fund shares; or (2) to receive all dividends and distributions in cash. If you wish to change your distribution option, please write to the Transfer Agent before the payment date of the distribution.

If you elect to receive distributions in cash and the U.S. Postal Service cannot deliver your check, or if your distribution check has not been cashed for six months, each Fund reserves the right to reinvest the distribution check in your account at the Fund's then current NAV and to reinvest all subsequent distributions.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

The following discussion is very general and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold Fund shares through an IRA, 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged account. The SAI contains further

information about taxes. Because each shareholder's circumstances are different and special tax rules may apply, you should consult your tax advisor about your investment in a Fund.

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

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

Dividends paid by a Fund (but none of the Fund's capital gain distributions) may qualify in part for the dividends-received deduction available to corporate shareholders, provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Distributions of investment income that a Fund reports as "qualified dividend income" may be eligible to be taxed to non-corporate shareholders at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gain if derived from the Fund's qualified dividend income and if certain other requirements are satisfied. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market.

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

Although distributions are generally taxable when received, dividends declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record as of a date in such month and paid during the following January are treated as if received on December 31 of the calendar year when the dividends were declared.

Information on the federal income tax status of dividends and distributions is provided annually.

Dividends and distributions from a Fund and net gain from redemptions of Fund shares will generally be taken into account in determining a shareholder's "net investment income" for purposes of the Medicare contribution tax applicable to certain individuals, estates and trusts.

If you do not provide the Fund with your correct taxpayer identification number and any required certifications, you will be subject to backup withholding on your redemption proceeds, dividends and other distributions. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

Dividends and certain other payments made by a Fund to a non-U.S. shareholder are subject to withholding of federal income tax at the rate of 30% (or such lower rate as may be determined in accordance with any applicable treaty). Dividends that are reported by a Fund as "interest-related dividends" or "short-term capital gain dividends" are generally exempt from such withholding. In general, a Fund may report interest-related dividends to the extent of its net income derived from U.S.-source interest and the Fund may report short-term capital gain dividends to the extent its net short-term capital gain for the taxable year exceeds its net long-term capital loss. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to the 30% withholding tax described in this paragraph.

Under legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA,” unless certain non-U.S. entities that hold shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to dividends payable to such entities. A non-U.S. shareholder may be exempt from the withholding described in this paragraph under an applicable intergovernmental agreement between the United States and a foreign government, provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

Some of the Funds’ investment income may be subject to foreign income taxes that are withheld at the country of origin. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes, but there can be no assurance that a Fund will qualify for treaty benefits.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table is intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return figures represent the percentage that an investor in a Fund would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, September 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016 has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in each Fund's annual report, which is available upon request (see back cover).

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund *Class A*

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.63	\$ 10.26	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.18	(0.06)	(0.19)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, purchased options contracts, securities sold short, written options contracts and foreign currency	(0.12)	0.44	0.45
Net increase from reimbursement by affiliate (Note 3)	^{-2,5} 0.06	^{-2,5} 0.38	-
Total from investment operations	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.26</u>
Less Distributions:			
From net realized gain	(0.18)	(0.01)	⁻²
Total distributions	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>⁻²</u>
Redemption fee proceeds¹	<u>⁻²</u>	<u>⁻²</u>	<u>⁻²</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 10.51</u>	<u>\$ 10.63</u>	<u>\$ 10.26</u>
Total return³	0.57%	3.67%	2.64%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 78,053	\$ 86,740	\$ 82,393
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense):			
Before fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.43% ⁴	3.03% ⁴	2.78% ⁴
After fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.46% ⁴	3.04% ⁴	2.62% ⁴
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (including dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense):			
Before fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	1.77%	(0.54)%	(2.00)%
After fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	1.74%	(0.55)%	(1.84)%
Portfolio turnover rate	670%	478%	566%

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

2 Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

- 3 Total returns would have been higher/lower had expenses not been recovered/waived and absorbed by the Advisor. Returns shown include Rule 12b-1 fees of up to 0.25% and do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. Returns shown do not include payment of sales load of 5.75% of offering price which is reduced on sales of \$25,000 or more. If the sales charge was included total returns would be lower.
- 4 If dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.64% for the year ended September 30, 2018. For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the ratios would have been lowered by 1.22% and 0.80%, respectively.
- 5 Reimbursement had no impact to the Fund's performance (Note 3).

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund
Class I

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout each period.

	For the Year Ended September 30,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.70	\$ 10.30	\$ 10.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.21	(0.03)	(0.16)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments, purchased options contracts, securities sold short, written options contracts and foreign currency	(0.11)	0.44	0.46
Net increase from reimbursement by affiliate (Note 3)	<u>-^{2,5}</u>	<u>-^{2,5}</u>	<u>-</u>
Total from investment operations	<u>0.10</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.30</u>
Less Distributions:			
From net realized gain	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>-²</u>
Total distributions	<u>(0.18)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>-²</u>
Redemption fee proceeds¹	<u>-²</u>	<u>-²</u>	<u>-²</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 10.62</u>	<u>\$ 10.70</u>	<u>\$ 10.30</u>
Total return³	0.94%	3.95%	3.04%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 473,711	\$ 445,110	\$ 311,389
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense):			
Before fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.14% ⁴	2.74% ⁴	2.47% ⁴
After fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.17% ⁴	2.75% ⁴	2.31% ⁴
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (including dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense):			
Before fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.06%	(0.25)%	(1.69)%
After fees recovered/waived and expenses absorbed	2.03%	(0.26)%	(1.53)%
Portfolio turnover rate	670%	478%	566%

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

2 Amount represents less than \$0.01 per share.

3 Total returns would have been higher/lower had expenses not been recovered/waived and absorbed by the Advisor. Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

4 If dividends and interest on securities sold short and interest expense had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.64% for the year ended September 30, 2018. For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016, the ratios would have been lowered by 1.22% and 0.80%, respectively.

5 Reimbursement had no impact to the Fund's performance (Note 3).

WV Concentrated Equities Fund
Class A

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period.

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2018	For the Period May 1, 2017* through September 30, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of period	<u>\$ 24.85</u>	<u>\$ 25.00</u>
Income from Investment Operations:		
Net investment loss ¹	(0.09)	(0.05)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.28	(0.10)
Total from investment operations	<u>1.19</u>	<u>(0.15)</u>
Less Distributions:		
From net realized gain	(0.72)	-
Total distributions	<u>(0.72)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 25.32</u>	<u>\$ 24.85</u>
Total return²	4.83%	(0.60)% ³
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 1	\$ 1
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees)	1.60% ⁵	1.51% ^{4,5}
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (including interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees)	(0.36)%	(0.48)% ⁴
Portfolio turnover rate	184%	84% ³

* Commencement of operations.

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

2 Returns shown include Rule 12b-1 fees of up to 0.25% and do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

3 Not annualized.

4 Annualized.

5 If interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.18% for the year ended September 30, 2018 and 0.12% for the period ended September 30, 2017.

WV Concentrated Equities Fund
Class I

Per share operating performance.

For a capital share outstanding throughout the period.

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2018	For the Period May 1, 2017* through September 30, 2017
Net asset value, beginning of period	<u>\$ 24.87</u>	<u>\$ 25.00</u>
Income from Investment Operations:		
Net investment loss ¹	(0.03)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.22	(0.11)
Total from investment operations	<u>1.19</u>	<u>(0.13)</u>
Less Distributions:		
From net realized gain	(0.72)	-
Total distributions	<u>(0.72)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net asset value, end of period	<u>\$ 25.34</u>	<u>\$ 24.87</u>
Total return²	4.83%	(0.52)% ³
Ratios and Supplemental Data:		
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 151,505	\$ 210,323
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (including interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees)	1.35% ⁵	1.26% ^{4,5}
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets (including interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees)	(0.11)%	(0.23)% ⁴
Portfolio turnover rate	184%	84% ³

* Commencement of operations.

1 Based on average daily shares outstanding for the period.

2 Returns shown do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

3 Not annualized.

4 Annualized.

5 If interest and dividends on securities sold short and broker fees had been excluded, the expense ratios would have been lowered by 0.18% for the year ended September 30, 2018 and 0.12% for the period ended September 30, 2017.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts will depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund or through a financial intermediary. Intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers or contingent deferred sales load (“CDSC”) waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser’s responsibility to notify the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund or the purchaser’s financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. **For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, shareholders will have to purchase Fund shares directly from the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts.**

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc., and Raymond James affiliates (“Raymond James”)

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund’s prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the Fund’s Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Classes A, B and C shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund’s prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in the fund’s prospectus.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.

- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Waiver of Initial Sales Charge on Purchases of Class A Shares by Certain Financial Institutions:

No initial sales charge is imposed on purchases of Class A shares by the following financial institutions that (i) are compensated by clients on a fee-only basis, or (iii) have entered into an agreement with the Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund to offer Class A shares through no-load network or platforms as described in "Net Asset Value Purchases" beginning on page 34 of this Prospectus.

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund

Charles Schwab & Co.

LPL Financial Corporation

Matrix Trust Company

National Financial Services Corporation

Pershing LLC

Raymond James & Associates

TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.

Investment Advisor

Vivaldi Asset Management, LLC
225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2100
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Fund Co-Administrator

Mutual Fund Administration, LLC
2220 E. Route 66, Suite 226
Glendora, California 91740

Fund Co-Administrator, Transfer Agent and Fund Accountant

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Custodian

UMB Bank, n.a.
928 Grand Boulevard, 5th Floor
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Distributor

IMST Distributors, LLC
Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100
Portland, Maine 04101
www.foreside.com

Counsel to the Trust and Independent Trustees

Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, LLP
600 Anton Boulevard, Suite 1800
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Tait Weller & Baker LLP
Two Liberty Place
50 S 16th Street, Suite 2900
Philadelphia PA 19102-2529

Vivaldi Merger Arbitrage Fund
WV Concentrated Equities Fund
Each a series of Investment Managers Series Trust II

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides additional details about the investments and techniques of the Funds and certain other additional information. A current SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated into this Prospectus by reference. This means that the SAI is legally considered a part of this Prospectus even though it is not physically within this Prospectus.

Shareholder Reports

Additional information about each Fund's investments is available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Funds' annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during its most recent fiscal year.

The Funds' SAI and annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, on the Funds' website at www.vivaldifunds.com. You can also obtain a free copy of the Funds' SAI or annual and semi-annual reports, request other information, or inquire about a Fund by contacting a broker that sells shares of the Fund or by calling the Funds (toll-free) at 1-877-779-1999 or by writing to:

Vivaldi Funds
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201

Reports and other information about the Funds are also available:

- Free of charge, on the SEC's EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> or;
- For a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-22894.)