

# PROSPECTUS

March 31, 2018

## *ALPS ETF Trust*

RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF (NYSE ARCA: RFUN)

RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF (NYSE ARCA: RFCI)

### ***An ALPS Advisors Solution***

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





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## SUMMARY SECTION

### RIVERFRONT DYNAMIC UNCONSTRAINED INCOME ETF (THE "FUND")

#### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks total return, with an emphasis on income as the source of that total return.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors purchasing or selling Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (*expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment*)

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Management fees                      | 0.51% |
| Other expenses                       | 0.00% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses      | 0.01% |
| Total annual Fund operating expenses | 0.52% |

#### Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same each year.

|  | One<br>Year | Three<br>Years | Five<br>Years | Ten<br>Years |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: | \$53        | \$167          | \$291         | \$652        |

#### PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 30% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a global portfolio of fixed income securities of various maturities, ratings and currency denominations. The Fund allocates its investments based upon the analysis of RiverFront Investment Group, LLC ("RiverFront", or the "Sub-Adviser") of the pertinent economic and market conditions, as well as yield, maturity, credit and currency considerations.

The Fund's portfolio is constructed by RiverFront through a two-step process. The first step involves setting the strategic allocation among a broad array of fixed income asset classes, with the objective being to construct an allocation that is designed to balance the probability of upside returns with downside risks, assuming a five-year time horizon.

The second step involves RiverFront tactically adjusting these allocations as market conditions warrant and determining security selection within the asset classes in order to seek to maximize potential returns. The Fund's allocation across long-term, medium-term and short-term investment grade securities, long-term and short-term high yield securities, and emerging market debt is adjusted at least annually, but may be adjusted more frequently if, in the sole discretion of RiverFront, market conditions warrant. RiverFront's allocation decisions will be based on a quantitative methodology, the inputs for which reflect RiverFront's qualitative judgements about market conditions. This methodology models historical returns as a function of initial valuation conditions and creates estimates of potential returns and downside risks consistent with historical market behavior. The estimates produced by this methodology are then incorporated into a proprietary Mean Reversion Optimization (MRO) process to determine the weighting for each of the relevant fixed income asset classes.

The Fund may purchase fixed income securities issued by U.S. or foreign corporations or financial institutions, including debt securities of all types and maturities, convertible securities and preferred stocks. The Fund also may purchase securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or foreign governments (including foreign states, provinces and municipalities) or their agencies and instrumentalities ("government entities") or issued or guaranteed by international organizations designated or supported by multiple government entities to promote economic reconstruction or development ("supranational entities"). The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and/or U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Administration ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in MBS (which may include commercial MBS ("CMBS") or asset-backed securities ("ABS") issued or guaranteed by private entities. The MBS in which the Fund may invest may also include collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when issued, delayed delivery or forward

commitment basis. The Fund may also invest in other exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and/or closed-end funds which invest in fixed income securities.

The Fund has not established any credit rating criteria for the fixed income securities in which it may invest, and it may invest entirely in high yield securities (“junk bonds”). Junk bonds are debt securities that are rated below investment grade by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”), or are unrated securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are of comparable quality. The Sub-Adviser considers the credit ratings assigned by NRSROs as one of several factors in its independent credit analysis of issuers.

The Fund may invest without limitation in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers in developed markets. The Fund may invest up to 50% of its assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies and up to 50% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. In certain circumstances, the Sub-Adviser may attempt to offset a portion or all of the foreign currency exposure in these securities by entering into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date (“forward contracts”). The Fund may elect to enter into swap contracts that effectively bundle the purchase of foreign bonds and the hedging of foreign currency into a single transaction.

The average maturity or duration of the Fund’s portfolio of fixed income securities will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of economic and market conditions, as well as current and anticipated changes in interest rates; however, the Sub-Adviser intends to manage the Fund’s portfolio so that it has an average duration of between two and ten years, under normal circumstances. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a security to interest rate changes. The longer the duration, the more sensitive the Fund’s portfolio will be to a change in interest rates. A 1% change in interest rates is typically estimated to change the price of a fixed income security by 1% for each year of the security’s duration. For example, if a fixed income security has a duration of three years, a 1% rise in interest rates would typically be expected to reduce the price of the security by approximately 3%. Similar estimates would typically apply to a portfolio of fixed income securities, such as the Fund’s, based on the portfolio’s average duration. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration, which in turn will affect the Fund’s duration.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

*Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money. The following principal risk factors have been identified for the Fund. See also the sections “Additional Information about the Fund’s Principal Investment Risks” and “Additional Risk Considerations” for additional information about the Fund’s risk factors.*

**Investment Risk.** An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

**Credit/Default Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Credit rating downgrades and defaults (failure to make interest or principal payment) may potentially reduce the Fund’s income and Share price.

**Interest Rate Risk.** As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by the Fund are likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise interest rates, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk. Rising interest rates may also lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for the Fund to value or sell its bond investments at any given time.

**Junk Bond Risk.** The Fund may invest in junk bonds that are considered speculative. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

**Call Risk/Prepayment Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation earlier than expected. This may result in the Fund reinvesting proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund’s income.

**Income Risk.** Income risk is the risk that falling interest rates will cause the Fund’s income to decline.

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Such securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions and/or due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. If the Fund invests in illiquid securities or securities that become illiquid, Fund returns may be reduced because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

**Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** Unlike other debt securities, the principal on MBS and ABS may normally be prepaid at any time, which subjects MBS and ABS to “prepayment risk” (i.e., when interest rates fall, issuers may pay off principal more quickly than anticipated, which may cause the Fund to reinvest proceeds in securities with lower yields) and “extension risk” (i.e., when interest rates rise, issuers may pay off principal more slowly than anticipated, which may reduce



the value of these securities). MBS are also subject to the risks of default on the underlying mortgages and reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities. ABS may be subject to additional risks, including the risks that there may be no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults or that, in certain states, it may be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing the ABS.

**Foreign Investment Risk.** The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks of loss that are not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, loss resulting from less liquidity generally, greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less public or complete financial information than is required for U.S. issuers. In addition, adverse political, economic, social, regulatory, business or environmental developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments.

**Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. Emerging markets countries may have relatively unstable governments; may present heightened risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets; and may have economies based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens, inflation rates or adverse news and events.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies may fluctuate relative to the value of the U.S. dollar. The Sub-Adviser does not intend, under normal circumstances, to attempt to hedge against currency risk. The Sub-Adviser may, in certain circumstances, attempt to reduce this risk by entering into foreign currency forward contracts, but its attempts may not be successful. Furthermore, such transactions may reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken.

**Risk of Investment in Other Investment Companies.** The market value of the shares of other investment companies may be less than their net asset values ("NAVs"). As an investor in investment companies, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, while continuing to pay its own advisory and administration fees and other expenses, causing Fund shareholders to absorb duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** The Fund's investments in convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed income securities and common stocks. To the extent that a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will be likely to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, as with a fixed income security. If the conversion value exceeds

the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security.

**Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser's decisions relating to the Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Sub-Adviser anticipates interest rates imprecisely, the Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds.

**Asset Allocation Program Risk.** The Sub-Adviser specializes in managing asset allocation portfolios, which invest in various investment vehicles, including the Funds and other ETFs, to obtain targeted amounts of exposure to different asset classes. The Fund was developed to serve as, and will serve as, an investment vehicle for such asset allocation portfolios. As the manager of the Fund and the portfolios, the Sub-Adviser is likely to encounter conflicts of interest. For example, the Sub-Adviser may need to reduce its asset allocation portfolios' exposure to an asset class to which the portfolios obtain exposure by investing in the Fund. Under such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser would liquidate some or all of the portfolios' investments in the Fund, which could adversely affect the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

**Fluctuation of Net Asset Value.** The NAV of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca"). The Sub-Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than in-kind. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF, which may avoid realizing capital gains by making only in-kind redemptions. Moreover, cash transactions may entail higher transaction

costs than in-kind transactions, which costs may be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees.

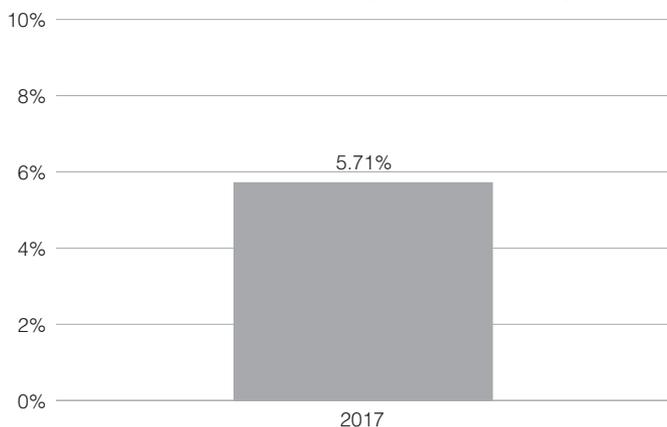
**Swaps Risk.** The Fund expects to use cleared and over-the-counter (“OTC”) swap agreements, which involve liquidity, interest rate, investment, credit/default and management risks, as well as the potential for mispricing or valuation complexity. The Fund’s use of swap agreements may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund’s returns and/or increased volatility. OTC swap agreements are also subject to the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

**Quantitative Methodology Risk.** The Sub-Adviser uses certain quantitative methodologies to help assess the criteria of issuers to be included in the Fund’s portfolio, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the quantitative methodology will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

**FUND PERFORMANCE**

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for a certain time period compare with the average annual returns of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.alpfunds.com](http://www.alpfunds.com) or by calling 866.759.5679.

**Annual Total Returns (calendar year ended 12/31)**



|                          |        |                   |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| Highest Quarterly Return | 2.14%  | June 30, 2017     |
| Lowest Quarterly Return  | -0.17% | December 31, 2017 |

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

**Average Annual Total Returns**

*For periods ended December 31, 2017*

|   | 1 Year | Since Inception (June 14, 2016) |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| Return Before Taxes   | 5.71%  | 7.69%                           |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions   | 3.56%  | 5.41%                           |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares   | 3.26%  | 4.84%                           |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Index*<br><i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i> | 7.48%  | 10.02%                          |

\* *Index performance shown in the table is the total return, which assumes reinvestment of any dividends and distributions during the time periods shown.*

**INVESTMENT ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISER**

ALPS Advisors, Inc. is the investment adviser to the Fund (“ALPS Advisors” or the “Adviser”). RiverFront is the Sub-Adviser to the Fund.

**PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**

Tim Anderson, CFA, Global Fixed Income CIO, Rob Glowonia, CFA, CFP, co-Fixed Income Portfolio Manager, and Rebecca Felton, Chief Risk Officer of RiverFront, are the co-portfolio managers of the Fund. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Glowonia have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in June 2016. Ms. Felton has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2018.



## PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Trust will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a “Creation Unit” or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in kind securities and/or cash. As a practical matter, only authorized participants may purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after an order is received in proper form by ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. (the “Distributor”).

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca under the trading symbol RFUN, and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

## TAX INFORMATION

The Fund’s distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

## PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares or 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

### RIVERFRONT DYNAMIC CORE INCOME ETF (THE "FUND")

#### INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks total return, with an emphasis on income as the source of that total return.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors purchasing or selling Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker. These costs are not included in the expense example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (*expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment*)

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Management fees                      | 0.51% |
| Other expenses                       | 0.00% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses      | 0.01% |
| Total annual Fund operating expenses | 0.52% |

#### Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same each year.

|  | One<br>Year | Three<br>Years | Five<br>Years | Ten<br>Years |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be: | \$53        | \$167          | \$291         | \$652        |

#### PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund will pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year ended November 30, 2017, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of its portfolio.

## PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a global portfolio of fixed income securities of various maturities, ratings and currency denominations. The Fund allocates its investments based upon the analysis of RiverFront Investment Group, LLC ("RiverFront", or the "Sub-Adviser") of the pertinent economic and market conditions, as well as yield, maturity, credit and currency considerations.

The Fund's portfolio is constructed by RiverFront through a two-step process. The first step involves setting the strategic allocation among a broad array of fixed income asset classes, with the objective being to construct an allocation that is designed to balance the probability of upside returns with downside risks, assuming a five-year time horizon.

The second step involves RiverFront tactically adjusting these allocations as market conditions warrant and determining security selection within the asset classes in order to seek to maximize potential returns. The Fund's allocation across long-term, medium-term and short-term investment grade securities, long-term and short-term high yield securities and emerging market debt is adjusted at least annually, but may be adjusted more frequently if, in the sole discretion of RiverFront, market conditions warrant. RiverFront's allocation decisions will be based on a quantitative methodology, the inputs for which reflect RiverFront's qualitative judgements about market conditions. This methodology models historical returns as a function of initial valuation conditions and creates estimates of potential returns and downside risks consistent with historical market behavior. The estimates produced by this methodology are then incorporated into a proprietary Mean Reversion Optimization (MRO) process to determine the weighting for each of the relevant fixed income asset classes.

The Fund may purchase fixed income securities issued by U.S. or foreign corporations or financial institutions, including debt securities of all types and maturities, convertible securities and preferred stocks. The Fund also may purchase securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or foreign governments (including foreign states, provinces and municipalities) or their agencies and instrumentalities ("government entities") or issued or guaranteed by international organizations designated or supported by multiple government entities to promote economic reconstruction or development ("supranational entities"). The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and/or U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Administration ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"). The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in MBS (which may include commercial MBS ("CMBS")) or asset-backed securities ("ABS") issued or guaranteed by private entities. The MBS in which the Fund may invest may also include collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"). The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when issued, delayed delivery or forward



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The Fund has established a credit rating criteria for the fixed income securities in which it may invest, and it may invest up to 15% in high yield securities (“junk bonds”). Junk bonds are debt securities that are rated below investment grade by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”), or are unrated securities that the Sub-Adviser believes are of comparable quality. The Sub-Adviser considers the credit ratings assigned by NRSROs as one of several factors in its independent credit analysis of issuers.

The Fund may invest without limitation in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers in developed markets. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in securities denominated in foreign currencies and up to 10% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. In certain circumstances, the Sub-Adviser may attempt to offset a portion or all of the foreign currency exposure in these securities by entering into contracts with banks, brokers or dealers to purchase or sell securities or foreign currencies at a future date (“forward contracts”). The Fund may elect to enter into swap contracts that effectively bundle the purchase of foreign bonds and the hedging of foreign currency into a single transaction.

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**Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk.** Unlike other debt securities, the principal on MBS and ABS may normally be prepaid at any time, which subjects MBS and ABS to “prepayment risk” (i.e., when interest rates fall, issuers may pay off principal more quickly than anticipated, which may cause the Fund to reinvest proceeds in securities with lower yields) and “extension risk” (i.e., when interest rates rise, issuers may pay off principal more slowly than anticipated, which may reduce

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**Emerging Markets Risk.** The Fund may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. Emerging markets countries may have relatively unstable governments; may present heightened risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets; and may have economies based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens, inflation rates or adverse news and events.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** The value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies may fluctuate relative to the value of the U.S. dollar. The Sub-Adviser does not intend, under normal circumstances, to attempt to hedge against currency risk. The Sub-Adviser may, in certain circumstances, attempt to reduce this risk by entering into foreign currency forward contracts, but its attempts may not be successful. Furthermore, such transactions may reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken.

**Risk of Investment in Other Investment Companies.** The market value of the shares of other investment companies may be less than their net asset values ("NAVs"). As an investor in investment companies, the Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, while continuing to pay its own advisory and administration fees and other expenses, causing Fund shareholders to absorb duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** The Fund's investments in convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed income securities and common stocks. To the extent that a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will be likely to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, as with a fixed income security. If the conversion value exceeds

the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security.

**Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

**Management Risk.** The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing the Fund's portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser's decisions relating to the Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Sub-Adviser anticipates interest rates imprecisely, the Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds.

**Asset Allocation Program Risk.** The Sub-Adviser specializes in managing asset allocation portfolios, which invest in various investment vehicles, including the Funds and other ETFs, to obtain targeted amounts of exposure to different asset classes. The Fund was developed to serve as, and will serve as, an investment vehicle for such asset allocation portfolios. As the manager of the Fund and the portfolios, the Sub-Adviser is likely to encounter conflicts of interest. For example, the Sub-Adviser may need to reduce its asset allocation portfolios' exposure to an asset class to which the portfolios obtain exposure by investing in the Fund. Under such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser would liquidate some or all of the portfolios' investments in the Fund, which could adversely affect the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

**Fluctuation of Net Asset Value.** The NAV of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca"). The Sub-Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** Unlike many ETFs, the Fund may effect creations and redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than in-kind. Because the Fund may effect redemptions for cash, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. As a result, an investment in the Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF, which may avoid realizing capital gains by making only in-kind redemptions. Moreover, cash transactions may entail higher transaction



costs than in-kind transactions, which costs may be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees.

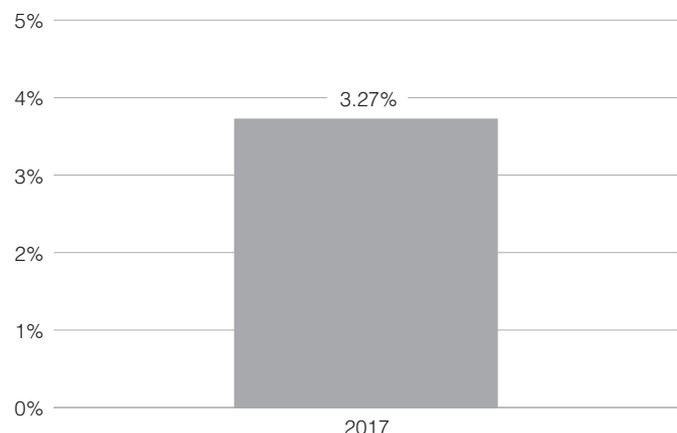
**Swaps Risk.** The Fund expects to use cleared and over-the-counter (“OTC”) swap agreements, which involve liquidity, interest rate, investment, credit/default and management risks, as well as the potential for mispricing or valuation complexity. The Fund’s use of swap agreements may result in losses to the Fund, a reduction in the Fund’s returns and/or increased volatility. OTC swap agreements are also subject to the risk that the other party in the transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations.

**Quantitative Methodology Risk.** The Sub-Adviser uses certain quantitative methodologies to help assess the criteria of issuers to be included in the Fund’s portfolio, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Fund, the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the quantitative methodology will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

## FUND PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for a certain time period compare with the average annual returns of the Underlying Index. The Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at [www.alpfunds.com](http://www.alpfunds.com) or by calling 866.759.5679.

### Annual Total Returns (calendar year ended 12/31)



|                          |       |                   |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Highest Quarterly Return | 1.32% | June 30, 2017     |
| Lowest Quarterly Return  | 0.30% | December 31, 2017 |

The after-tax returns presented in the table below are calculated using highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns will depend on your specific tax situation and may differ from those shown below. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold Shares of the Fund through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

### Average Annual Total Returns

For periods ended December 31, 2017

|   | 1 Year | Since Inception (June 14, 2016) |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|
| Return Before Taxes   | 3.27%  | 1.09%                           |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions   | 2.36%  | 0.20%                           |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares   | 1.85%  | 0.43%                           |
| Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index*<br><i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i> | 3.54%  | 1.06%                           |

\* *Index performance shown in the table is the total return, which assumes reinvestment of any dividends and distributions during the time periods shown.*

## INVESTMENT ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISER

ALPS Advisors, Inc. is the investment adviser to the Fund (“ALPS Advisors” or the “Adviser”). RiverFront is the Sub-Adviser to the Fund.

## PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Tim Anderson, CFA, Global Fixed Income CIO; Rob Glownia, CFA, CFP, co-Fixed Income Portfolio Manager; and Rebecca Felton, Chief Risk Officer of RiverFront, are the co-portfolio managers of the Fund. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Glownia have served as portfolio managers of the Fund since its inception in June 2016. Ms. Felton has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2018.

## PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Trust will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a “Creation Unit” or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 50,000 Shares. Creation Unit transactions are typically conducted in exchange for the deposit or delivery of in kind securities and/or cash. As a practical matter, only authorized participants may purchase or redeem these Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are

based on the next calculation of NAV after an order is received in proper form by ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. (the "Distributor").

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca under the trading symbol RFCI, and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

### TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

### PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Adviser, Sub-Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Shares or 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.



## INTRODUCTION—ALPS ETF TRUST

ALPS ETF Trust (the “Trust”) is an investment company currently consisting of multiple separate exchange traded funds. This Prospectus relates to the RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF and the RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”). ALPS Advisors, Inc. (“ALPS Advisors” or the “Adviser”) is the Adviser to the Funds. RiverFront Investment Group, LLC (“RiverFront” or the “Sub-Adviser”) is the Sub-Adviser to the Funds.

Each Fund’s Shares are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”). Each Fund’s Shares trade at market prices that may differ from the net asset value (“NAV”) of the Shares. Unlike conventional mutual funds, each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis, at NAV, only in large specified blocks of 50,000 Shares, each of which is called a “Creation Unit.” Creation Units are issued and redeemed principally in kind for portfolio securities, and each Fund reserves the right to effect redemptions wholly or partially in cash. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable securities of the Funds.**

## RIVERFRONT DYNAMIC UNCONSTRAINED INCOME ETF

### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return, with an emphasis on income as the source of that total return. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund’s investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

## RIVERFRONT DYNAMIC CORE INCOME ETF

### Investment Objective

The Fund seeks total return, with an emphasis on income as the source of that total return. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund’s investment objective and strategies and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

The Fund’s investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS’ PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Investors should consider the following additional information about the Funds’ principal investment risks.

**Investment Risk.** An investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

**Credit/Default Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that issuers or guarantors of debt instruments or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or loan of portfolio securities is unable or unwilling to make timely interest and/or principal payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. Securities issued by the U.S. government have limited credit risk. Credit rating downgrades and defaults (failure to make interest or principal payment) may potentially reduce a Fund’s income and Share price.

**Interest Rate Risk.** As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by the Funds are likely to decrease. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Given that the Federal Reserve has begun to raise interest rates, the Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk. A wide variety of market factors can cause interest rates to rise, including central bank monetary policy (including the Federal Reserve ending its “quantitative easing” policy of purchasing large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government), rising inflation and changes in general economic conditions. Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Rising interest rates may also lead to decreased liquidity in the bond markets, making it more difficult for a Fund to value or sell its bond investments at any given time. Changes in interest rates may also affect a Fund’s share price; a sharp rise in interest rates could cause a Fund’s share price to fall.

The average duration of a Fund’s portfolio of fixed income securities will vary based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of economic and market conditions, as well as current and anticipated changes in interest rates; however, the Sub-Adviser manages the RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF’s and RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF’s portfolios so that it has an average duration of between two and ten years or two and eight years, respectively, under normal circumstances. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a security to interest rate changes and is typically expressed as a period of time. Duration differs from maturity, which is the time until a fixed income security’s issuer is obligated to pay the principal due on such security; however, a fixed income security’s duration increases as its maturity increases and decreases as its maturity decreases, meaning longer-maturity securities have higher durations than those with shorter maturity. The longer the duration of the securities held in a Fund’s portfolio, the more sensitive a Fund’s portfolio will be to a change in interest rates. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration, which in turn will affect the Fund’s duration. A 1% change in interest rates is typically estimated to change the price of a fixed income security by 1% for each year of the security’s duration. For example, if a fixed income security has a duration of three years, a 1% rise in interest rates would typically be expected to reduce the price of the security by approximately

3%. Similar estimates would typically apply to a portfolio of fixed income securities, such as the Funds', based on the portfolio's average duration. Accordingly, securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Duration is an estimate of a security's sensitivity to changes in prevailing interest rates that is based on certain factors that may prove to be incorrect. It is therefore not an exact measurement and may not be able to reliably predict a particular security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

**Junk Bond Risk.** Each Fund may invest in junk bonds that are considered speculative. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the junk bond markets generally and less secondary market liquidity.

**Call Risk/Prepayment Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation earlier than expected. This may result in a Fund reinvesting proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

**Income Risk.** Income risk is the risk that falling interest rates will cause a Fund's income to decline.

**Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Each Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its assets in illiquid assets (calculated at the time of investment), which may include securities that are offered pursuant to Rule 144A ("Rule 144A") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), deemed illiquid by the Sub-Adviser. Rule 144A securities are securities which, while privately placed, are eligible for purchase and resale pursuant to Rule 144A. This rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as a Fund, to trade in privately placed securities even though such securities are not registered under the Securities Act. The Sub-Adviser will evaluate the liquidity of Rule 144A securities prior to investing in such securities and monitor their liquidity thereafter. However, such securities may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions and/or due to specific adverse changes in the condition of a particular issuer. If each Fund invests in illiquid securities or securities that become illiquid, Fund returns may be reduced because each Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Liquidity risk may also result from the lack of an active market and the reduced number and capacity of traditional market participants to make a market in fixed income securities, which may occur to the extent traditional dealer counterparties that engage in fixed income trading do not maintain inventories of corporate bonds (which provide an important indication of their ability to "make markets") that keep pace with the growth of the bond markets over time. Liquidity risk also may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment or other circumstances

where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds or exchange-traded funds may be higher than normal, causing increased supply in the market due to selling activity.

**Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risks.** MBS (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. The characteristics of these MBS and asset-backed securities differ from traditional fixed income securities. Like traditional fixed income securities, the value of MBS or asset-backed securities typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. However, a main difference is that the principal on MBS or asset-backed securities may normally be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value of these securities. Therefore, MBS and asset-backed securities are subject to "prepayment risk" and "extension risk." Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed income securities.

Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, certain types of obligations will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated and each Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the management team will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets which were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the MBS or asset-backed securities. The maturity of certain securities, such as MBS and ABS, is calculated using the security's weighted-average life. Estimated prepayment rates for these securities are used in this calculation. If actual prepayment rates differ from the estimates used in calculating the weighted-average life, each Fund's yield and/or share price could be negatively affected.

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

Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain MBS. In addition, because prepayment rates of individual mortgage pools vary widely, the maturity of a particular pool cannot be predicted precisely. Each Fund's investments in asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with MBS, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.



These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

MBS may be either pass-through securities or CMOs. Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages, which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Each Fund will not invest in CMO tranches which represent a right to receive interest only ("IOs"), principal only ("POs") or an amount that remains after other floating-rate tranches are paid (an inverse floater). If each Fund invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by Fund management, it is possible that such Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment.

The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of each Fund's mortgage-related investments issued or guaranteed by private entities. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally have increased since 2007 and may continue to increase, and a decline in or flattening of housing values (as has been experienced since 2007 and may continue to be experienced in many housing markets) may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements have caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could continue or worsen. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell MBS, especially on short notice, and MBS may be more difficult for each Fund to value accurately than other fixed income instruments.

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

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

**Foreign Investment Risk.** The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers may involve unique risks of loss that are not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including,

among others, loss resulting from less liquidity generally, greater market volatility than U.S. securities and less public or complete financial information than is required for U.S. issuers. The imposition of exchange controls (including repatriation restrictions), foreign taxes, trade restrictions (including tariffs), sanctions, expropriations, confiscations or other government restrictions by the United States or other governments, as well as problems in registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses. In addition, adverse political, economic, social, regulatory, business or environmental developments could undermine the value of the Fund's investments or prevent the Fund from realizing the full value of its investments. Additionally, financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the United States.

**Emerging Markets Risk.** Each Fund may invest in securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Sub-Adviser generally considers an instrument to be economically tied to an emerging market country if the issuer or guarantor is a government of an emerging market country (or any political subdivision, agency, authority or instrumentality of such government), if the issuer or guarantor is organized under the laws of an emerging market country, or if the currency of settlement of the security is a currency of an emerging market country. Emerging market countries are countries that major international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, generally consider to be less economically mature than developed nations. Emerging market countries can include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most countries located in Western Europe. Investing in foreign countries, particularly emerging market countries, entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets. The economies of emerging markets countries also may be based on only a few industries, making them more vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and more sensitive to debt burdens or inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times. To the extent a substantial portion of each Fund's investments consist of securities of issuers located in particular geographic areas, natural disasters, such as volcano eruptions, tsunamis, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, epidemics, or other such events, could have significant impact on the performance and/or risk of each Fund.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** Each Fund's investments may be denominated in foreign currencies. The value of foreign currencies may fluctuate relative to the value of the U.S. dollar. Since each Fund may invest in such non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities, and therefore may convert the value of such securities into U.S. dollars, changes in currency exchange rates can increase or decrease the U.S. dollar value of each

Fund's assets. The Sub-Adviser does not intend, under normal circumstances, to attempt to hedge against currency risk. The Sub-Adviser may, in certain circumstances, attempt to reduce this risk by entering into forward contracts with banks, brokers or dealers. A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement between the contracting parties to exchange a specified amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified rate. The rate can be higher or lower than the spot rate between the currencies that are the subject of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may be used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates or to gain or modify exposure to a particular currency. Hedging each Fund's currency risks involves the risk of mismatching each Fund's objectives under a forward or futures contract with the value of securities denominated in a particular currency. Furthermore, such transactions reduce or preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the currency should move in the direction opposite to the position taken. There is an additional risk to the effect that currency contracts create exposure to currencies in which each Fund's securities are not denominated. Unanticipated changes in currency prices may result in poorer overall performance for each Fund than if it had not entered into such contracts. In addition, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk.

**Foreign Currency Transaction Risk.** Foreign exchange transactions involve a significant degree of risk and the markets in which foreign exchange transactions are effected are highly volatile, highly specialized and highly technical. Significant changes, including changes in liquidity prices, can occur in such markets within very short periods of time, often within minutes. Foreign exchange trading risks include, but are not limited to, exchange rate risk, maturity gap, interest rate risk, and potential interference by foreign governments through regulation of local exchange markets, foreign investment or particular transactions in foreign currency. If each Fund utilizes foreign exchange transactions at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions, trends or correlations incorrectly, foreign exchange transactions may lower the Fund's return. In addition, each Fund could incur transaction costs, including trading commissions, in connection with certain foreign currency transactions.

**Risk of Investment in Other Investment Companies.** Subject to the limitations set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or as otherwise permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), each Fund may acquire shares in other ETFs, business development companies, and/or closed-end funds which invest in fixed income securities. The market value of the shares of other investment companies may differ from their NAVs. In addition, the shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their NAV. As an investor in investment companies, each Fund would bear its ratable share of that entity's expenses, including its investment advisory and administration fees, while continuing to pay its own advisory

and administration fees and other expenses. As a result, shareholders will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in other investment companies.

The securities of certain other closed-end funds in which each Fund may invest may be leveraged. As a result, each Fund may be indirectly exposed to leverage through an investment in such securities. An investment in securities of other investment companies that use leverage may expose each Fund to higher volatility in the market value of such securities and the possibility that each Funds' long-term returns on such securities (and, indirectly, the long-term returns of the Shares) will be diminished.

**Convertible Securities Risk.** A Fund's investments in convertible securities subject the Fund to the risks associated with both fixed income securities and common stocks. To the extent that a convertible security's investment value is greater than its conversion value, its price will be likely to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise, as with a fixed income security. If the conversion value exceeds the investment value, the price of the convertible security will tend to fluctuate directly with the price of the underlying equity security.

**Issuer-Specific Risk.** The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.

**Management Risk.** Each Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing a Fund's portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The Sub-Adviser's decisions relating to a Fund's duration will also affect the Fund's yield, and in unusual circumstances will affect its share price. To the extent that the Sub-Adviser anticipates interest rates imprecisely, a Fund's yield at times could lag those of other similarly managed funds.

**Asset Allocation Program Risk.** The Sub-Adviser specializes in managing asset allocation portfolios, which invest in various investment vehicles, including the Funds and other ETFs, to obtain targeted amounts of exposure to different asset classes. The Funds were developed to serve as, and will serve as, investment vehicles for such asset allocation portfolios. As the manager of the Funds and the portfolios, the Sub-Adviser is likely to encounter conflicts of interest. For example, the Sub-Adviser may need to reduce its asset allocation portfolios' exposure to an asset class to which the portfolios obtain exposure by investing in a Fund. Under such circumstances, the Sub-Adviser would liquidate some or all of the portfolios' investments in the Fund, which could adversely affect the Fund.

**Non-Diversified Fund Risk.** The Funds are considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a



result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

**Fluctuation of Net Asset Value.** The NAV of a Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of the Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on the NYSE Arca. The Sub-Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Fund's holdings trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the NYSE Arca and may, therefore, have a material effect on the market price of the Fund's Shares. In addition, unlike conventional ETFs, the Funds are not index funds. The Funds are actively managed and do not seek to replicate the performance of a specified index. Index based ETFs have generally traded at prices which closely correspond to NAV per Share. Actively managed ETFs have a more limited trading history and, therefore, there can be no assurance as to whether and/or the extent to which the Shares will trade at premiums or discounts to NAV.

**Risk of Cash Transactions.** In certain instances, each Fund may effect creations and redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than in-kind. As a result, an investment in each Fund may be less tax-efficient than an investment in a more conventional ETF. ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the Fund level. Because each Fund may effect redemptions partly or wholly for cash, rather than in-kind distributions, it may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. If each Fund recognizes gain on these sales, this generally will cause each Fund to recognize gain it might not otherwise have recognized, or to recognize such gain sooner than would otherwise be required if it were to distribute portfolio securities in-kind. Each Fund generally distributes these gains to shareholders to avoid being taxed on this gain at the Fund level and otherwise comply with the special tax rules that apply to it. This strategy may cause shareholders to be subject to tax on gains they would not otherwise be subject to, or at an earlier date than, if they had made an investment in a different ETF. Moreover, cash transactions may have to be carried out over several days if the securities market is relatively illiquid and may involve considerable brokerage fees and taxes. These brokerage fees and taxes, which will be higher than if each Fund sold and redeemed its Shares principally in-kind, will be passed on to purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units in the form of creation and redemption transaction fees. In addition, these factors may result in wider spreads between the bid and the offered prices of each Fund's Shares than for more conventional ETFs.

**Swaps Risk.** The Funds expect to use cleared and over-the-counter ("OTC") swap agreements. An OTC swap contract is an agreement between two parties pursuant to which the parties exchange payments at specified dates on the basis of a specified notional amount, with the payments calculated by reference to specified securities, indices, reference rates, currencies or other instruments. Typically swap agreements provide that when the period payment dates for both parties are the same, the payments are made on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with only the net amount paid by one party to the other). The Funds' obligations or rights under a swap contract entered into on a net basis will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each party. Cleared swap transactions may help reduce counterparty credit risk. In a cleared swap, a Fund's ultimate counterparty is a clearinghouse rather than a bank, dealer or financial institution. OTC swap agreements are not entered into or traded on exchanges and often there is no central clearing or guaranty function for swaps. These OTC swaps are often subject to credit risk or the risk of default or non-performance by the counterparty. Both OTC and cleared swaps could result in losses if interest rates or credit quality changes are not correctly anticipated by the Funds or if the reference index, security or investments do not perform as expected. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and related regulatory developments require the clearing and exchange-trading of certain standardized swap transactions. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing is occurring on a phased-in basis.

**Quantitative Methodology Risk.** The Sub-Adviser uses certain quantitative methodologies to help assess the criteria of issuers to be included in a Fund's portfolio, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. Neither the Funds, the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the quantitative methodology will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

## SECONDARY INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As a non-principal investment strategy, each Fund may invest part of its remaining assets in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments, structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular bond or bond index), and in swaps, options and futures contracts. Each Fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in municipal securities. Each Fund may also invest in money market instruments or other short-term fixed income instruments as part of a temporary defensive strategy to protect against temporary market declines.

Each Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of 10% of the value of its total assets, but only for temporary or emergency purposes.

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Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. In connection with such loans, each Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities being lent. This collateral is marked to market on a daily basis.

The investment objective and policies described herein constitute non fundamental policies that may be changed by the Board of Trustees of the Trust without shareholder approval. Certain other fundamental policies of each Fund are set forth in the Statement of Additional Information under "Investment Restrictions."

## ADDITIONAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the risks described previously, there are certain other risks related to investing in each Fund.

**Municipal Securities Risk.** Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. In addition, there is a risk that, as a result of the current economic crisis, the ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal or interest on its municipal bonds may be materially affected.

Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal insurer can affect the overall municipal market.

Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There may also be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell municipal securities, especially on short notice, and municipal securities may be more difficult for each Fund to value accurately than securities of public corporations.

**Trading Issues.** Trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable.

In addition, trading in Shares on the NYSE Arca is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the NYSE Arca "Circuit breaker" rules. If a trading halt or unanticipated early closing of NYSE Arca occurs, a shareholder may be unable to purchase or sell Shares of a Fund. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

While the creation/redemption feature is designed to make it likely that Shares normally will trade close to each Fund's NAV, market prices are not expected to correlate exactly to a Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, adverse developments impacting market makers, authorized participants or other market participants, high market volatility or lack of an active trading market for the Shares (including through a trading halt) may result in market prices for Shares of a Fund that differ significantly from its NAV or to the intraday value of the Fund's holdings. If an investor purchases Shares at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV of the Shares or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV of the Shares, then the investor may sustain losses.

Given the nature of the relevant markets for certain of the securities for each Fund, Shares may trade at a larger premium or discount to NAV than shares of other kinds of ETFs. In addition, the securities held by such Funds may be traded in markets that close at a different time than NYSE Arca. Liquidity in those securities may be reduced after the applicable closing times. Accordingly, during the time when NYSE Arca is open but after the applicable market closing, fixing or settlement times, bid/ask spreads and the resulting premium or discount to the Shares' NAV may widen.

When you buy or sell Shares of a Fund through a broker, you will likely incur a brokerage commission or other charges imposed by brokers. In addition, the market price of Shares, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid-ask spread" charged by the market makers or other participants that trade the particular security. The spread of a Fund's Shares varies over time based on the Fund's trading volume and market liquidity and may increase if the Fund's trading volume, the spread of the Fund's underlying securities, or market liquidity decrease. In times of severe market disruption, including when trading of a Fund's holdings may be halted, the bid-ask spread may increase significantly. This means that Shares may trade at a discount to a Fund's NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest during significant market volatility. During such periods, you may be unable to sell your Shares or may incur significant losses if you sell your Shares. There are various methods by which investors can purchase and sell shares of the Fund and various orders that may be placed. Investors should consult their financial intermediary before purchasing or selling shares of the Fund.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** Only an authorized participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A Fund has a limited number of intermediaries that act as authorized participants, and none of these authorized participants are or will be obligated to engage in creation or redemption transactions. To the extent that these intermediaries exit the business or are unable to or choose not to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to a Fund and no other authorized participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting. The authorized participant risk concentration risk may be heightened in scenarios where authorized participants have limited or diminished access to the capital required to post collateral.

**No Guarantee of Active Trading Market Risk.** While Shares are listed on NYSE Arca, there can be no assurance that active trading markets for the Shares will be maintained by market makers or authorized participants. Decisions by market makers or authorized participants to reduce their role or “step away” from these activities in times of market stress may inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying value of a Fund’s holdings and the Fund’s NAV. Such reduced effectiveness could result in the Fund’s Shares trading at a discount to its NAV and also in greater than normal intraday bid/ask spreads for the Fund’s Shares. Additionally, in stressed market conditions, the market for the Fund’s shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings.

**Securities Lending.** Although each Fund will receive collateral in connection with all loans of its securities holdings, a Fund would be exposed to a risk of loss should a borrower default on its obligation to return the borrowed securities (e.g., the loaned securities may have appreciated beyond the value of the collateral held by a Fund). In addition, each Fund will bear the risk of loss of any cash collateral that it invests.

**Operational Risk.** The Fund is exposed to operational risk arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or system failures. The Fund seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate for those risks that they are intended to address.

These risks are described further in the Statement of Additional Information.

## INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

### Investment Adviser

ALPS Advisors, Inc. (“ALPS Advisors” or the “Adviser”) acts as each Fund’s investment adviser pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust on behalf of each Fund (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser, located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser. As of December 31, 2017, the Adviser provided supervisory and management services on approximately \$18.36 billion in assets through closed-end funds, mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser manages the investment and reinvestment of each Fund’s assets and administers the affairs of each Fund to the extent requested by the Board of Trustees.

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee for the services and facilities it provides as a percentage of the relevant Fund’s average daily net assets as set out below:

| Fund  | Advisory Fee |
|---|--------------|
| RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF | 0.51%        |
| RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF          | 0.51%        |

With respect to each Fund, the unitary advisory fee as a percentage of net assets is subject to the following breakpoints: (i) 0.51% for average net assets up to \$600 million, (ii) 0.48% for average net assets equal to or greater than \$600 million.

### Sub-Adviser

RiverFront Investment Group, LLC acts as each Fund’s Sub Adviser pursuant to a sub advisory agreement with the Trust and ALPS Advisors (the “Sub Advisory Agreement”). RiverFront, established in April 2008 by the former Chief Investment Officer, Chief Investment Strategist and Chief Equity Strategist at Wachovia Securities, is located at 1214 East Cary Street, Richmond, VA 23219. RiverFront is majority-owned by its employees but is affiliated with Baird Financial Corporation (“Baird”) as a result of Baird’s minority equity interest and representation on RiverFront’s board of directors. RiverFront is an investment adviser registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. The company manages a variety of portfolios utilizing stocks, bonds, and ETFs. RiverFront also serves as sub-advisor to a series of mutual funds and ETFs. As of December 31, 2017, RiverFront had approximately \$7.5 billion in assets under advisement (discretionary and non-discretionary).

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement with the Trust on behalf of each Fund, and ALPS Advisors, RiverFront furnishes an investment program for each Fund and manages the investment operations and composition of each Fund.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Sub-Adviser a sub-advisory fee out of the Adviser's advisory fee for the services it provides, payable on a monthly basis, as a percentage of the relevant Fund's average daily net assets as set out below:

| Fund  | Sub-Advisory Fee |
|---|------------------|
| RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF | 0.35%            |
| RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF          | 0.35%            |

### **Approval of Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement**

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and Sub-Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders for the period ended November 30, 2017.

### **Manager of Managers Structure**

The Adviser and the Trust have been authorized to apply for exemptive relief from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which, if obtained, and subject to the approval of a Fund's shareholders, will permit the Adviser, subject to certain conditions, to enter into and materially amend sub-advisory agreements with wholly-owned and unaffiliated sub-advisers on behalf of a Fund without further shareholder approval. Under the exemptive order, once issued and subject to shareholder approval by the applicable Fund, the Adviser will have ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight of the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board"), for overseeing a Fund's sub-advisers and recommending to the Board their hiring, termination, or replacement without further shareholder approval. Within 90 days of retaining a new sub-adviser, shareholders of a Fund will receive notification of the change. The manager-of-managers structure enables a Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining further shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements. The structure does not permit investment advisory fees paid by a Fund to be increased or change the Adviser's obligations under the Advisory Agreement, including the Adviser's responsibility to monitor and oversee sub-advisory services furnished to a Fund, without further shareholder approval. Furthermore, any sub-advisory agreements with affiliates of a Fund or the Adviser will require shareholder approval. Pursuant to the exemptive relief, once issued and subject to shareholder approval by the applicable Fund, the Adviser will not be required to disclose its contractual fee arrangements with any sub-adviser. The Adviser compensates each sub-adviser out of its management fee. Until the Adviser and the Trust obtain this relief and the approval of Fund shareholders with respect to this structure, a Fund will continue to submit these matters to shareholders for their approval to the extent required by applicable law.

### **Portfolio Management**

The Sub-Adviser furnishes an investment program for each Fund, manages the investment portfolio of each Fund and directs the purchase and sale of each Fund's investment securities.

The portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day operation of each Fund. The individuals listed below are members of the investment management team at RiverFront that manages each Fund's investments. As described below, each member has a different role on the team, and decisions as to the purchases and sales of securities are considered by the relevant members of the team as indicated below.

#### ***Tim Anderson, CFA***

Mr. Anderson is the firm's Global Fixed Income CIO. Mr. Anderson co-manages each Fund and in that capacity is primarily responsible for determining the specific fixed income securities and alternative investments (and related ETFs) to buy and sell for each Fund. Mr. Anderson has served as portfolio manager of each Fund since its inception in June 2016. Mr. Anderson served as Chief Fixed Income Officer of RiverFront from June 2008 to January 2018. Previously, he was Chief Fixed Income Strategist for Wachovia Securities since 2004. Prior to 2004, he was the senior high yield trader for Calamos Investments and high yield portfolio manager for Harris Investment Management. He has more than 23 years of investment experience. Mr. Anderson received his BS from DePaul University and his MBA from the University of Chicago.

#### ***Rob Glownia, CFA, CFP***

Mr. Glownia is the firm's co-Fixed Income Portfolio Manager. In this role, he is responsible for credit underwriting, as well as measuring and managing interest rate risks. In addition to the investment responsibilities, Mr. Glownia oversees many of the operational duties associated with RiverFront's sub-advised ETF, which includes most of the fixed-income trading. Prior to this role, he served as the firm's Assistant Fixed Income Portfolio Manager. Prior to that role, he served as the firm's Quantitative Strategist, supporting the asset allocation and risk management groups at RiverFront. In that position, Mr. Glownia was a key contributor in the development of models and tools that help guide RiverFront's global investment process. Before joining the investment team, Mr. Glownia served as the Head Equity Trader and oversaw the Portfolio Administration and Trading Team. Mr. Glownia is the Chairman of the Best Execution Committee. Mr. Glownia joined RiverFront Investment Group in the summer of 2008. He earned his degree in Managerial Economics from Allegheny College. Mr. Glownia holds FINRA Series 7 and 66 licenses. He received his CFA Designation in 2012 and his CFP Certification in 2017.

#### ***Rebecca Felton, Chief Risk Officer***

Rebecca Felton serves as Chief Risk Officer and is responsible for the reactive risk management process. She brings over 30 years of industry experience to this role. Ms. Felton has been with RiverFront since the company's founding in 2008. She was previously at Wachovia Securities where she served as Senior



Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager for the Wachovia Compass Advisory Program. Additionally at Wachovia, she managed relationships with the firm's national research providers and was responsible for communicating research recommendations to the retail system through live daily broadcasts, written reports and branch seminars. Ms. Felton earned a BS in Business Administration from the University of Richmond and an MBA from Virginia Commonwealth University.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities of each Fund.

## PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

### General

The Shares are issued or redeemed by each Fund at NAV per Share only in Creation Unit size. See "How to Buy and Sell Shares."

Most investors buy and sell Shares of each Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of each Fund are listed for trading in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares are generally purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller "odd lots," at no per share price differential. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Each Fund trades on the NYSE Arca at prices that may differ to varying degrees from the daily NAV of the Shares. Given that each Fund's Shares can be issued and redeemed in Creation Units, the Adviser believes that large discounts and premiums to NAV should not be sustained for long. The Funds trade under the NYSE Arca ticker symbols set forth below:

| Name of Fund                                | NYSE Arca Ticker Symbol |
|---|-------------------------|
| RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF | RFUN                    |
| RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF          | RFCI                    |

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

Investors may acquire Shares directly from each Fund, and shareholders may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, only in Creation Units of 50,000 Shares, as discussed in the "How to Buy and Sell Shares" section below.

### Book-Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares of a Fund and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes (except for tax purposes).

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

## HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

### Pricing Fund Shares

The trading price of each Fund's Shares on the NYSE Arca may differ from a Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The NYSE Arca disseminates the approximate value of Shares of each Fund every fifteen seconds. The approximate value calculations are based on local market prices and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close. As a result, premiums and discounts between the approximate value and the market price could be affected. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real time" update of the NAV per Share of a Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Funds are not involved in, nor responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and the Funds do not make any warranty as to its accuracy.

The NAV per Share for each Fund is determined once daily as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, each day the NYSE is open for trading, provided that (a) any assets or liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar shall be translated into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates on the date of valuation as quoted by one or more major banks or dealers that makes a two-way market in such currencies (or a data service provider based on quotations received from such banks or dealers); and (b) U.S. fixed income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed income instruments on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. NAV per Share is determined by dividing the value of a Fund's

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portfolio securities, cash and other assets (including accrued interest), less all liabilities (including accrued expenses), by the total number of Shares outstanding.

Each Fund's debt securities are valued at market value. Market value generally means a valuation (i) obtained from an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer), (ii) based on a price quotation or other equivalent indication of value supplied by an exchange, a pricing service or a major market maker (or dealer) or (iii) based on amortized cost. Each Fund's debt securities are thus valued by reference to a combination of transactions and quotations for the same or other securities believed to be comparable in quality, coupon, maturity, type of issue, call provisions, trading characteristics and other features deemed to be relevant. To the extent a Fund's debt securities are valued based on price quotations or other equivalent indications of value provided by a third-party pricing service, any such third-party pricing service may use a variety of methodologies to value some or all of a Fund's debt securities to determine the market price. For example, the prices of securities with characteristics similar to those held by a Fund may be used to assist with the pricing process. In addition, the pricing service may use proprietary pricing models. Equity securities are valued at the last reported sale price on the principal exchange on which such securities are traded, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE on the day the securities are being valued or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. Equity securities that are traded in over the counter markets are valued at the last quoted sales price in the markets in which they trade or, if there are no sales, at the mean of the most recent bid and asked prices. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price generally will be used. Securities for which market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available, including restricted securities, are valued by a method that the Trustees believe accurately reflects fair value. Securities will be valued at fair value when market quotations (or other market valuations such as those obtained from a pricing service) are not readily available or are deemed unreliable, such as when a security's value or meaningful portion of a Fund's portfolio is believed to have been materially affected by a significant event. Such events may include a natural disaster, an economic event like a bankruptcy filing, a trading halt in a security, an unscheduled early market close or a substantial fluctuation in domestic and foreign markets that has occurred between the close of the principal exchange and the NYSE. In such a case, the value for a security is likely to be different from the last quoted market price. In addition, due to the subjective and variable nature of fair market value pricing, it is possible that the value determined for a particular asset may be materially different from the value realized upon such asset's sale.

Trading in securities on many foreign securities exchanges and over the counter markets is normally completed before the close of business on each U.S. business day. In addition, securities trading in a particular country or countries may not take place on all U.S. business days or may take place on days that are not

U.S. business days. Changes in valuations on certain securities may occur at times or on days on which a Fund's net asset value is not calculated and on which a Fund does not effect sales, redemptions and exchanges of its Shares.

### **Creation Units**

Investors such as market makers, large investors and institutions who wish to deal in Creation Units (large specified blocks of 50,000 Shares) directly with a Fund must have entered into an authorized participant agreement (such investors being "Authorized Participants" or "APs") with ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc. (the "Distributor") and be accepted by the transfer agent, or purchase through a dealer that has entered into such an agreement. Set forth below is a brief description of the procedures applicable to purchase and redemption of Creation Units. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

### **How to Buy Shares**

In order to purchase Creation Units of a Fund, an investor must generally deposit a designated portfolio of securities (the "Deposit Securities") (and/or an amount in cash in lieu of some or all of the Deposit Securities) and generally make a cash payment referred to as the "Cash Component." For those APs that are not eligible for trading a Deposit Security, and in such other circumstances as the Sub-Adviser believes are in the best interests of a Fund, custom orders are available. The list of the names and the amounts of the Deposit Securities is made available by the Funds' custodian through the facilities of the National Securities Clearing Corporation (the "NSCC") immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca. The Cash Component represents the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities. In the case of custom orders, cash in lieu may be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Securities that either the AP may not be eligible to trade or the Sub-Adviser believes are in the best interests of a Fund not to accept in kind.

Orders must be placed in proper form by or through a participant of the DTC ("DTC Participant") that has entered into an agreement with the Distributor, and accepted by the transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units (collectively, "Authorized Participant" or "AP"). All standard orders must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units of Shares of a Fund and must be received by the Distributor in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (ordinarily 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) ("Closing Time") in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the Distributor no later than one hour prior to Closing Time in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. A custom order may be placed by an Authorized Participant in the event that the Trust permits or requires the substitution of an amount of cash to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security which may not be available in sufficient



quantity for delivery or which may not be eligible for trading by such AP or the investor for which it is acting or any other relevant reason. A fixed creation transaction fee of \$500 per transaction (the "Creation Transaction Fee") is applicable to each transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units purchased in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash creations or partial cash creations may also be imposed to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with buying the applicable securities. Each Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. The price for each Creation Unit will equal the daily NAV per Share times the number of Shares in a Creation Unit plus the fees described above and, if applicable, any transfer taxes.

Shares of a Fund may be issued in advance of receipt of all Deposit Securities subject to various conditions, including a requirement to maintain cash at least equal to 115% of the market value of the missing Deposit Securities on deposit with the Trust.

For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

#### **Legal Restrictions on Transactions in Certain Securities**

An investor subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security required to be deposited in connection with the purchase of a Creation Unit may, at a Fund's discretion, be permitted to deposit an equivalent amount of cash in substitution for any security which would otherwise be included in the Deposit Securities applicable to the purchase of a Creation Unit. For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

#### **Redemption of Shares**

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units at their NAV and only on a day the NYSE Arca is open for business. The Funds' custodian makes available immediately prior to the opening of business each day of the NYSE Arca, through the facilities of the NSCC, the list of the names and the amounts of the Fund's portfolio securities that will be applicable that day to redemption requests in proper form ("Fund Securities"). Fund Securities received on redemption may not be identical to Deposit Securities, which are applicable to purchases of Creation Units. Unless cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions are available or specified for a Fund as set forth below, the redemption proceeds consist of the Fund Securities, plus cash in an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of Shares being redeemed as next determined after receipt by the transfer agent of a redemption request in proper form, and the value of the Fund Securities (the "Cash Redemption Amount"), less the applicable redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes. Should the Fund Securities have a value greater than the NAV of Shares being redeemed, a compensating cash payment to a Fund equal to the differential, plus the applicable

redemption fee and, if applicable, any transfer taxes will be required to be arranged for, by or on behalf of the redeeming shareholder.

An order to redeem Creation Units of a Fund may only be effected by or through an Authorized Participant. An order to redeem must be placed for one or more whole Creation Units and must be received by the transfer agent in proper form no later than the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) in order to receive that day's closing NAV per Share. In the case of custom orders, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information, the order must be received by the transfer agent no later than 3:00 p.m. Eastern time.

A fixed redemption transaction fee of \$500 per transaction (the "Redemption Transaction Fee") is applicable to each redemption transaction regardless of the number of Creation Units redeemed in the transaction. An additional variable charge for cash redemptions or partial cash redemptions may also be imposed to compensate a Fund for the costs associated with selling the applicable securities. Each Fund may adjust these fees from time to time based on actual experience. Each Fund reserves the right to effect redemptions wholly or partially in cash. A shareholder may request a cash redemption or partial cash redemption in lieu of securities, however, a Fund may, in its discretion, reject any such request.

For more detailed information, see "Creation and Redemption of Creation Unit Aggregations" in the Statement of Additional Information.

#### **Distributions**

**Dividends and Capital Gains.** Fund shareholders are entitled to their share of a Fund's income and net realized gains on its investments. Each Fund pays out substantially all of its net earnings to its shareholders as "distributions."

Each Fund typically earns interest from debt securities. These amounts, net of expenses, are passed along to Fund shareholders as "income dividend distributions." Each Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain distributions."

Income dividends, if any, are distributed to shareholders monthly. Net capital gains are distributed at least annually. Dividends may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Some portion of each distribution may result in a return of capital (which is a return of the shareholder's investment in the Fund). Fund shareholders will be notified regarding the portion of the distribution that represents a return of capital.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through which the Shares were purchased makes such option available.

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## FREQUENT PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions. The Board of Trustees evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds' shareholders when they determined that no restriction or policy was necessary. The Board noted that the Funds' Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from a Fund in Creation Units by APs and that the vast majority of trading in the Funds' Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not involve a Fund directly, it is unlikely those trades would cause many of the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds' trading costs and the realization of capital gains. To the extent a Fund may effect the purchase or redemption of Creation Units in exchange wholly or partially for cash, the Board noted that such trades could result in dilution to a Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. However, the Board noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that the Funds' Shares trade at or close to NAV. In addition, each Fund imposes fixed and variable transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades.

## FUND SERVICE PROVIDERS

ALPS Fund Services, Inc. is the administrator and fund accounting agent for the Funds.

State Street Bank and Trust Company is the custodian, and transfer agent for the Funds.

Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Funds.

Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

## FEDERAL INCOME TAXATION

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in the Shares is made through a tax exempt entity or tax deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- The Funds make distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the NYSE Arca, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

## Taxes on Distributions

Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly. Each Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in a Fund. Dividends paid out of each Fund's income and net short term capital gains, if any, are taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net long term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short term capital losses are taxable as long term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

The maximum individual rate applicable to long term capital gains is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual's income exceeds certain threshold amounts. In addition, some ordinary dividends declared and paid by a Fund to non-corporate shareholders may qualify for taxation at the lower reduced tax rates applicable to long term capital gains, provided that holding period and other requirements are met by the relevant Fund and the shareholder. Most of the income of the Funds is not expected to qualify for the lower tax rates.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Distributions in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

Dividends and interest from non-U.S. investments received by a Fund may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Shareholders of a Fund may, subject to certain limitations, be entitled to claim a credit or a deduction with respect to foreign taxes if a Fund is eligible to and elects to pass through these taxes to you. If more than 50% of a Fund's total assets at the end of its taxable year consist of foreign securities, the relevant Fund intends to elect to "pass through" to its investors certain foreign income taxes paid by the relevant Fund, with the result that each investor will (i) include in gross income, as an additional dividend, even though not actually received, the investor's pro rata share of the relevant Fund's foreign income taxes, and (ii) either deduct (in calculating U.S. taxable income) or credit (in calculating U.S. federal income), subject to certain limitations, the investor's pro rata share of the relevant Fund's foreign income taxes.



If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, or if you are a foreign entity, a Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) will generally be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower treaty rate applies or unless such income is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the applicability of the U.S. withholding tax.

A Fund generally would be required to withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number (generally your social security number) or otherwise provide proof of an applicable exemption from backup withholding. The backup withholding rate for an individual is 24%.

#### **Taxes on Exchange Listed Shares Sales**

Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

#### **Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units**

An Authorized Participant who exchanges equity securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the Cash Component paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate market value of the securities received and the Cash Redemption Amount. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales," or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Persons exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether the wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less.

If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many and at what price you purchased or sold Shares.

*The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in a Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local taxation on Fund distributions, and sales of Fund Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Fund Shares under all applicable tax laws. Changes in applicable*

*tax authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above and could adversely affect the Fund, and such changes often occur.*

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a Fund is treated as a registered investment company. Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of each Fund. The SEC has issued an exemptive order to the Trust permitting registered investment companies to invest in the exchange-traded funds offered by the Trust beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such registered investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust.

#### **Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings**

Each Fund's portfolio holdings will be disclosed each day on its website at [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com). A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of each Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information.

#### **Premium/Discount Information**

Information regarding how often the Shares of each Fund traded on the Exchange at a price above (i.e., at a premium) or below (i.e., at a discount) the NAV of each Fund during the prior calendar year and subsequent quarters, when available, will be available at [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com).

## **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the fiscal periods noted below. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request by calling the Funds at 866.759.5679. This information is also available free of charge on the Funds' website at [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com).

For a share outstanding throughout the period presented

## RiverFront Dynamic Unconstrained Income ETF

|  | For the Year<br>Ended<br>November 30,<br>2017 | For the Period<br>June 14, 2016<br>(Commencement)<br>to November 30,<br>2016 |
|--|---|--|
| <b>NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>  | \$ 25.55                                      | \$ 25.00   |
| <b>INCOME/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:</b>   |   |  |
| Net investment income <sup>(a)</sup>   | 1.22  | 0.63   |
| Net realized and unrealized gain   | 0.56  | 0.55   |
| Total from investment operations   | 1.78  | 1.18   |
| <b>DISTRIBUTIONS:</b>  |   |  |
| From net investment income   | (1.20)  | (0.63)   |
| Total distributions  | (1.20)  | (0.63)   |
| <b>NET INCREASE IN NET ASSET VALUE</b>   | 0.58  | 0.55   |
| <b>NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD</b>  | \$ 26.13                                      | \$ 25.55   |
| <b>TOTAL RETURN<sup>(b)</sup></b>  | 7.06%   | 4.72%  |
| <b>RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:</b>   |   |  |
| Net assets, end of period (000s)   | \$ 11,759                                     | \$ 5,110   |
| Ratio of expenses excluding waiver/reimbursement to average net assets                       | 0.51%   | 0.51% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Ratio of expenses including waiver/reimbursement to average net assets                       | 0.51%   | 0.51% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Ratio of net investment income including expenses waiver/reimbursement to average net assets | 4.65%   | 5.31% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>   | 30%   | 11%  |

<sup>(a)</sup> Based on average shares outstanding during the period.<sup>(b)</sup> Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period and the redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period and assuming all distributions are reinvested at the actual reinvestment prices. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.<sup>(c)</sup> Annualized.<sup>(d)</sup> Portfolio turnover for periods less than one year are not annualized and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions in-kind.

**RiverFront Dynamic Core Income ETF**

|  | For the Year<br>Ended<br>November 30,<br>2017 | For the Period<br>June 14, 2016<br>(Commencement)<br>to November 30,<br>2016 |
|--|---|--|
| <b>NET ASSET VALUE, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>  | \$ 24.32                                      | \$ 25.00   |
| <b>INCOME/(LOSS) FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:</b>   |   |  |
| Net investment income <sup>(a)</sup>   | 0.53  | 0.24   |
| Net realized and unrealized gain/(loss)  | 0.23  | (0.68)   |
| Total from investment operations   | 0.76  | (0.44)   |
| <b>DISTRIBUTIONS:</b>  |   |  |
| From net investment income   | (0.48)  | (0.24)   |
| Total distributions  | (0.48)  | (0.24)   |
| <b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN NET ASSET VALUE</b>  | 0.28  | (0.68)   |
| <b>NET ASSET VALUE, END OF PERIOD</b>  | \$ 24.60                                      | \$ 24.32   |
| <b>TOTAL RETURN<sup>(b)</sup></b>  | 3.15%   | (1.77)%  |
| <b>RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:</b>   |   |  |
| Net assets, end of period (000s)   | \$ 47,962                                     | \$ 6,081   |
| Ratio of expenses excluding waiver/reimbursement to average net assets                       | 0.51%   | 0.51% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Ratio of expenses including waiver/reimbursement to average net assets                       | 0.51%   | 0.51% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Ratio of net investment income including expenses waiver/reimbursement to average net assets | 2.15%   | 2.12% <sup>(c)</sup>   |
| Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(d)</sup>   | 18%   | 26%  |

<sup>(a)</sup> Based on average shares outstanding during the period.

<sup>(b)</sup> Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period and the redemption at the net asset value on the last day of the period and assuming all distributions are reinvested at the actual reinvestment prices. Total return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

<sup>(c)</sup> Annualized.

<sup>(d)</sup> Portfolio turnover for periods less than one year are not annualized and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions in-kind.

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## FOR MORE INFORMATION

### *Existing Shareholders or Prospective Investors*

- Call your financial professional
- [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com)

### *Investment Adviser*

ALPS Advisors, Inc.  
1290 Broadway  
Suite 1100  
Denver, Colorado 80203

### *Distributor*

ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc.  
1290 Broadway  
Suite 1100  
Denver, Colorado 80203

### *Custodian*

State Street Bank and Trust Company  
225 Franklin Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

### *Legal Counsel*

Dechert LLP  
1095 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10036

### *Sub-Adviser*

RiverFront Investment Group, LLC  
1214 East Cary Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

### *Transfer Agent*

State Street Bank and Trust Company  
225 Franklin Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

### *Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*

Deloitte & Touche LLP  
1601 Wewatta Street  
Suite 400  
Denver, Colorado 80202

### *Dealers*

- [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com)
- Distributor Telephone: 866.759.5679

A Statement of Additional Information dated March 31, 2018, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

You will find additional information about each Fund in its annual and semi annual reports to shareholders. The annual report explains the market conditions and investment strategies affecting the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

You can ask questions or obtain a free copy of the Funds' shareholder reports or the Statement of Additional Information by calling 866.759.5679. Free copies of the Funds' shareholder reports and the Statement of Additional Information are available from our website at [www.alpsfunds.com](http://www.alpsfunds.com).

The Funds sends only one report to a household if more than one account has the same address. Contact the transfer agent if you do not want this policy to apply to you.

Information about each Fund, including its reports and the Statement of Additional Information, has been filed with the SEC. It can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC or on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 202.551.8090. You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address ([publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov)) or by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

## PROSPECTUS

### *Distributor*

ALPS Portfolio Solutions Distributor, Inc.  
1290 Broadway  
Suite 1100  
Denver, Colorado 80203

March 31, 2018