



alpha architect

Prospectus

January 31, 2018

Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF

(formerly, ValueShares U.S. Quantitative Value ETF)

Ticker Symbol: QVAL

Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF

(formerly, ValueShares International Quantitative Value ETF)

Ticker Symbol: IVAL

Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF

(formerly, MomentumShares U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF)

Ticker Symbol: QMOM

Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF

(formerly, MomentumShares International Momentum Quantitative ETF)

Ticker Symbol: IMOM

Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF

Ticker Symbol: VMOT

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ALPHA ARCHITECT U.S. QUANTITATIVE VALUE ETF	1
ALPHA ARCHITECT INTERNATIONAL QUANTITATIVE VALUE ETF	6
ALPHA ARCHITECT U.S. QUANTITATIVE MOMENTUM ETF	12
ALPHA ARCHITECT INTERNATIONAL QUANTITATIVE MOMENTUM ETF	17
ALPHA ARCHITECT VALUE MOMENTUM TREND ETF	23
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS	30
HOW ARE THE FUNDS DIFFERENT FROM MUTUAL FUNDS?	30
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEXES	30
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	31
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' RISKS	32
FUND MANAGEMENT	41
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS	41
APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENTS	42
OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS	42
THE EXCHANGE	42
BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES	42
BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET	42
ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING	44
DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN	44
NET ASSET VALUE	44
FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS	45
INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES	46
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	46
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS	49

ALPHA ARCHITECT U.S. QUANTITATIVE VALUE ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Alpha Architect Quantitative Value Index (the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). The fees and expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.79%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses:	0.79%

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	10 Years
\$81	\$252	\$439	\$978

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 81% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Empirical Finance, LLC, d/b/a Alpha Architect, and licensed to Empowered Funds, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and an indirect subsidiary of Alpha Architect.

The Index

The Index uses a 5-step, quantitative, rules-based methodology to identify a portfolio of approximately 40-50 undervalued U.S. equity securities with the potential for capital appreciation, as described below.

The Index Universe	Construction of the Index begins with the universe of stocks that principally trade on a U.S. exchange. The universe of stocks is screened to eliminate all stocks whose market capitalization is below the 40 th percentile of the market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (approximately \$2 billion as of December 31, 2017). Additionally, securities structured as real estate investment trusts, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), or American Depositary Receipts, as well as stocks of financial firms are eliminated from the Index. Companies with less than eight years of financial data available are also eliminated from the Index. The resulting universe is expected to be composed primarily of highly liquid, mid- and large-cap stocks.
Forensic Accounting Screens	The second stage of Index construction incorporates proprietary models used to identify and exclude companies at risk for financial distress or financial statement manipulation. The models used by the Index evaluate specific accounting metrics related to the use of accruals (the difference between net income and cash from operations) to identify accounting practices that may mask the poor quality of a company’s cash flows. The models also use statistical techniques to identify companies with the highest likelihood of having previously manipulated their financial statements.
Valuation Screens	The third stage of Index construction employs a value-driven approach to identify the cheapest 10% of companies based on a proprietary value-centric metric similar to what is known as the “enterprise multiple,” a firm’s total enterprise value divided by earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT). The companies not in the cheapest 10% are eliminated from the Index. The proprietary metric was developed based on an analysis of a variety of value-oriented measures such as price-to-earnings, the enterprise multiple, free cash flow yield, gross profit yield, and price-to-book.
Quality Screens	The fourth stage of Index construction seeks to identify which of the remaining companies has (i) a sustainable competitive advantage and (ii) a strong current financial position with operational momentum. A company’s competitive advantage is identified using averages calculated over the past eight years for long-term free cash flow generation, long-term returns on capital, and long-term margin characteristics. The strength of a company’s financial position and operational momentum are evaluated using metrics across three categories – current profitability, stability, and recent operational improvements – to generate a simple score between 0 and 10 that can be used to compare companies to each other. These quality screens, along with a screen to eliminate companies not meeting certain liquidity thresholds, generally eliminate approximately 40% of the remaining Index constituents.
Portfolio Construction	At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, each Index constituent is equally-weighted. The Index is reconstituted quarterly in March, June, September, and December. The date of each reconstitution of the Index will be available on the Fund’s website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds/contact at least one week prior to such date.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions).

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Cyclical stocks in which the Fund may invest tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns than non-cyclical stocks. Companies that may be considered out of favor, particularly companies emerging from bankruptcy, may tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns, may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers and, during economic downturns, may have difficulty paying their debt obligations or finding additional financing.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Index uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell shares of a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index, sold in connection with a reconstitution of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, or sold to comply with the Fund's investment limitations (for example, to maintain the Fund's tax status). Maintaining investments regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual investments could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often

a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

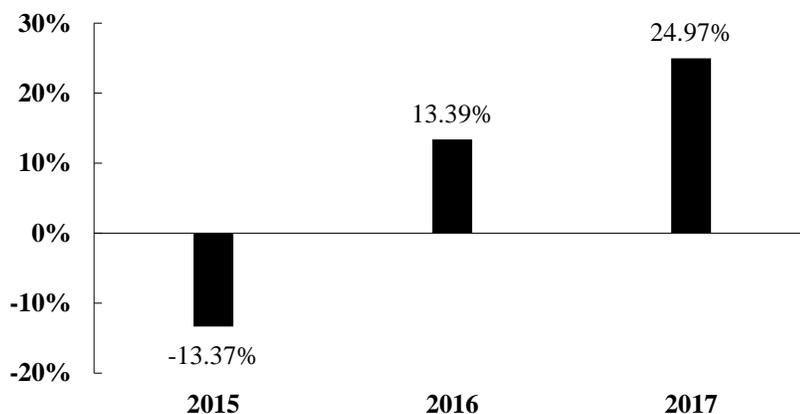
Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

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

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Prior to January 31, 2017, the Fund was actively-managed by the Adviser using a quantitative strategy substantially similar to the methodology of the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest return for a calendar quarter was 8.19% (quarter ended September 30, 2016) and the Fund's lowest return for a calendar quarter was -12.38% (quarter ended September 30, 2015).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2017)**

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (10/21/14)</u>
Return Before Taxes	24.97%	7.88%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	24.61%	7.56%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	14.37%	6.06%
S&P 500 Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.36%	11.02%
Alpha Architect Quantitative Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	N/A	N/A

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance is not shown for the Index because the Index did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Index will be presented in this section.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Empowered Funds, LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception in 2014.

For important information about the purchase and sale of shares, tax information, and information about purchases through broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please refer to “Summary Information about Purchases, Sales, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 29 of the Prospectus.

ALPHA ARCHITECT INTERNATIONAL QUANTITATIVE VALUE ETF
Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value Index (the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). The fees and expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.79%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79%

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	10 Years
\$81	\$252	\$439	\$978

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 44% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Empirical Finance, LLC, d/b/a Alpha Architect, and licensed to Empowered Funds, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and an indirect subsidiary of Alpha Architect.

The Index

The Index uses a 5-step, quantitative, rules-based methodology to identify a portfolio of approximately 40–50 undervalued non-U.S. equity securities or their depositary receipts with the potential for capital appreciation, as described below.

The Index Universe	Construction of the Index begins with the universe of stocks that principally trade on developed non-U.S. markets securities exchanges in countries included in the MSCI EAFE Index. The universe of stocks is screened to eliminate all stocks whose market capitalization is below the 40 th percentile of the market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (approximately \$2 billion as of December 31, 2017). Additionally, securities structured as real estate investment trusts or exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), as well as stocks of financial firms are eliminated from the Index. Companies with less than 12 months of financial data available are also eliminated from the Index. The resulting universe is expected to be composed primarily of highly liquid, mid- and large-cap stocks.
Forensic Accounting Screens	The second stage of Index construction incorporates proprietary models that evaluate specific accounting metrics related to the use of accruals (the difference between net income and cash from operations) to identify accounting practices that may mask the poor quality of a company’s cash flows.
Valuation Screens	The third stage of Index construction employs a value-driven approach to identify the cheapest 10% of companies based on a proprietary value-centric metric similar to what is known as the “enterprise multiple,” a firm’s total enterprise value divided by earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT). The companies not in the cheapest 10% are eliminated from the Index. The proprietary metric was developed based on an analysis of a variety of value-oriented measures such as price-to-earnings, the enterprise multiple, free cash flow yield, gross profit yield, and price-to-book.
Quality Screens	The fourth stage of Index construction seeks to identify which of the remaining companies has a strong current financial position with operational momentum. The strength of a company’s financial position and operational momentum are evaluated using metrics across three categories – current profitability, stability, and recent operational improvements – to generate a simple score between 0 and 10 that can be used to compare companies to each other. These quality screens, along with a screen to eliminate companies not meeting certain liquidity thresholds, generally eliminate approximately 40% of the remaining Index constituents.
Portfolio Construction	At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, each Index constituent is equally-weighted. The Index is reconstituted semi-annually in each May and November. The date of each subsequent reconstitution of the Index will be available on the Fund’s website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds/contact at least one week prior to such date.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities (e.g., depositary receipts). The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but

may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions).

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risks, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally, such as differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

- **Risks Related to Investing in Australia:** To the extent the Fund invests in Australian securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Australia. Investments in Australian issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. This makes the Australian economy susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australia is also dependent on trading with key trading partners.
- **Risks Related to Investing in Europe:** To the extent the Fund invests in European securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Europe. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member countries of the European Union (the “EU”) that are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund’s investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years and these events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect other European countries. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners, including some or all of the European countries in which the Fund invests.

In addition, in a referendum held in 2016, the United Kingdom resolved to leave the European Union, an event commonly known as “Brexit”. The result has led to political and economic instability, volatility in the financial markets of the United Kingdom and more broadly across Europe.

- **Risks Related to Investing in Japan:** As of December 31, 2017, a significant portion of the Fund’s assets was invested in Japanese securities. To the extent the Fund invests in Japanese securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Japan. The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low and it may

remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons and tsunamis. Additionally, decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosure rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Japan. Japan also has few natural resources, and any fluctuation or shortage in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on Japanese securities.

Depository Receipts Risk. The risks of investments in depository receipts, including American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depository Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depository Receipts (“GDRs”), are substantially similar to Foreign Investment Risk. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value and bid up the price or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Cyclical stocks in which the Fund may invest tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns than non-cyclical stocks. Companies that may be considered out of favor, particularly companies emerging from bankruptcy, may tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns, may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers and, during economic downturns, may have difficulty paying their debt obligations or finding additional financing.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Index uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic’s historical trends.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell shares of a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index, sold in connection with a reconstitution of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, or sold to comply with the Fund’s investment limitations (for example, to maintain the Fund’s tax status). Maintaining investments regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual investments could cause the Fund’s return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

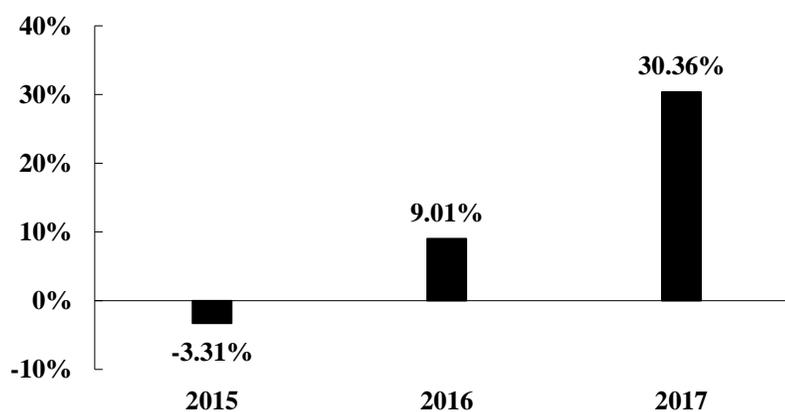
Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

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

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Prior to January 31, 2017, the Fund was actively-managed by the Adviser using a quantitative strategy substantially similar to the methodology of the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest return for a calendar quarter was 13.08% (quarter ended September 30, 2016) and the Fund's lowest return for a calendar quarter was -12.26% (quarter ended September 30, 2015).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2017)**

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (12/16/14)</u>
Return Before Taxes	30.36%	11.63%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	29.97%	11.30%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	17.77%	9.18%
MSCI EAFE Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	22.12%	7.42%
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	N/A	N/A

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance is not shown for the Index because the Index did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Index will be presented in this section.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Empowered Funds, LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception in 2014.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Shares, tax information, and information about purchases through broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchases, Sales, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 29 of the Prospectus.

ALPHA ARCHITECT U.S. QUANTITATIVE MOMENTUM ETF
Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Alpha Architect Quantitative Momentum Index (the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). The fees and expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.79%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79%

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	10 Years
\$81	\$252	\$439	\$978

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 168% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Empirical Finance, LLC, d/b/a Alpha Architect, and licensed to Empowered Funds, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and an indirect subsidiary of Alpha Architect.

The Index

The Index uses a 5-step, quantitative, rules-based methodology to identify a portfolio of approximately 40-50 U.S. equity securities with positive momentum, as described below. A “momentum” style of investing emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent total return performance compared to other securities.

The Index Universe	Construction of the Index begins with the universe of stocks that principally trade on a U.S. exchange. The universe of stocks is screened to eliminate all stocks whose market capitalization is below the 40 th percentile of the market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (approximately \$2 billion as of December 31, 2017). Additionally, securities structured as real estate investment trusts, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), or American Depositary Receipts are eliminated from the Index. Companies with less than 12 months of financial data available are also eliminated from the Index. The resulting universe is expected to be composed primarily of highly liquid, mid- and large-cap stocks.
Generic Momentum Screen	The second stage of Index construction screens the universe of companies to identify the 10% with the highest cumulative return for the past 12 months, excluding the last (12 th) month and eliminating the rest of the universe.
Quality of Momentum Screen	The third stage of Index construction employs a momentum quality screen to identify which of the remaining companies has experienced the most consistent positive returns, as opposed to short-lived success during the 12-month period measured above. This screen measures the number of days during the 12-month period measured above for which a company’s returns were positive or negative. This quality screen, along with a screen to eliminate companies not meeting certain liquidity thresholds, generally eliminates approximately 50% of the remaining Index constituents.
Seasonality	To account for seasonal (i.e., quarter-end) effects on a company’s performance, the Index is reconstituted quarterly in each February, May, August, and November, one month ahead of each calendar quarter-end.
Portfolio Construction	At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, each Index constituent is equally-weighted. The date of each subsequent reconstitution of the Index will be available on the Fund’s website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds/contact at least one week prior to such date.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index. The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions).

The Fund is currently considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. It is expected that the Fund will be considered diversified on the third-anniversary of its operations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with positive momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of the Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Index uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index, sold in connection with a reconstitution of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, or sold to comply with the Fund's investment limitations (for example, to maintain the Fund's tax status). Maintaining investments regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual investments could cause the Fund's return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often

a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is currently considered non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's Shares and greater risk of loss.

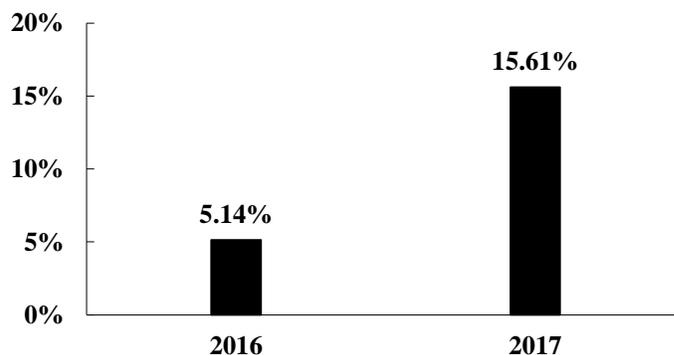
High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may from time to time result in higher turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

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

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Prior to January 31, 2017, the Fund was actively-managed by the Adviser using a quantitative strategy substantially similar to the methodology of the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest return for a calendar quarter was 9.29% (quarter ended September 30, 2017) and the Fund’s lowest return for a calendar quarter was -4.02% (quarter ended March 31, 2016).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2017)**

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (12/1/15)</u>
Return Before Taxes	15.61%	6.65%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	15.58%	6.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	8.85%	5.10%
S&P 500 Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	27.44%	14.54%
Alpha Architect Quantitative Momentum Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	N/A	N/A

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance is not shown for the Index because the Index did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Index will be presented in this section.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Empowered Funds, LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception in 2015.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Shares, tax information, and information about purchases through broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchases, Sales, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 29 of the Prospectus.

ALPHA ARCHITECT INTERNATIONAL QUANTITATIVE MOMENTUM ETF

Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum Index (the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold Shares of the Fund. The fees and expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.79%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	<u>0.00%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.79%

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:	Five Years:	10 Years
\$81	\$252	\$439	\$978

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 105% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Empirical Finance, LLC, d/b/a Alpha Architect, and licensed to Empowered Funds, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and an indirect subsidiary of Alpha Architect.

The Index

The Index uses a 5-step, quantitative, rules-based methodology to identify a portfolio of approximately 40-50 non-U.S. equity securities with positive momentum, as described below. A “momentum” style of investing emphasizes investing in securities that have had higher recent total return performance compared to other securities.

The Index Universe	Construction of the Index begins with the universe of stocks that principally trade on developed non-U.S. markets securities exchanges in countries included in the MSCI EAFE Index. The universe of stocks is screened to eliminate all stocks whose market capitalization is below the 40 th percentile of the market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (approximately \$2 billion as of December 31, 2017). Additionally, securities structured as real estate investment trusts or exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) are eliminated from the Index. Companies with less than 12 months of financial data available are also eliminated from the Index. The resulting universe is expected to be composed primarily of highly liquid, mid- and large-cap stocks.
Generic Momentum Screen	The second stage of Index construction screens the universe of companies to identify the 10% with the highest cumulative return for the past 12 months, excluding the last (12 th) month and eliminating the rest of the universe.
Quality of Momentum Screen	The third stage of Index construction employs a momentum quality screen to identify which of the remaining companies has experienced the most consistent positive returns, as opposed to short-lived success during the 12-month period measured above. This screen measures the number of days during the 12-month period measured above for which a company’s returns were positive or negative. This quality screen, along with a screen to eliminate companies not meeting certain liquidity thresholds, generally eliminates approximately 50% of the remaining Index constituents.
Seasonality	To account for seasonal (i.e., quarter-end) effects on a company’s performance, the Index is reconstituted quarterly in each March, June, September, and December, one month ahead of each calendar quarter-end.
Portfolio Construction	At the time of each reconstitution of the Index, each Index constituent is equally-weighted. The date of each subsequent reconstitution of the Index will be available on the Fund’s website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds/contact at least one week prior to such date.

The Fund’s Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index and investments that have economic characteristics that are substantially identical to the economic characteristics of such component securities (e.g., depositary receipts). The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a “replication” strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a “representative sampling” strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the

Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and other changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions).

The Fund is currently considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. It is expected that the Fund will be considered diversified on the third-anniversary of its operations.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risks, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally, including differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

- **Risks Related to Investing in Australia:** To the extent the Fund invests in Australian securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Australia. Investments in Australian issuers may subject the Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. This makes the Australian economy susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. Australia is also dependent on trading with key trading partners.
- **Risks Related to Investing in Europe:** To the extent the Fund invests in European securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Europe. The economies and markets of European countries are often closely connected and interdependent, and events in one country in Europe can have an adverse impact on other European countries. The Fund makes investments in securities of issuers that are domiciled in, or have significant operations in, member countries of the European Union (the “EU”) that are subject to economic and monetary controls that can adversely affect the Fund’s investments. The European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends in recent years and these events have adversely affected the exchange rate of the euro and may continue to significantly affect other European countries. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners, including some or all of the European countries in which the Fund invests.

In addition, in a referendum held in 2016, the United Kingdom resolved to leave the European Union, an event commonly known as “Brexit”. The result has led to political and economic instability, volatility in the financial markets of the United Kingdom and more broadly across Europe.

- **Risks Related to Investing in Japan:** As of December 31, 2017, a significant portion of the Fund’s assets was invested in Japanese securities. To the extent the Fund invests in Japanese securities, it will be subject to risks related to investing in Japan. The Japanese economy may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Since the year 2000, Japan’s economic growth rate has remained relatively low and it may remain low in the future. In addition, Japan is subject to the risk of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, typhoons and tsunamis. Additionally, decreasing U.S. imports, new trade regulations, changes

in the U.S. dollar exchange rates, a recession in the United States or continued increases in foreclosure rates may have an adverse impact on the economy of Japan. Japan also has few natural resources, and any fluctuation or shortage in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on Japanese securities.

Depository Receipts Risk. The risks of investments in depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), are substantially similar to Foreign Investment Risk. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with positive momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of the Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Index uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic’s historical trends.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell shares of an equity security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index, sold in connection with a reconstitution of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, or sold to comply with the Fund’s investment limitations (for example, to maintain the Fund’s tax status). Maintaining investments regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual investments could cause the Fund’s return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value (“NAV”). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the “Exchange”) or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often

a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is currently considered non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's Shares and greater risk of loss.

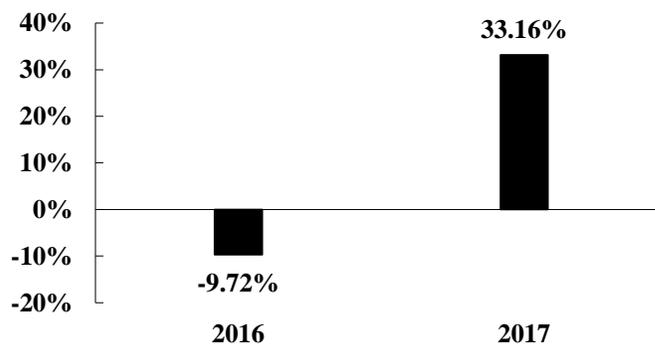
High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Fund's investment strategy may from time to time result in higher turnover rates. This may increase the Fund's brokerage commission costs, which could negatively impact the performance of the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

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

PERFORMANCE

The following information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the annual return for the Fund. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for one-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Prior to January 31, 2017, the Fund was actively-managed by the Adviser using a quantitative strategy substantially similar to the methodology of the Index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Performance information is also available on the Fund's website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds or by calling the Fund at (215) 882-9983.

Calendar Year Total Return as of December 31,



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest return for a calendar quarter was 9.21% (quarter ended September 30, 2017) and the Fund’s lowest return for a calendar quarter was -11.41% (quarter ended December 31, 2016).

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2017)**

	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>Since Inception (12/22/15)</u>
Return Before Taxes	33.16%	10.61%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	32.86%	10.46%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	19.11%	8.22%
MSCI EAFE Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	29.34%	12.98%
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	N/A	N/A

After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historical individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown and are not relevant if you hold your shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Performance is not shown for the Index because the Index did not have a full calendar year of performance prior to the date of this Prospectus. In the future, performance information for the Index will be presented in this section.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Empowered Funds, LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception in 2015.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Shares, tax information, and information about purchases through broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to “Summary Information about Purchases, Sales, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation” on page 29 of the Prospectus.

ALPHA ARCHITECT VALUE MOMENTUM TREND ETF
Fund Summary

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to track the total return performance, before fees and expenses, of the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend Index (the “Index”).

FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund (“Shares”). The fees and expenses are expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the table.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (EXPENSES THAT YOU PAY EACH YEAR AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENT)

Management Fee	0.45%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ¹	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	<u>0.79%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.24%
Less Fee Waiver ³	<u>(0.45)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	0.79%

- 1 Other Expenses are estimated for the current fiscal year.
- 2 “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” are indirect fees and expenses that the Fund incurs from investing in the shares of other investment companies, including the Alpha Architect ETFs (as defined herein), and are estimated for the current fiscal year.
- 3 The Fund’s investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive its management fee for the Fund until at least January 31, 2019. This agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Fund’s Board of Trustees.

EXAMPLE

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. You may also pay brokerage commissions on the purchase and sale of Shares, which are not reflected in the example. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year:	Three Years:
\$81	\$349

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal period May 2, 2017 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2017, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund employs a “passive management” (or indexing) investment approach designed to track the performance, before fees and expenses, of the Index. The Index is based on a proprietary methodology developed by Empirical Finance, LLC, d/b/a Alpha Architect, and licensed to Empowered Funds, LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and an indirect subsidiary of Alpha Architect. The Fund is a “fund of funds,” meaning that it primarily invests its assets in the shares of other exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), rather than in securities of individual companies.

The Index

The Index will be composed primarily of the other ETFs advised by the Adviser (the “Alpha Architect ETFs”). Currently, there are four Alpha Architect ETFs, which invest in either domestic or international equity securities, and employ either a “momentum” or a “value” investment strategy. In addition, the Index may, from time to time, use hedging strategies (as described more below).

The Alpha Architect ETFs can be grouped into ETFs that use a quantitative momentum investment strategy (Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF and Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF, referred to as the “Momentum ETFs”) and those that use a quantitative value investment strategy (Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF and the Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF, referred to as the “Value ETFs”). A “momentum” investment style emphasizes investing in securities that recently have had better recent total return performance compared to other securities. In contrast, a “value” investment style emphasizes investing in securities that based on quantitative analysis are considered undervalued compared to other securities.

Each index tracked by the Alpha Architect ETFs uses a 5-step, quantitative, rules-based methodology to identify a portfolio of equity securities with positive momentum (for the Momentum ETFs) or potential for capital appreciation (for the Value ETFs), as described below. Construction of each index begins with a universe of stocks that principally trade on the applicable exchanges (e.g., either U.S. exchanges or exchanges in countries included in the MSCI EAFE Index). Each universe of stocks is then screened to, among other things, eliminate stocks whose market capitalization is below the 40th percentile of the market capitalization of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

For each index tracked by the Momentum ETFs (each, a “Momentum Index”), the second stage screens the remaining companies to identify the 10% with the highest cumulative return for the past 12 months, excluding the last month. The third stage employs a momentum quality screen to identify which of the remaining companies has experienced the most consistent positive returns during the 12-month period measured above. To account for seasonal (i.e., quarter-end) effects on a company’s performance, each Momentum Index is reconstituted quarterly in each February, May, August, and November, one month ahead of each calendar quarter-end. At the time of each reconstitution, each Momentum Index constituent is equally-weighted.

For each index tracked by the Value ETFs (each, a “Value Index”), the second stage incorporates proprietary models to identify and exclude companies at risk for financial distress or financial statement manipulation. The third stage employs a value-driven approach to identify the cheapest 10% of companies based on a proprietary value-centric metric similar to what is known as the “enterprise multiple,” a firm’s total enterprise value divided by earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT). The fourth stage of Value Index construction seeks to identify which of the remaining companies has a sustainable competitive advantage and a strong current financial position with operational momentum. At the time of each reconstitution, each Value Index constituent is equally-weighted.

The Index is developed based primarily on a risk-parity approach, which focuses on an allocation of risk rather than an allocation of capital. The Fund uses risk parity to seek to construct a portfolio with less volatility and risk. As of December 31, 2017, the Index was weighted as follows: 24.34% in the Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative

Value ETF; 24.23% in the Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF; 23.34% in the Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF; 28.00% Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF; and 0.08% in cash and cash equivalents.

To seek to avoid downtrending markets, the Index (and therefore the Fund) may hedge up to 100% of the value of its long portfolio. The Index uses a mathematical modeling approach with respect to the use of hedging techniques. The Fund may use derivatives, including U.S. exchange-traded stock index futures or options thereon, to seek to hedge during times when the Index's model indicates that the U.S. equity market or international equity market identifies unfavorable trends in each respective market.

The Index will engage in hedging of its U.S. portfolio by shorting a representative broad based U.S. securities index ETF when either one or both of the following conditions are met. First, the Index will hedge if the U.S. equity markets' total return over a rolling twelve calendar month period is less than or equal to U.S. Treasury bill returns over the same period. Second, the Index will hedge when the U.S. equity markets' twelve month moving average exceeds current prices. There is a 50 percent weight to each rule. If both rules are triggered the Index's U.S. equity portfolio will be fully hedged; if one rule is triggered the Index's U.S. equity portfolio will be 50 percent hedged; and if no rules are triggered the Index's U.S. equity portfolio will have no hedge.

The Index will engage in hedging of its international portfolio by shorting a representative broad based international securities index ETF when either one or both of the following conditions are met. First, the Index will hedge if the international equity markets' total return over a rolling twelve calendar month period is less than or equal to the returns of the U.S. Treasury bill over the same period. Second, the Index will hedge when the international equity markets' twelve month moving average exceeds current prices. There is a 50 percent weight to each rule. If both rules are triggered the Index's international equity portfolio will be fully hedged; if one rule is triggered the Index's international equity portfolio will be 50 percent hedged; and if no rules are triggered the Index's international equity portfolio will have no hedge.

The Index's ETF components will be reconstituted annually, however, the hedging trend calculations (and hedging related Index changes, if any) will be conducted monthly. The date of each subsequent reconstitution of the Index will be available on the Fund's website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds/contact at least one week prior to such date.

The Fund's Investment Strategy

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index and other instruments of the Index. The Fund and the Alpha Architect ETFs are part of the same group of investment companies.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its assets in cash and cash equivalents (including U.S. treasury bills), other investment companies, as well as securities and other instruments not included in the Index but which the Adviser believes will help the Fund track the Index. For example, the Fund may invest in securities that are not components of the Index to reflect various corporate actions and changes to the Index (such as reconstitutions, additions and deletions).

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund's performance and that of the Index, before fees and expenses, will be 95% or better.

The Fund will generally use a "replication" strategy to seek to achieve its investment objective, meaning the Fund will invest in all of the component securities of the Index in the same approximate proportions as in the Index, but may, when the Adviser believes it is in the best interests of the Fund, use a "representative sampling" strategy, meaning the Fund may invest in a sample of the securities in the Index whose risk, return and other characteristics closely resemble the risk, return and other characteristics of the Index as a whole.

The Fund is currently considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any government agency. More complete risk descriptions are set forth below under the heading “*Additional Information About the Fund’s Risks*”.

Fund of Funds Risk. Because it invests primarily in other funds, the Fund’s investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of those underlying Alpha Architect ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Alpha Architect ETFs that comprise the Index. At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by constituent Alpha Architect ETFs in the Index may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the Alpha Architect ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee schedule above as “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Portfolio Size Risk. Pursuant to its methodology, the Index is composed of a relatively small number of constituents. Therefore, in seeking to track the returns of the Index, the Fund will hold a similarly small number of positions. To the extent that a significant portion of the Fund’s total assets is invested in a limited number of holdings, the appreciation or depreciation of any one holding of the Fund may have a greater impact on the Fund’s NAV than it would if the Fund tracked an index comprised of a greater number of constituents.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some companies in which the Alpha Architect ETFs invest or upon which the Fund calculates its risk-parity allocations may be less available and/or less current than data for companies in other markets. The Index (and each Alpha Architect ETF index) uses a quantitative model to generate investment decisions and its processes and stock selection could be adversely affected if it relies on erroneous or outdated data. In addition, securities selected using the quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic’s historical trends.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in the Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally.

Passive Investment Risk. The Fund is not actively managed and the Adviser will not sell shares of a security due to current or projected underperformance of a security, industry or sector, unless that security is removed from the Index, sold in connection with a rebalancing of the Index as addressed in the Index methodology, or sold to comply with the Fund’s investment limitations (for example, to maintain the Fund’s tax status). Maintaining investments regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual investments could cause the Fund’s return to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of the Fund and its Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the Index. In addition, the Fund may not be fully invested in the securities of the Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index.

Investment Risk. When you sell your Shares of the Fund, they could be worth less than what you paid for them. The Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular asset classes or industries represented in the markets. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Therefore, you may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Hedging Risk - General. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a security, by taking an offsetting position in a related security or basket of securities (often a derivative, such as an option or a short sale). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that changes in the value of the related security or basket of securities will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

Hedging Model Risk. The risk that the Index's use of hedging strategies based on mathematical models may not produce the desired result or risk that the Adviser is unable to trade certain derivatives effectively or in a timely manner. The Index uses a mathematical approach to the implementation of hedging strategies. Maintenance of the hedging strategies will not ensure that the Fund will deliver competitive returns. The use of derivatives in connection with the Index's hedging strategies may expose the Index (and therefore the Fund) to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed to if it had only invested directly in equity securities. Hedging strategies could limit the Index's (and therefore the Fund's) gains in rising markets and may expose the Fund to costs to which it would otherwise not have been exposed. The Index's (and therefore the Fund's) hedging strategies may result in the Index (and the Fund) outperforming the general securities market during periods of flat or negative market performance, and underperforming the general securities market during periods of positive market performance.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is any financial instrument whose value is based on, and determined by, another security, index, rate or benchmark (i.e., stock options, futures, caps, floors, etc.). To the extent a derivative contract is used to hedge another position in the Fund, the Fund will be exposed to the risks associated with hedging (described above). Unfavorable changes in the value of the underlying security, index, rate or benchmark may cause sudden losses. Gains or losses from the Fund's use of derivatives may be substantially greater than the amount of the Fund's investment. Derivatives are also associated with various other risks, including market risk, leverage risk, hedging risk, counterparty risk, illiquidity risk and interest rate fluctuations risk. Since the Fund primarily uses exchange-traded equity index futures contracts and exchange-traded interest rate futures contracts, the primary risks associated with the Fund's use of derivatives are equity market risk and hedging risk.

Short Sale Risk. When the Fund sells futures contracts or other securities short, the Fund is exposed to the risks associated with short sales. Short sales involve certain risks and special considerations. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales are potentially unlimited, whereas losses from security purchases can be no greater than the total amount invested.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their net asset value ("NAV"). The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (the "Exchange") or other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility or limited trading activity in Shares.

Secondary Market Trading Risk. Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares.

Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of the Fund's Shares (or the Alpha Architect ETFs' shares) may begin to mirror the liquidity of its underlying portfolio holdings (or the underlying portfolio holdings of the Alpha Architect ETFs), which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund's Shares (or the relevant Alpha Architect ETF's shares), potentially causing the market price of the Fund's Shares (or the relevant Alpha Architect ETF's shares) to deviate from its (their) NAV.

Non-Diversification Risk. Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's Shares and greater risk of loss.

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

Underlying Alpha Architect Funds Risks. The Fund expects to invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Alpha Architect ETFs, so the Fund's investment performance is likely to be directly related to the performance of the Alpha Architect ETFs. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Alpha Architect ETFs and other instruments in which the Fund invests based on their market valuations. If the investment advisory fee waiver is discontinued, an investment in the Fund will entail more costs and expenses than the combined costs and expenses of direct investments in the Alpha Architect ETFs and the costs and expense of engaging in hedging strategies as contemplated by the Index.

In addition to some or all of the foregoing risks, the Fund will be subject to the risks as noted below:

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with positive momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of a fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, or the markets favor faster-growing companies. Cyclical stocks in which an Alpha Architect ETF may invest tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns than non-cyclical stocks. Companies that may be considered out of favor, particularly companies emerging from bankruptcy, may tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns, may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers and, during economic downturns, may have difficulty paying their debt obligations or finding additional financing.

Foreign Investment Risk. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in or exposures to foreign securities are subject to special risks, including risks associated with foreign securities generally, such as differences in information available about issuers of securities and investor protection standards applicable in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; currency risks; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions.

Depository Receipts Risk. The risks of investments in depository receipts are substantially similar to Foreign Investment Risk. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

PERFORMANCE

Performance information will be available in the Prospectus after the Fund has been in operation for one full calendar year. When provided, the information will provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compare with a broad measure of market performance. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Empowered Funds, LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager for the Fund and has managed the Fund since its inception.

For important information about the purchase and sale of Shares, tax information, and information about purchases through broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries, please turn to "Summary Information about Purchases, Sales, Taxes, and Financial Intermediary Compensation" on page 29 of the Prospectus.

SUMMARY INFORMATION ABOUT PURCHASES, SALES, TAXES, AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARY COMPENSATION

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 50,000 Shares, called "Creation Units," and only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem Creation Units. Creation Units generally are issued and redeemed 'in-kind' for securities, but may also be issued and redeemed for cash. Individual Shares may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Once created, individual Shares generally trade in the secondary market at market prices that change throughout the day. Market prices of Shares may be greater or less than their NAV. **Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Funds' shares are not redeemable securities.**

TAX INFORMATION

The Funds' distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless your investment is in an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged account. However, subsequent withdrawals from such a tax-advantaged account may be subject to federal income tax. You should consult your tax advisor about your specific tax situation.

PURCHASES THROUGH BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

HOW ARE THE FUNDS DIFFERENT FROM MUTUAL FUNDS?

Redeemability. Mutual fund shares may be bought from, and redeemed with, the issuing fund for cash at NAV typically calculated once at the end of the business day. Shares of the Funds, by contrast, cannot be purchased from or redeemed with the Funds except by or through APs (typically, broker-dealers), and then principally for an in-kind basket of securities (and a limited cash amount) or cash amount. In addition, the Funds issue and redeem Shares on a continuous basis only in large blocks of Shares, typically 50,000 Shares, called "Creation Units."

Exchange Listing. Unlike mutual fund shares, Shares of each Fund will be listed for trading on the Exchange. Investors can purchase and sell Shares on the secondary market through a broker. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market through a brokerage account or with the assistance of a broker may be subject to brokerage commissions and charges. Secondary-market transactions do not occur at NAV, but at market prices that change throughout the day, based on the supply of, and demand for, Shares and on changes in the prices of a Fund's portfolio holdings. The market price of Shares may differ from the NAV of a Fund. The difference between market price of Shares and the NAV of a Fund is called a premium when the market price is above the reported NAV and called a discount when the market price is below the reported NAV, and the difference is expected to be small most of the time, though it may be significant, especially in times of extreme market volatility.

Tax Treatment. Shares have been designed to be tax-efficient. Specifically, their in-kind creation and redemption feature has been designed to protect Fund shareholders from adverse tax consequences applicable to registered investment companies as a result of cash transactions in the registered investment company's shares, including cash redemptions. Nevertheless, to the extent redemptions from the Funds are paid in cash, the Funds may realize capital gains or losses, including in some cases short-term capital gains, upon the sale of portfolio securities to generate the cash to satisfy the redemption.

Transparency. Each Fund's portfolio holdings are disclosed on its website daily after the close of trading on the Exchange and prior to the opening of trading on the Exchange the following day. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Premium/Discount Information. Information about the premiums and discounts at which the Funds' Shares have traded is available at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE INDEXES

Each Index was developed by Messrs. Wesley R. Gray and John Vogel of the Adviser.

Wesley R. Gray, Ph.D., is the founder and Executive Managing Member of the Adviser, which he founded in 2014, and Alpha Architect, which he founded in 2010. Dr. Gray has published four books: *Embedded: A Marine Corps Adviser Inside the Iraqi Army*, *Quantitative Value: A Practitioner's Guide to Automating Intelligent Investment and Eliminating Behavioral Errors*, *DIY Financial Advisor: A simple Solution to Build and Protect Your Wealth*, and *Quantitative Momentum: A Practitioner's Guide to Building a Momentum-Based Stock Selection System*. Since 2010, Dr. Gray has served as a finance professor at Drexel University's LeBow College of Business. In 2010, Dr. Gray received a Ph.D./M.B.A. in Finance from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. From 2004 through 2008, Dr. Gray was a Ground Intelligence Officer in the United States Marine Corps, attaining the rank of captain. Dr. Gray graduated magna cum laude with a B.S. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gray holds the Series 65 and Series 3 licenses.

John Vogel, Ph.D., has been a Managing Member of Alpha Architect since 2012 where he serves as the CFO, heads the research department and assists in business development and operations. Dr. Vogel conducts research in empirical asset pricing and behavioral finance, and is a co-author of *DIY Financial Advisor: A Simple Solution to Build and Protect Your Wealth*, and *Quantitative Momentum: A Practitioner's Guide to Building a Momentum-Based Stock Selection System*. His academic experience involves being an instructor and research assistant at Drexel University from September 2006 until March 2014 in both the Finance and Mathematics departments as well as a finance professor at Villanova University since January 2015. Dr. Vogel received a Ph.D. in Finance from Drexel University. He has a M.S. in Mathematics from Drexel University, and graduated summa cum laude with a B.S. in Mathematics and Education from The University of Scranton. Dr. Vogel holds the Series 65 and Series 3 licenses.

The Adviser has retained an unaffiliated third party, Solactive, AG (the "Calculation Agent"), to calculate each Index. The Calculation Agent, using the applicable rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate each Index on a daily basis. The Adviser has implemented procedures to separate personnel who are responsible for the maintenance of the Indices from those personnel responsible for trading on the Funds' accounts. The Adviser has also established policies and procedures designed to prevent nonpublic information about pending changes to an Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner. Neither an Index nor an Index's constituents are expected to change absent exceptional events, such as an underlying ETF ceasing operations, becoming illiquid, a material change to its investment objective, or a material change to the index that the underlying ETF tracks.

The Adviser will monitor the results produced by the Calculation Agent to help ensure that each Index is being calculated in accordance with the applicable rules-based methodology.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Each Fund's investment objective is a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed without a vote of shareholders prior written notice to shareholders.

Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of U.S. companies. The Fund's 80% policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

For purposes of the Fund's 80% policy, securities of U.S. companies include the securities of any company organized outside of the United States (a) that is included in the S&P 500[®] Index, (b) that has its headquarters or principal location of operations in the United States, (c) whose primary listing is on a securities exchange or market in the United States, or (d) that derives a majority of its revenues in the United States.

Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of international companies and their depositary receipts.

For purposes of the Fund's 65% policy, securities of international companies include the securities of any company (a) that is organized outside of the United States, (b) that is included in the MSCI EAFE Index, (c) that has its headquarters or principal location of operations in a country outside of the United States, (d) whose primary listing is on a securities exchange or market outside of the United States, or (e) that derives a majority of its revenues outside of the United States.

Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of U.S. companies. The Fund's 80% policy is non-fundamental and can be changed without shareholder approval. However, Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

For purposes of the Fund's 80% policy, securities of U.S. companies include the securities of any company organized outside of the United States (a) that is included in the S&P 500[®] Index, (b) that has its headquarters or principal location of operations in the United States, (c) whose primary listing is on a securities exchange or market in the United States, or (d) that derives a majority of its revenues in the United States.

Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 65% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of international companies and their depositary receipts.

For purposes of the Fund's 65% policy, securities of international companies include the securities of any company (a) that is organized outside of the United States, (b) that is included in the MSCI EAFE Index, (c) that has its headquarters or principal location of operations in a country outside of the United States, (d) whose primary listing is on a securities exchange or market outside of the United States, or (e) that derives a majority of its revenues outside of the United States.

Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) will be invested in the component securities of the Index and other instruments of the Index. The Index (and, in turn, the Fund) may also, from time to time, include holdings of (or short) various securities and financial instruments (such as futures contracts and options on securities, indices and futures contracts) based on trends in rolling twelve-month market returns and moving averages. The Index includes the Alpha Architect ETFs, which are also advised by the Fund's adviser, as well as the aforementioned securities and financial instruments. The Fund and the Alpha Architect ETFs are part of the same group of investment companies.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS' RISKS

The table below provides additional information about the risks of investing in each Fund, including the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks" in each Fund Summary. Following the table, each risk is explained.

Risks	Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF	Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF	Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF	Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF	Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF
Principal Risks					
Fund of Funds Risk					X
Portfolio Size Risk					X
Hedging Risk – General					X
Hedging Model Risk					X
Derivatives Risk					X
Short Sale Risk					X
Less Experienced Index Provider Risk					X
Underlying Alpha Architect Funds Risks					X
Depository Receipts Risk					X
Foreign Investment Risk		X		X	X
Value Style Investing Risk	X	X			X
Momentum Style Risk			X	X	X
Quantitative Security Selection Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Passive Investment Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Tracking Error Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Equity Investing Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Investment Risk	X	X	X	X	X

Risks	Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF	Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF	Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF	Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF	Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF
Premium-Discount Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Secondary Market Trading Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Medium Capitalization Company Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Trading Risk	X	X	X	X	X
Non-Diversification Risk			X	X	X
High Portfolio Turnover Risk	X		X	X	
APs, Market Makers and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk	X	X	X	X	X

Fund of Funds Risk. Because the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF invests primarily in other funds, the Fund’s investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of those underlying Alpha Architect ETFs. An investment in the Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Alpha Architect ETFs that comprise the Index. The risks described below apply to the Fund directly and/or indirectly via its investments in one or more Alpha Architect ETFs (e.g., foreign investment risk). At times, certain of the segments of the market represented by constituent Alpha Architect ETFs in the Index may be out of favor and underperform other segments. The Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the Alpha Architect ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), which are identified in the fee schedule in the Summary section above as “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.”

Portfolio Size Risk. Pursuant to its methodology, the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend Index is composed of a relatively small number of constituents. Therefore, in seeking to track the returns of the Index, the Fund will hold a similarly small number of positions. To the extent that a significant portion of the Fund’s total assets is invested in a limited number of holdings, the appreciation or depreciation of any one holding of the Fund may have a greater impact on the Fund’s NAV than it would if the Fund tracked an index comprised of a greater number of constituents.

Hedging Risk - General. A hedge is an investment made in order to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in a security, by taking an offsetting position in a related security or basket of securities (often a derivative, such as an option or a short sale). While hedging strategies can be very useful and inexpensive ways of reducing risk, they are sometimes ineffective due to unexpected changes in the market. Hedging also involves the risk that

changes in the value of the related security or basket of securities will not match those of the instruments being hedged as expected, in which case any losses on the instruments being hedged may not be reduced.

The gains and losses of the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF's futures positions may not correlate with the Fund's direct investments in equity securities; as a result, these futures contracts may decline in value at the same time as the Fund's direct investments in equity securities decline in value.

The Index's (and therefore the Fund's) use of hedging strategy also exposes the Fund to the risks of investing in derivative contracts (see below for more information on derivatives risks).

Hedging Model Risk. The risk that the Index's use of hedging strategies based on mathematical models may not produce the desired result or risk that the Adviser is unable to trade certain derivatives effectively or in a timely manner. The Index uses a mathematical approach to the implementation of hedging strategies. Maintenance of the hedging strategies will not ensure that the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF will deliver competitive returns. The use of derivatives in connection with the Index's hedging strategies may expose the Index (and therefore the Fund) to losses (some of which may be sudden) that it would not have otherwise been exposed to if it had only invested directly in equity securities. Hedging strategies could limit the Index's (and therefore the Fund's) gains in rising markets and may expose the Fund to costs to which it would otherwise not have been exposed. The Index's (and therefore the Fund's) hedging strategies may result in the Index (and the Fund) outperforming the general securities market during periods of flat or negative market performance, and underperforming the general securities market during periods of positive market performance.

The Index's mathematical models used to determine whether to include hedging strategies may perform differently than expected and may negatively affect Index (and Fund) performance for various reasons, including errors in using or building the models, technical issues implementing the models and various nonquantitative factors (e.g., market or trading system dysfunctions, and investor fear or over-reaction).

Derivatives Risk. A derivative is any financial instrument whose value is based on, and determined by, another security, index, rate or benchmark (i.e., stock options, futures, caps, floors, etc.). To the extent a derivative contract is used to hedge another position in the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF, the Fund will be exposed to the risks associated with hedging (described above). Unfavorable changes in the value of the underlying security, index, rate or benchmark may cause sudden losses. Gains or losses from the Fund's use of derivatives may be substantially greater than the amount of the Fund's investment. Derivatives are also associated with various other risks, including market risk, leverage risk, hedging risk, counterparty risk, illiquidity risk and interest rate fluctuations risk. Since the Fund primarily uses exchange-traded equity index futures contracts and exchange-traded interest rate futures contracts, the primary risks associated with the Fund's use of derivatives are equity market risk and hedging risk.

Short Sale Risk. When the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF sells futures contracts or other securities short, the Fund is exposed to the risks associated with short sales. Short sales involve certain risks and special considerations. Possible losses from short sales differ from losses that could be incurred from a purchase of a security, because losses from short sales are potentially unlimited, whereas losses from security purchases can be no greater than the total amount invested.

Less Experienced Index Provider Risk. The Index provider is new and less experienced, and therefore there is a greater risk that the Index provider may fail to compile the Index accurately.

Underlying Alpha Architect Funds Risks. The Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF expects to invest a substantial portion of its assets in the Alpha Architect ETFs, so the Fund's investment performance is likely to be directly related to the performance of the Alpha Architect ETFs. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Alpha Architect ETFs and other instruments in which the Fund invests based on their market valuations. If the investment advisory fee waiver is discontinued, an investment in the Fund will entail more costs

and expenses than the combined costs and expenses of direct investments in the Alpha Architect ETFs and the costs and expense of engaging in hedging strategies as contemplated by the Index.

Depository Receipts Risk. The risks of investments in depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), are substantially similar to Foreign Investment Risk. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Foreign Investment Risk. The Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF, Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF and Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF may invest in foreign securities, including non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded outside of the United States and U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers traded in the United States. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Investments in foreign securities, including investments in ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs, are subject to special risks, including the following:

Foreign Securities Risk. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of foreign issuers may also adversely affect the value of a Fund’s securities. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. Because legal systems differ, there is also the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the securities in a Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell a Fund’s Shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Investment in foreign securities may involve higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments. Each of these factors can make investments in a Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

Capital Controls Risk. Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention and the imposition of “capital controls” or expropriation or nationalization of assets. The possible establishment of exchange controls or freezes on the convertibility of currency, or the adoption of other governmental restrictions, might adversely affect an investment in foreign securities. Capital controls include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to transfer currency, securities or other assets within or out of a jurisdiction. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as a Fund). Capital controls may impact the ability of a Fund to buy, sell or otherwise transfer securities or currency, may adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of a Fund, and may cause a Fund to decline in value.

Depository Receipt Risk. A Fund’s investments in foreign companies may be in the form of depository receipts, including ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs. ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs are generally subject to the risks of investing directly in foreign securities and, in some cases, there may be less information available about the underlying issuers than would be the case with a direct investment in the foreign issuer. ADRs are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts representing shares of foreign-based corporations. GDRs are similar to ADRs but are shares of foreign-based corporations generally issued by international banks in one or more markets around the world. Investment in ADRs and GDRs may be more or less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market and GDRs may be more volatile. Depository receipts may be “sponsored” or “unsponsored” and may be unregistered and unlisted. Sponsored depository receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer, whereas unsponsored depository receipts may be established by a depository without participation by the underlying issuer. Holders of an unsponsored depository receipt

generally bear all the costs associated with establishing the unsponsored depositary receipt. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information in the United States and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. In general, ADRs must be sponsored, but a Fund may invest in unsponsored ADRs under certain limited circumstances. It is expected that not more than 10% of the net assets of a Fund will be invested in unsponsored ADRs. A Fund's investments may also include ADRs and GDRs that are not purchased in the public markets and are restricted securities that can be offered and sold only to "qualified institutional buyers" under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Adviser will determine the liquidity of these investments pursuant to guidelines established by the Board. If a particular investment in such ADRs or GDRs is deemed illiquid, that investment will be included within a Fund's limitation on investment in illiquid securities. Moreover, if adverse market conditions were to develop during the period between a Fund's decision to sell these types of ADRs or GDRs and the point at which the Fund is permitted or able to sell such security, the Fund might obtain a price less favorable than the price that prevailed when it decided to sell.

Currency Risk. Each Fund's NAV is determined on the basis of U.S. dollars; therefore, a Fund may lose value if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of a Fund's holdings goes up. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention; by failure to intervene by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the NAV of a Fund and the price of a Fund's Shares. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority would have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency.

Political and Economic Risk. A Fund is subject to foreign political and economic risk not associated with U.S. investments, meaning that political events (civil unrest, national elections, changes in political conditions and foreign relations, imposition of exchange controls and repatriation restrictions), social and economic events (labor strikes, rising inflation) and natural disasters occurring in a foreign country could cause a Fund's investments to experience gains or losses. A Fund also could be unable to enforce its ownership rights or pursue legal remedies in countries where it invests.

Foreign Market and Trading Risk. The trading markets for many foreign securities are not as active as U.S. markets and may have less governmental regulation and oversight. Foreign markets also may have clearance and settlement procedures that make it difficult for a Fund to buy and sell securities. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody (holding of a Fund's assets) also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments. These factors could result in a loss to a Fund by causing the Fund to be unable to dispose of an investment or to miss an attractive investment opportunity, or by causing Fund assets to be uninvested for some period of time.

Risks Related to Investing in Australia. Investment in Australian issuers may subject a Fund to regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risk specific to Australia. The Australian economy is heavily dependent on exports from the agricultural and mining sectors. As a result, the Australian economy is susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets. The Australian economy is also becoming increasingly dependent on its growing services industry. The Australian economy is dependent on trading with key trading partners, including the United States, China, Japan, Singapore, and certain European countries. Reduction in spending on Australian products and services, or changes in any of the economies, may cause an adverse impact on the Australian economy. The agricultural and mining sectors of Australia's economy account for the majority of its exports. Australia is susceptible to fluctuations in the commodity markets and, in particular, in the price and demand for agricultural products and natural resources. Any negative changes in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the Australian economy.

Additionally, Australia is located in a part of the world that has historically been prone to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and droughts, and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event may adversely impact the Australian economy, causing an adverse impact on the value of a Fund's Australian securities.

Risks Related to Investing in Europe. The economies of Europe are highly dependent on each other, both as key trading partners and as in many cases as fellow members maintaining the euro. Reduction in trading activity among European countries may cause an adverse impact on each nation's individual economies. European countries that are part of the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union ("EU") are required to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels, and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and recessions in an EU member country may have a significant adverse effect on the economies of EU member countries and their trading partners.

Potential implications of Brexit. In a referendum held in June 2016, the electorate of the United Kingdom resolved to leave the European Union, an event commonly known as "Brexit". The result has led to political and economic instability, volatility in the financial markets of the United Kingdom and more broadly across Europe. It may also lead to weakening in consumer, corporate and financial confidence in such markets as the UK negotiates its exit from the EU. The longer term process to implement the political, economic and legal framework between the UK and the EU is likely to lead to continuing uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the UK and in wider European markets. In particular, the decision made in the British referendum may lead to a call for similar referendums in other European jurisdictions which may also cause increased economic volatility in wider European and global markets.

Currency volatility resulting from this uncertainty may mean that the returns of the Funds and their investments are adversely affected by market movements, potential decline in the value of the British Pound and/or Euro.

Risks Related to Investing in Japan. Economic growth in Japan is heavily dependent on international trade, government support, and consistent government policy. Slowdowns in the economies of key trading partners such as the United States, China, and countries in Southeast Asia could have a negative impact on the Japanese economy as a whole. The Japanese economy has in the past been negatively affected by, among other factors, government intervention and protectionism and an unstable financial services sector. While the Japanese economy has recently emerged from a prolonged economic downturn, some of these factors, as well as other adverse political developments, increases in government debt, changes to fiscal, monetary or trade policies, or other events, such as natural disasters, could have a negative impact on Japanese securities. Japan also has few natural resources, and any fluctuation or shortage in the commodity markets could have a negative impact on Japanese securities.

Value Style Investing Risk. A value stock may not increase in price if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the markets favor faster-growing companies.

A Fund's policy of investing in securities that may be out of favor, including turnarounds, cyclical companies, companies reporting poor earnings and companies whose share prices have declined sharply or that are less widely followed by other investors, differs from the approach followed by many other funds.

Cyclical stocks in which a Fund may invest tend to increase in value more quickly during periods of anticipated economic upturns than noncyclical stocks, but they also tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns. Companies emerging from bankruptcy may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers. These companies may have relatively weak balance sheets and, during economic downturns, they may

have insufficient cash flow to pay their debt obligations and difficulty finding additional financing needed for their operations.

Momentum Style Risk. Investing in or having exposure to securities with positive momentum entails investing in securities that have had above-average recent returns. These securities may be more volatile than a broad cross-section of securities. Returns on securities that have previously exhibited momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. Momentum can turn quickly and cause significant variation from other types of investments, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style is out of favor, and during which the investment performance of a Fund using a momentum strategy may suffer.

Quantitative Security Selection Risk. Data for some issuers may be less available and/or less current than data for issuers in other markets. The Index uses a quantitative model, and its processes could be adversely affected if erroneous or outdated data is utilized. In addition, securities selected using a quantitative model could perform differently from the financial markets as a whole as a result of the characteristics used in the analysis, the weight placed on each characteristic and changes in the characteristic's historical trends. The factors used in such analyses may not be predictive of a security's value and its effectiveness can change over time. These changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model.

Passive Investment Risk. Each Fund invests in the securities included in, or representative of, its Index regardless of their investment merit. The Funds do not attempt to outperform its respective Index or take defensive positions in declining markets. As a result, a Fund's performance may be adversely affected by a general decline in the market segments relating to its Index. The returns from the types of securities in which the Funds invest may underperform returns from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. This may cause the Funds to underperform other investment vehicles that invest in different asset classes. Different types of securities (for example, large-, mid- and small-capitalization stocks) tend to go through cycles of doing better – or worse – than the general securities markets. In the past, these periods have lasted for as long as several years.

Tracking Error Risk. As with all index funds, the performance of each Fund and its respective Index may differ from each other for a variety of reasons. For example, the Funds incur operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by an Index. In addition, the Funds may not be fully invested in the securities of their respective Index at all times or may hold securities not included in the Index. As a result of legal restrictions or limitations that apply to the Funds but not to the Indexes, the Funds may have less relative short exposure than the Indexes during periods in between each Index's quarterly reconstitutions. Such differences in short exposure may cause the performance of each Fund and its respective Index to differ from each other.

Equity Investing Risk. An investment in a Fund involves risks similar to those of investing in any fund holding equity securities, such as market fluctuations, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in stock prices. The values of equity securities could decline generally or could underperform other investments. Different types of equity securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. In addition, securities may decline in value due to factors affecting a specific issuer, market or securities markets generally. Recent turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in credit and fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide, which may have an adverse effect on a Fund.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in a Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.

Premium-Discount Risk. The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. The NAV of a Fund will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange and other securities exchanges. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV

during periods of market volatility or limited trading in Shares. The Adviser cannot predict whether 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 Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by a Fund. However, given that Shares can be purchased and redeemed in large blocks of Shares, called Creation Units (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and sometimes at premiums to, their NAV), and a Fund's portfolio holdings are fully disclosed on a daily basis, the Adviser believes that large discounts or premiums to the NAV of Shares should not be sustained, but that may not be the case.

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

Mid-Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Mid-capitalization companies are sometimes more dependent on key personnel or limited product lines than larger, more diversified companies. Often mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Trading Risk. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500 Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (e.g., 7%, 13% and 20%). There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of a Fund's Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the applicable Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Fund's Shares, potentially causing the market price of the Fund's Shares to deviate from their NAV.

Non-Diversification Risk. A Fund may be more sensitive to a single economic, business, political, regulatory or other occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares and to a greater risk of loss.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. A Fund's investment strategy may from time to time result in higher turnover rates. This may increase a Fund's brokerage commission costs. The performance of a Fund could be negatively impacted by the increased brokerage commission costs incurred by the Fund. Rapid portfolio turnover also exposes shareholders to a higher current realization of short-term capital gains, distributions of which would generally be taxed to you as ordinary income and thus cause you to pay higher taxes.

APs, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk. Each Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. To the extent either of the following events occur, Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to

process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Empowered Funds, LLC acts as each Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser is located at 213 Foxcroft Road, Broomall, PA 19008 and is owned by Alpha Architect LLC. The Adviser is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and provides investment advisory services solely to the Funds. The Adviser was founded in October, 2013.

The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Funds, and has discretion to purchase and sell securities in accordance with the Funds' objectives, policies and restrictions. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Funds' investment programs. Pursuant to the investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") between the Trust and the Adviser, for the most recent fiscal year, each Fund paid the Adviser an annual advisory fee based on its average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides payable at the annual rates set forth in the table below:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Advisory Fee</u>
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF	0.79%
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF	0.79%
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF	0.79%
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF	0.79%
Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF	0.45%*

* The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee for the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF until at least January 31, 2019. The fee waiver agreement may be terminated only by, or with the consent of, the Fund's Board of Trustees.

The Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser) bears all of the Adviser's own costs associated with providing these advisory services and all expenses of the Funds, except for the fee payment under the Advisory Agreement, payments under each Fund's Rule 12b-1 Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan"), brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs), litigation expense and other non-routine or extraordinary expenses. The Advisory Agreement for a Fund provides that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, by the Board or, with respect to a Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, and by the Adviser upon 60 days' written notice, and that it shall be automatically terminated if it is assigned.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Mr. Tao Wang is the portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds.

Tao Wang has been portfolio manager of each Fund since its inception. Mr. Wang has been a Managing Member of the Adviser and Alpha Architect since September 2013, where he heads the trading department and assists in quantitative research. Mr. Wang has a M.S. in Finance from Drexel University, and graduated with a B.A. in Economic Journalism and B.L. in International Business Law from Shanghai University of Finance & Economics. He is also a CFA® charterholder.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager, including other accounts he manages, his ownership in the Funds and compensation.

APPROVAL OF ADVISORY AGREEMENTS

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement with respect to the Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF, Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF, Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF, and Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF is available in the Funds' Semi-Annual Report for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2017. A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Advisory Agreement with respect to the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF is available in the Funds' Annual Report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2017.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Quasar Distributors, LLC ("Distributor") serves as the distributor of Creation Units (defined below) for the Funds on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC is the administrator, fund accountant, and transfer agent for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association is the custodian for the Funds.

Pellegrino, LLC, 4 East Cherry Street, Wenonah, NJ 08090, serves as legal counsel to the Funds.

Spicer Jeffries, 5251 S. Quebec St., Suite 200, Greenwood Village, CO 80111, 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.

THE EXCHANGE

Shares of the Funds are not sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated, in the determination of the timing of, prices of, or quantities of Shares of a Fund to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of the Shares of the Funds in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Shares of the Funds. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

BUYING AND SELLING FUND SHARES

Shares will be issued or redeemed by each Fund at NAV per Share only in Creation Units of 50,000 Shares. Creation Units are issued and redeemed for cash and/or in-kind for securities.

Shares will trade on the secondary market, however, which is where most retail investors will buy and sell Shares. It is expected that only a limited number of institutional investors, called Authorized Participants or "APs," will purchase and redeem Shares directly from the Funds. APs may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, at NAV per Share only in large blocks, or Creation Units. Purchases and redemptions directly with the Funds must follow the Funds' procedures, which are described in the SAI.

Except when aggregated in Creation Units, Shares are not redeemable with the Funds.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. 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 prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in a Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Shares of each of the Funds will be listed on the Exchange under the following symbols:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF	QVAL
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF	IVAL
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF	QMOM
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF	IMOM
Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF	VMOT

The Exchange is generally open Monday through Friday and is closed for weekends and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

For information about buying and selling Shares on the Exchange or in the secondary markets, please contact your broker or dealer.

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, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares of the Funds and is recognized as the owner of 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 on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds.

Share Trading Prices. The trading prices of a Fund's Shares may differ from the Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand for the Fund's Shares, the prices of the Fund's portfolio securities, economic conditions and other factors.

The Exchange through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association or another market information provider intends to disseminate the approximate value of each Fund's portfolio every fifteen seconds. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV of a Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day. The quotations for certain investments may not be updated during U.S. trading hours if such holdings do not trade in the U.S., except such quotations may be updated to reflect currency fluctuations. The Funds are not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate values and make no warranty as to the accuracy of these values.

Continuous Offering. The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by a Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirements and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an

order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells the Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act is only available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds’ shareholders. 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 directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds’ trading costs and the realization of capital gains. With regard to the purchase or redemption of Creation Units directly with a Fund, to the extent effected in-kind (*i.e.*, for securities), the Board noted that those trades do not cause the harmful effects (as previously noted) that may result from frequent cash trades. To the extent trades are effected in whole or in part in cash, the Board noted that those 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, although in certain circumstances (e.g., in conjunction with a rebalance of a Fund’s underlying index), such trades may benefit Fund shareholders by increasing the tax efficiency of a Fund. The Board also noted that direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that a Fund’s Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Funds also employ fair valuation pricing to minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Funds may impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by a Fund in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of the Funds’ Shares.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

Each Fund has adopted the Plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act. Under the Plan, a Fund may be authorized to pay distribution fees of up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services (“Service Providers”). As of the date of this Prospectus, the maximum amount payable under the Plan is set at 0% until further action by the Board. In the event 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in a Fund because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of Shares is calculated each business day as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), generally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time.

Each Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

- Taking the current market value of its total assets,
- Subtracting any liabilities, and
- Dividing that amount by the total number of Shares owned by shareholders.

If you buy or sell Shares on the secondary market, you will pay or receive the market price, which may be higher or lower than NAV. Your transaction will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem your Shares in Creation Units.

Because securities listed on foreign exchanges may trade on weekends or other days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the NAV of the Fund, to the extent it may hold foreign securities, may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

If an equity security is listed on a national exchange, the security is valued at the closing price or, if the closing price is not readily available, the mean of the closing bid and asked prices. Equity securities not listed on an exchange or national securities market are valued at the last reported sale price. Equity securities in which there was no last reported sale price will be valued at the most recent bid price.

If a market price is not readily available or is deemed not to reflect market value, a Fund will determine the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board. In addition, a Fund may use fair valuation to price securities that trade on a foreign exchange, if any, when a significant event has occurred after the foreign exchange closes but before the time at which the Fund's NAV is calculated. Foreign exchanges typically close before the time at which Share prices are calculated, and may be closed altogether on some days when a Fund is open. Such significant events affecting a foreign security, in the event a Fund holds foreign securities, may include, but are not limited to: corporate actions, earnings announcements, litigation or other events impacting a single issuer; governmental action that affects securities in one sector or country; natural disasters or armed conflicts affecting a country or region; or significant domestic or foreign market fluctuations. If a Fund holds foreign securities, it would use various criteria, including an evaluation of U.S. market moves after the close of foreign markets, in determining whether a foreign security's market price is readily available and reflective of market value and, if not, the fair value of the security.

To the extent a Fund has holdings of foreign or other securities that may trade infrequently, fair valuation may be used more frequently than for other funds. Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when a Fund uses fair valuation to price securities, it may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare a Fund's performance because benchmarks generally do not use fair valuation techniques. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

The value of assets denominated in foreign currencies is converted into U.S. dollars using exchange rates deemed appropriate by a Fund.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds. Among other things, these websites include this Prospectus and the SAI, and will include the Funds' holdings, the Funds' last annual and semi-annual reports (when available), pricing information about Shares trading on the Exchange, daily NAV calculations and a historical comparison of the trading prices to NAV.

Each day a Fund is open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates each Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through its website at www.alphaarchitect.com/funds. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' SAI.

INVESTMENTS BY OTHER INVESTMENT COMPANIES

For purposes of the Investment Company Act, Shares are issued by a registered investment company and purchases of such Shares by registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order of the SEC. The SEC has granted the Trust such an order to permit registered investment companies to invest in Shares of the Value ETFs and Momentum ETFs beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1)(A), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that the registered investment company first enter into a written agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment. Accordingly, registered investment companies that wish to rely on the order must first enter into such a written agreement with the Trust and should contact the Trust to do so. No relief from Section 12(d)(1) is available for investments in the Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF since it operates as an "ETF of ETFs."

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

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 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:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Dividends and Distributions

Dividends and Distributions. Each Fund intends to elect and qualify to be treated each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Each Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends quarterly. Each Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Distributions may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Avoid "Buying a Dividend." At the time you purchase Shares of your Fund, a Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Taxes

Tax Considerations. Each Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Shares or receive them in cash. For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares. A portion of income dividends reported by a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates provided certain holding period requirements are met.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales. A sale or exchange of Shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss may be recognized. Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares generally is 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.

Medicare Tax. 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 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 a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup Withholding. By law, if you do not provide a Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. A Fund also must withhold if the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and Local Taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units. An AP 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 purchase and the exchanger's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered and the cash amount paid. A person who exchanges Creation Units for equity securities generally will 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 amount received. The IRS, 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 a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

Foreign Tax Credits. If a Fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you as a foreign tax credit.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors may be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and U.S. estate tax and are subject to special U.S. tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. An exemption from U.S. withholding tax is provided for capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from long-term capital gains, if any. The exemptions from U.S. withholding for interest-related dividends paid by a Fund from its qualified net interest income from U.S. sources and short-term capital gain dividends have expired for taxable years of the Fund that begin on or after January 1, 2014. It is unclear as of the date of this prospectus whether Congress will reinstate the exemptions for interest-related and short-term capital gain dividends or, if reinstated, whether such exemptions would have retroactive effect. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from U.S. withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 28% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a U.S. person.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), a Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on (a) income dividends paid by the Fund after June 30, 2014, and (b) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares paid by the Fund after Dec. 31, 2016, to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive new reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of US-owned foreign investment accounts. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

This discussion of “Dividends, Distributions and Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Fund.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the period of each Fund's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have gained (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Spicer Jeffries LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' Annual Report, which is available upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

													<u>Ratios to Average Net Assets</u>	
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss) ¹	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Asset Value Resulting from Operations	Distributions from Net Investment Income	Return of Capital Distribution	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return ²	Net Assets, End Period (,000)	Net Expenses ^{3,4}	Total Expenses ³	Net Investment Income (Loss) ³	Portfolio Turnover Rate ⁵	
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Value ETF														
Year ended September 30, 2017														
\$23.12	\$0.32	\$3.98	\$4.30	\$(0.31)	\$—	\$(0.31)	\$27.11	18.71%	\$74,565	0.79%	0.79%	1.28%	81%	
Year ended September 30, 2016														
\$23.09	\$0.33	\$0.03	\$0.36	\$(0.33)	\$—	\$(0.33)	\$23.12	1.58%	\$55,480	0.79%	0.79%	1.46%	74%	
October 22, 2014 ⁶ to September 30, 2015														
\$25.00	\$0.29	\$(1.95)	\$(1.66)	\$(0.25)	\$—	\$(0.25)	\$23.09	(6.72%)	\$47,343	0.79%	0.79%	1.17%	69%	
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Value ETF														
Year ended September 30, 2017														
\$24.66	\$0.62	\$7.13	\$7.75	\$(0.52)	\$—	\$(0.52)	\$31.89	31.77%	\$68,554	0.79%	0.79%	2.18%	44%	
Year ended September 30, 2016														
\$23.16	\$0.46	\$1.38	\$1.84	\$(0.34)	\$—	\$(0.34)	\$24.66	8.00%	\$35,755	0.79%	0.79%	1.95%	119%	
December 17, 2014 ⁶ to September 30, 2015														
\$25.00	\$0.54	\$(1.98)	\$(1.44)	\$(0.40)	\$—	\$(0.40)	\$23.16	(5.96%)	\$18,529	0.79%	0.79%	2.67%	33%	
Alpha Architect U.S. Quantitative Momentum ETF														
Year ended September 30, 2017														
\$24.56	\$0.06	\$2.61	\$2.67	\$(0.07)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.08)	\$27.15	10.90%	\$39,370	0.79%	0.79%	0.24%	168%	
December 2, 2015 ⁶ to September 30, 2016														
\$25.00	\$0.05	\$(0.45)	\$(0.40)	\$(0.04)	\$—	\$(0.04)	\$24.56	(1.58%)	\$23,332	0.79%	0.79%	0.28%	213%	
Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF														
Year ended September 30, 2017														
\$25.88	\$0.28	\$2.26	\$2.54	\$(0.18)	\$—	\$(0.18)	\$28.24	9.90%	\$43,767	0.79%	0.79%	1.11%	105%	
December 23, 2015 ^{6,7} to September 30, 2016														
\$25.00	\$0.18	\$0.81	\$0.99	\$(0.11)	\$—	\$(0.11)	\$25.88	3.96%	\$19,408	0.79%	0.79%	0.93%	217%	
Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF														
May 3, 2017 ^{6,7,8} to September 30, 2017														
\$25.00	\$0.13	\$2.06	\$2.19	\$(0.09)	\$—	\$(0.09)	\$27.10	8.77%	\$40,644	0.00%	0.45%	1.27%	0%	

¹ Net investment income (loss) per share represents net investment income (loss) divided by the daily average shares of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each period.

² All returns reflect reinvested dividends, if any, but do not reflect the impact of taxes. Total return for a period of less than one year is not annualized.

³ For periods of less than one year, these ratios are annualized.

⁴ Net expenses include effects of any reimbursement or recoupment.

⁵ Portfolio turnover is not annualized and is calculated without regard to short-term securities having a maturity of less than one year.

⁶Commencement of operations.

⁷Both Alpha Architect International Quantitative Momentum ETF and Alpha Architect Value Momentum Trend ETF paid a return of capital of less than \$.005.

⁸Total return during the period shown reflects a waiver by the Adviser. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

If you would like more information about the Funds and the Trust, the following documents are available free, upon request:

ANNUAL/SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Additional information about the Funds will be in their annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. The annual report will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The SAI dated January 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.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semi-annual report, when available, or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Funds, please contact us as follows:

Call: (215) 882-9983

Write: 213 Foxcroft Road
Broomall, PA 19008

Visit: www.alphaarchitect.com/funds

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Information about the Funds, including their reports and the SAI, 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) or by writing the Public Reference section of the SEC, 100 F Street NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22961.