Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares

Ticker Symbol – RPIBC

Listing Exchange – The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Prospectus

February 20, 2018, as revised March 1, 2018

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

NextShares™ is a new type of actively managed fund that differs from traditional mutual funds and exchange traded funds. Individual shares of a NextShares fund may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system. Trading prices of NextShares are directly linked to a fund's next-computed net asset value per share ("NAV" and will vary from NAV by a market determined trading cost, i.e., a premium or discount to NAV, which may be zero. NextShares is a third-party service provider used by various investment advisers. Investing in NextShares involves certain risks as described in the prospectus. As a relatively new type of fund, NextShares has a limited operating history.

Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares

A series of Managed Portfolio Series (the "Trust")

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Summary Section

Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares

Investment Objective

The Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares (the "Fund") seeks to outperform its benchmark, the Bloomberg Barclays Capital Intermediate Government/Credit Index, measured over an entire market cycle, while maintaining key risks (interest rate risk, credit risk, structure risk, and liquidity risk) similar to the benchmark.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*	
	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	
Management Fees	0.30%
Other Expenses[(1)]	0.34%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.64%
Less: Fee Waiver[(2)]	(0.34)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver[(2)]	0.30%

(1) Because the Fund is new, Other Expenses are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

(2) Reinhart Partners, Inc. (the "Adviser" or "Reinhart") has contractually agreed to waive its management fees and pay Fund expenses in order to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.30% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. Fees waived and expenses paid by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of thirty-six months following the month during which such fee waiver and expense payment was made, if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and expense payment occurred and the expense limit in effect at the time of recoupment. The Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement is indefinite in term and cannot be terminated through at least February 28, 2021. Thereafter, the agreement may be terminated at any time upon 60 days' written notice by the Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or the Adviser, with the consent of the Board.

Example

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

One Year	Three Years
$31	$171

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. Because the Fund is newly organized, portfolio turnover information is not disclosed for the Fund.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. The Fund invests primarily in investment grade fixed income securities. The Fund considers a fixed income security to be investment grade if it is rated within the BBB-category or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's") or the Baa3 category or better by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), or an equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSO"); or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Fund normally invests in fixed income securities with effective maturities between 0 and 10 years. The average-dollar weighted maturity of the securities in which the Fund expects to invest will generally range from 3 to 8 years. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities may include government or agency securities or obligations, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds, revenue bonds, variable and floating rate securities, zero coupon bonds and collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs").

To construct the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser undergoes an intensive undertaking utilizing both top-down economic analysis as well as bottom-up security research. Analysis of the current state and projected path of the economy provides direction for sector positioning. As the Adviser's preferred sector weights for the Fund are slow to change, this positioning takes the form of adjusting maturities within sectors. Once sector maturities have been adjusted, these sector durations are decided, bottom-up analysis of the credits available in our universe of all U.S. dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities determines individual security selection.

The Adviser generates a list of approved and core credit issuers. The Adviser maintains a research database on over 300 issuers from which the Adviser's current core holding list is derived. This approved/core holdings approach gives the Adviser significant flexibility in structuring the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser's security selection process seeks to purchase securities that share four key characteristics:

1. Quality. The Adviser utilizes a disciplined credit research process. Central to this process is a proprietary credit scoring system developed to help identify issuers that exhibit strong credit fundamentals with an adequate "margin of safety". This system is also used to identify early those issuers that are experiencing deteriorating credit fundamentals.

2. Visibility. The Adviser seeks out corporate issuers with highly visible, consistent earnings streams; strong free cash flows; solid debt coverage capacity; and strong analyst coverage. These characteristics minimize the probability of negative surprises.

3. Liquidity. The Adviser concentrates on issues that exhibit excellent trading characteristics. When purchasing securities for the Fund the Adviser will generally avoid illiquid issues, debt securities issued in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, amended (the "1933 Act") ("Rule 144A Securities") and debt of smaller issuers.

4. Availability. This goes hand-in-hand with liquidity. The Adviser looks for issuers that have multiple large issues across the entire yield curve. This allows the Adviser to more easily manage contribution to duration without having to change the issuer exposure of the Fund.

Security selection by the Adviser begins with the investable universe, which is comprised of all U.S. dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities. The Adviser then utilizes a three-step process to determine suitability for inclusion in the Fund. First, the Adviser examines the credit ratings of the issuer. The Adviser views this as an outsider's perspective of the credit quality of the issuer. Second, the Adviser has developed a real-time database that tracks the price movements of each issuer's securities in numerous markets relative to market peers and the overall market over a three-month, six-month and one year time horizon. This provides the Adviser with the market's perspective of each issuer. Third, and most important, is the Adviser's internal research. The Adviser has developed a "Causes of Financial Distress Methodology" to determine an issuer's credit quality. Within this methodology, the Adviser seeks to identify any factors that have the ability to create financial distress for a given issuer. The Adviser evaluates causes of financial distress on a sector-by-sector basis. The causes of financial distress will vary considerably by sector. The Adviser then assesses the exposure of each issuer to the potential causes of distress. If the exposure is sufficiently low, the issuer is classified as acceptable for inclusion in the Fund.

About NextShares

NextShares are a new type of actively managed exchange-traded product operating pursuant to an order issued by the SEC granting an exemption from certain provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). NextShares funds began trading in February 2016 and have a limited operating history. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for NextShares will develop or be maintained, or that their listing will continue unchanged.

Individual shares of a NextShares fund may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system through a broker-dealer that offers NextShares ("Broker"), and may not be directly purchased or redeemed from the fund. As a new type of fund, NextShares initially may be offered by a limited number of Brokers. Trading prices of NextShares are directly linked to the fund's next-computed NAV, which is normally determined as of the close of regular market trading each business day. Buyers and sellers of NextShares will not know the value of their purchases and sales until NAV is determined at the end of the trading day.

Trading prices of NextShares will vary from NAV by a market-determined trading cost (i.e., a premium or discount to NAV), which may be zero. The premium or discount to NAV at which NextShares trades are executed is locked in at the time of trade execution, and will depend on market factors, including the balance of supply and demand for shares among investors, transaction fees and other costs associated with creating and redeeming Creation Units (as defined below) of shares, competition among market makers, the share inventory positions and inventory strategies of market makers, and the volume of share trading. Reflecting these and other market factors, prices of shares in the secondary market may be above, at or below NAV. See "Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares" below for important information about how to buy and sell shares.

How NextShares Compare to Mutual Funds. Mutual fund shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the issuing fund for cash at the fund's next determined NAV. Shares of NextShares funds, by contrast, are purchased and sold primarily in the secondary market. Because trading prices of NextShares may vary from NAV and commissions may apply, NextShares may be more expensive to buy and sell than mutual funds. Like mutual funds, NextShares may be bought or sold in specified share or dollar quantities, although not all Brokers may accept dollar-based orders.

Relative to investing in mutual funds, the NextShares structure offers certain potential advantages that may translate into improved performance and higher tax efficiency. These potential advantages include: (a) a single class of shares with no sales loads or distribution and service (12b-1) fees; (b) lower fund transfer agency expenses; (c) reduced fund trading costs and cash drag in connection with shareholder inflows and outflows; and (d) lower fund capital gains distributions. Because NextShares do not pay sales loads or distribution and service (12b-1) fees, their appeal to financial intermediaries may be limited to distribution arrangements that do not rely upon such payments.

How NextShares Compare to ETFs. Similar to ETFs, NextShares are issued and redeemed only in specified large aggregations ("Creation Units") by or through "Authorized Participants" (i.e., broker-dealers or institutional investors that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor) and trade throughout the day on an exchange. Unlike ETFs, trading prices of NextShares are directly linked to the fund's next end-of-day NAV rather than determined at the time of trade execution. Different from ETFs, NextShares do not offer opportunities to transact intraday at currently (versus end-of-day) determined prices.

Unlike actively managed ETFs, NextShares are not required to disclose their full holdings on a daily basis, thereby protecting fund shareholders against the potentially dilutive effects of other market participants front-running the fund's trades. Because the mechanism that underlies efficient trading of

NextShares does not involve portfolio instruments excluded from creations and redemptions, the need for full portfolio holdings disclosure to achieve tight markets in NextShares is eliminated. The NAV-based trading employed for NextShares provides investors with built-in trade execution cost transparency and the ability to control their trading costs using limit orders. This feature of NextShares distinguishes them from ETFs, for which the variance between market prices and underlying portfolio values is not always known by individual investors and cannot be controlled by them. For more information, see “Additional Information about NextShares.”

Principal Risks

As with any investment company, there are risks to investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund over short or even long periods of time**. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

General Market Risk. The Fund’s net asset value and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. Certain securities selected for the Fund’s portfolio may be worth less than the price originally paid for them, or less than they were worth at an earlier time.

Market Trading Risk. Individual Fund shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system through a Broker, and may not be directly purchased or redeemed from the Fund. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained, or that their listing will continue unchanged. Buying and selling shares may require you to pay brokerage commissions and expose you to other trading costs. Due to brokerage commissions and other transaction costs that may apply, frequent trading may detract from realized investment returns. Trading prices of shares may be above, at or below the Fund’s NAV, will fluctuate in relation to NAV based on supply and demand in the market for shares and other factors, and may vary significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. The return on your investment will be reduced if you sell shares at a greater discount or narrower premium to NAV than you acquired shares.

Management Risk. The Fund may not meet its investment objective or may underperform the market or other mutual funds with similar strategies if the Adviser cannot successfully implement the Fund’s investment strategies.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund may have a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Contingent Pricing Risk. Trading prices of Fund shares are directly linked to the Fund’s next-computed NAV, which is normally determined as of the close of regular market trading each business day. Buyers and sellers of shares will not know the value of their purchases and sales until the Fund’s NAV is determined at the end of the trading day. Like mutual funds, the Fund does not offer opportunities to transact intraday at currently (versus end-of-day) determined prices. Trade prices are contingent upon the determination of NAV and may vary significantly from anticipated levels (including estimates based on intraday indicative values disseminated by the Fund) during periods of market volatility. Although limit orders can be used to control differences in trade prices versus NAV, they cannot be used to control or limit trade execution prices.

Fixed-Income Securities Risks. Fixed-income securities are or may be subject to interest rate, credit, liquidity, prepayment and extension risks. Interest rates may go up resulting in a decrease in the value of the fixed-income securities held by the Fund. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will not make timely payments of principal and interest. There is also the risk that an issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. Limited trading opportunities for certain fixed-income securities may make it more difficult to sell or buy a security at a favorable price or time. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income securities market, and could result in an increase in Fund redemptions. Interest rate changes and their impact on the Fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable.

- *Interest Rate Risk.* In times of rising interest rates, bond prices will decline. Generally, securities with longer maturities and funds with longer weighted average maturities carry greater interest rate risk. The Fund may be exposed to heightened interest rate risk as interest rates rise from historically low levels.
- *Credit Risk.* The issuers of the debt securities held by the Fund may not be able to make interest or principal payments.
- *Extension Risk*. In times of rising interest rates, prepayments will slow causing portfolio securities considered short or intermediate term to be long-term securities, which fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter term securities.
- *Prepayment Risk*. In times of declining interest rates, the Fund's higher yielding securities may be prepaid and the Fund may have to replace them with securities having a lower yield.
- *Duration Risk*. The Fund can invest in securities of any maturity or duration. Holding long duration and long maturity investments will magnify certain risks, including interest rate risk and credit risk.

Municipal Securities Risk. The municipal market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Changes in a municipality's financial health may make it difficult for the municipality to make interest and principal payments when due. Failure of a municipal security issuer to comply with applicable tax requirements may make income paid thereon taxable, resulting in a decline in the security's value. In addition, there could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities. A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve capital and liquidity.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are not as sensitive to changes in interest rates as mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying assets and may not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets which increases the risk of loss from default.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to actual or anticipated changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that borrowers will refinance mortgages to take advantage of lower rates resulting in the Fund reinvesting when rates are low. Conversely when interest rates increase borrowers do not prepay their mortgages, which locks the Fund into holding a lower yielding investment. In addition, mortgage-backed securities may decline in value because of foreclosures or defaults.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Securities issued by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities have different levels of U.S. Government credit support. Some are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, while others are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government or only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Tax Risks. Municipal securities may decrease in value during times when federal income tax rates are falling. The Fund's investments are affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal tax exempt status of, interest income on municipal obligations. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the liquidity, marketability and supply and demand for municipal obligations, which would in turn affect the Fund's ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels. If you are subject to the federal AMT, you may have to pay federal tax on a portion of your distributions from tax exempt income. If this is the case, the Fund's net after-tax return to you may be lower. The Fund would typically not be a suitable investment for investors investing through tax exempt or tax-deferred accounts.

Zero-Coupon Bonds Risk. Zero-coupon bonds do not pay interest on a current basis and may be highly volatile as interest rates rise or fall. In addition, while such bonds generate income for purposes of generally accepted accounting standards, they do not generate cash flow and thus could cause the Fund to be forced to liquidate securities at an inopportune time in order to distribute cash, as required by tax laws.

CMO Risk. A CMO is a hybrid between a mortgage-backed bond and a mortgage pass-through security. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal on CMOs is paid periodically. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), and their income streams. CMOs may offer a higher yield than U.S. government securities, but they may also be subject to greater price fluctuation and credit risk.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by them do not move as expected. Conversely, variable and floating rate securities will not generally rise in value if market interest rates decline. Variable and floating rate securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Fund's ability to sell the securities at any given time.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Trust's Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund.

Performance

When the Fund has been in operation for a full calendar year, performance information will be shown here. Updated performance information will be available at www.reinhartfunds.com or by calling (855) 774-3863.

Management

Investment Adviser

Reinhart Partners, Inc. is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager

Michael Wachter, CFA, Principal and Director of Fixed Income for the Adviser, is the Fund's portfolio manager. He has managed the Fund since its inception in 2018.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Buying and Selling Shares in the Secondary Market. Shares of the Fund are listed and available for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (the "Listing Exchange") during the Listing Exchange's core trading session (generally 9:30 am to 4:00 pm eastern time). Shares may also be bought and sold on other national securities exchanges and alternative trading systems that have obtained appropriate licenses, adopted applicable rules and developed systems to support trading in Fund shares. Fund shares may be purchased and sold in the secondary market only through a Broker. When buying or selling shares, you may incur trading commissions or other charges determined by your Broker. The Fund does not impose any minimum investment for shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Buying and selling Fund shares is similar in most respects to buying and selling ETFs and listed stocks. Throughout each trading day, market makers post on an exchange bids to buy shares and offers to sell shares. Buyers and sellers submit trade orders through their Brokers. The executing trading venue matches orders received from Brokers against market maker quotes and other orders to execute trades, and reports the results of completed trades to the parties to the trade, member firms and market data services. Completed trades in Fund shares clear and settle just like ETF trades and listed stock trades, with settlement normally occurring on the second following business day (T+2). Orders to buy and sell Fund shares that are not executed on the day the order is submitted are automatically cancelled as of the close of trading that day.

Trading in Fund shares differs from buying and selling ETFs and listed stocks in four respects:

- how intraday prices of executed trades and bids and offers posted by market makers are expressed;
- how to determine the number of shares to buy or sell if you seek to transact in an approximate dollar amount;
- what limit orders mean and how limit prices are expressed; and
- how and when the final price of executed trades is determined.

Intraday Prices and Quote Display Format. The intraday price of executed trades and bids and offers quoted for Fund shares are all expressed relative to the Fund's next determined NAV, rather than as an absolute dollar price. As noted above, the Fund's NAV is normally determined as of the close of regular market trading each business day. As an illustration, shares of the Fund may be quoted intraday at a best bid of "NAV -\$0.01" and a best offer of "NAV +\$0.02." A buy order executed at the quoted offer price would, in this example, be priced at two cents over the Fund's NAV on the trade date. If the last trade in Fund shares was priced at two cents over NAV (the current best offer), it would be displayed as "NAV +\$0.02."

For illustration purposes only. Actual executed trade prices and bids and offers for Fund shares may be higher or lower than in this example.

Bid and offer quotes and prices of Fund shares in NAV-based format can be accessed intraday on Broker terminals using the Fund's ticker symbol. Market data services may display bid and offer quotes and trade prices in NAV-based format or in "proxy price" format, in which NAV is represented as 100.00 and premiums/discounts to NAV are represented by the same difference from 100.00 (to illustrate, NAV-$0.01 would be shown as 99.99 and NAV+$0.02 as 100.02). Historical information about the Fund's trading costs and trading spreads is provided at www.nextshares.com.

<u>Sizing Buy and Sell Orders.</u> NextShares may be purchased and sold in specified share or dollar quantities, although not all Brokers may accept dollar-based orders. In share-based orders, you specify the number of fund shares to buy or sell. Like share-based ETF and listed stock orders, determining the number of Fund shares to buy or sell if you seek to transact in an approximate dollar amount requires dividing the intended purchase or sale amount by the estimated price per share. To assist buyers and sellers in estimating transaction prices, the Fund makes available at intervals of not more than 15 minutes during the Listing Exchange's regular trading session an indicative estimate of the Fund's current portfolio value ("Intraday Indicative Value" or "IIV"). IIVs can be accessed at www.nextshares.com and may also be available from Brokers and market data services.

The price of a transaction in Fund shares can be estimated as the sum of the most recent IIV and the current bid (for sales) or offer (for purchases). If, for example, you seek to buy approximately $15,000 of Fund shares when the current IIV is $19.98 and the current offer is NAV +$0.02, you should place an order to buy 750 shares (= $15,000 ÷ $20.00). And if you seek to sell approximately $15,000 of Fund shares when the current IIV is $19.98 and the current bid is NAV -$0.01, you should sell 751 shares (≈ $15,000 ÷ $19.97).

Sizing Orders to Buy and Sell Shares

Desired Purchase Amount: $15,000	Current IIV:	$19.98	Shares to Purchase: 750
	Current Offer:	NAV +$0.02	
	Est. Price	$20.00	
Desired Sale Amount: $15,000	Current IIV:	$19.98	Shares to Sell: 751
	Current Bid:	NAV -$0.01	
	Est. Price	$19.97	

Indicates a target purchase amount of 750 shares if the buyer seeks to acquire approximately $15,000 of shares when the Fund's IIV is $19.98 and the offer price is NAV +$0.02.

Indicates a target sale amount of 751 shares if the seller seeks to sell approximately $15,000 of shares when the Fund's IIV is $19.98 and the bid price is NAV -$0.01.

For illustration purposes only. Actual IIVs and bid and offer prices for Fund shares may be higher or lower than in this example.

Because IIVs are estimates and will generally differ from NAV, they cannot be used to calculate with precision the dollar value of a prescribed number of shares to be bought or sold. Investors should understand that share transaction prices are based on the Fund's next determined NAV, and that NAVs may vary significantly from IIVs during periods of intraday market volatility.

<u>Limit Orders.</u> A "limit order" is an order placed with a Broker to buy or sell a prescribed number of shares at a specified price or better. In entering limit orders to buy or sell Fund shares, limit prices are expressed relative to NAV (i.e., NAV +$0.02, NAV -$0.01), rather than as an absolute dollar price. By using limit orders, buyers and sellers of NextShares can control their trading costs in a manner not available for ETFs.

Limit Order Format

Limit Buy Price:	NAV +$0.02
Limit Sell Price:	NAV -$0.01

Indicates that the buyer seeks to purchase shares at the best available price, but no more than two cents above the next determined NAV.

Indicates that the seller seeks to sell shares at the best available price, but no less than one cent below the next determined NAV.

For illustration purposes only. Limit prices entered for orders to buy and sell shares may be higher or lower than in this example.

Although limit orders can be used to control differences in trade price versus NAV, they cannot be used to control or limit absolute trade execution prices.

Final Prices of Executed Trades. The premium or discount to NAV at which Fund shares trade is locked in at the time of trade execution, with the final price contingent upon the determination of NAV at the end of the trading day. If, for example, an order to buy or sell shares executes at NAV +$0.02 and the Fund's NAV on the day of the trade is $20.00, the final trade price is $20.02.

Final Prices of Executed Trades	
Trade Execution:	NAV +$0.02
NAV:	$20.00
Final Trade Price	$20.02

Indicates that the final price of a transaction in Fund shares executed at two cents over the Fund's next determined NAV per share is $20.02 per share when the reference NAV is $20.00.

For illustration purposes only. Executed premiums/discounts and NAVs for Fund shares may be higher or lower than in this example.

The premium or discount to NAV at which Fund shares trade depends on market factors, including the balance of supply and demand for shares among investors, transaction fees and other costs associated with creating and redeeming Creation Units, competition among market makers, the share inventory positions and inventory strategies of market makers, and the volume of share trading. NextShares do not offer investors the opportunity to buy and sell intraday at currently (versus end-of-day) determined prices. Buyers and sellers of shares will not know the final trade price of executed trades until the Fund's NAV is determined at the end of the trading day. Trading prices of shares may be above, at or below NAV, and may vary significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility.

Transactions Directly with the Fund. The Fund issues and redeems shares only in Creation Unit blocks of 25,000 shares or multiples thereof. Creation Units may be purchased or redeemed only by or through "Authorized Participants," which are broker-dealers or institutional investors that have entered into agreements with the Fund's distributor for this purpose. The Fund issues and redeems Creation Units in return for the securities, other instruments and/or cash (the "Basket") that the Fund specifies each business day. The Fund's Basket is not intended to be representative of current holdings and may vary significantly from current portfolio positions. The Fund imposes transaction fees on Creation Units issued and redeemed to offset the estimated cost to the Fund of processing the transaction and converting the Basket to or from the desired portfolio composition. For more information, see "Buying and Selling Shares."

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt organization or are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement such as a 401(k) plan or IRA. Distributions on investments made through tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Investment Objective, Strategies, Risks and Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to outperform its benchmark, the Bloomberg Barclays Capital Intermediate Government/Credit Index, measured over an entire market cycle, while maintaining key risks (interest rate risk, credit risk, structure risk, and liquidity risk) similar to the benchmark. The investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without the approval of the Fund's shareholders upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in fixed income securities. The Fund invests primarily in investment grade fixed income securities. The Fund considers a fixed income security to be investment grade if it is rated within the BBB-category or better by Standard & Poor's or the Baa3 category or better by Moody's, or an equivalent rating by another NRSO; or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. The Fund normally invests in fixed income securities with effective maturities between 0 and 10 years. The average-dollar weighted maturity of the securities in which the Fund expects to invest will generally range from 3 to 8 years. The Fund's investments in fixed income securities may include government or agency securities or obligations, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset backed securities, municipal bonds, revenue bonds, variable and floating rate securities, zero coupon bonds and CMOs.

To construct the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser undergoes an intensive undertaking utilizing both top-down economic analysis as well as bottom-up security research. Analysis of the current state and projected path of the economy provides direction for sector positioning. As the Adviser's preferred sector weights for the Fund are slow to change, this positioning takes the form of adjusting maturities within sectors. Once sector maturities have been adjusted, bottom-up analysis of the credits available in our universe of all U.S. dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities determines individual security selection.

The Adviser generates a list of approved and core credit issuers. The Adviser maintains a research database on over 300 issuers from which the Adviser's current core holding list is derived. This approved/core holdings approach gives our management team significant flexibility in structuring the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser's security selection process seeks to purchase securities that share four key characteristics:

1. Quality. The Adviser utilizes a disciplined credit research process. Central to this process is a proprietary credit scoring system developed to help identify issuers that exhibit strong credit fundamentals with an adequate "margin of safety". This system is also used to identify early those issuers that are experiencing deteriorating credit fundamentals.

2. Visibility. The Adviser seeks out corporate issuers with highly visible, consistent earnings streams; strong free cash flows; solid debt coverage capacity; and strong analyst coverage. These characteristics minimize the probability of negative surprises.

3. Liquidity. The Adviser concentrates on issues that exhibit excellent trading characteristics. When purchasing securities for the Fund the Adviser will generally avoid illiquid issues, Rule 144A Securities, and debt of smaller issuers.

4. Availability. This goes hand-in-hand with liquidity. The Adviser looks for issuers that have multiple large issues across the entire yield curve. This allows the Adviser to more easily manage contribution to duration without having to change the issuer exposure of the Fund.

Security selection by the Adviser begins with the investable universe, which is comprised of all U.S. dollar denominated investment grade fixed income securities. The Adviser then utilizes a three-step process to determine suitability for inclusion in the Fund. First, the Adviser examines the credit ratings of the issuer. The Adviser views this as an outsider's perspective of the credit quality of the issuer. Second, the Adviser has developed a real-time database that tracks the price movements of each issuer's securities in numerous markets relative to market peers and the overall market over a three-month, six-month and one year time horizon. This provides the Adviser with the market's perspective of each issuer. Third, and most important, is the Adviser's internal research. The Adviser has developed a "Causes of Financial Distress Methodology" to determine an issuer's credit quality. Within this methodology, the Adviser seeks to identify any factors that have the ability to create financial distress for a given issuer. The Adviser evaluates causes of financial distress on a sector-by-sector basis. The causes of financial distress will vary considerably by sector. The Adviser then assesses the exposure of each issuer to the potential causes of distress. If the exposure is sufficiently low, the issuer is classified as acceptable for inclusion in the Fund.

A decision to buy a security for the Fund follows extensive modeling to determine the effects of the trade on the Fund's overall portfolio relative to the Fund's benchmark index. Securities purchased by the Fund must be on the Adviser's internal list of approved securities.

The Adviser seeks to maintain low portfolio turnover. Most purchases made by the Fund will be for portfolio duration management purposes. The Adviser's goal is to build a portfolio for the Fund with risk attributes closely matching the benchmark index while providing a yield higher than that of the benchmark index. The Adviser will seek to construct the Fund's portfolio in a manner which will allow it to outperform the benchmark index in any type of market environment without taking undue risk.

The Adviser will identify securities to sell by utilizing the Adviser's market-based research database. A security may be sold by the Fund based on a comprehensive review of the risk and potential rewards of the particular security. A security may be sold for a number of reasons:

- Duration Management – a security may be sold to adjust portfolio duration or individual sector duration.
- Relative Value – a security may be sold if it can be replaced by another security which is more attractive on a relative spread basis.
- Sector Allocation Changes – a security may be sold to take advantage of sector relative value changes.
- Credit Deterioration – securities of issuers which have been identified through the Adviser's research process as having deteriorating credit are candidates for sale.

Cash or Similar Investments and Temporary Strategies of the Funds

At the Adviser's discretion, a Fund may invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities and money market instruments for (i) temporary defensive purposes in amounts up to 100% of its assets in response to adverse market, economic or political conditions and (ii) retaining flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses, and identifying and assessing investment opportunities. These short-term debt securities and money market instruments include cash, shares of other mutual funds, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, U.S. government securities, discount notes and repurchase agreements. To the extent that a Fund invests in money market mutual funds for its cash position, there will be some duplication of expenses because the Fund will bear its pro rata portion of such money market funds' management fees and operational expenses. When investing for temporary defensive purposes, the Adviser may invest up to 100% of a Fund's total assets in such instruments. Taking a temporary defensive position may result in the Fund not achieving its investment objective.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

Before investing in the Fund, you should carefully consider your own investment goals, the amount of time you are willing to leave your money invested, and the amount of risk you are willing to take. Remember, in addition to possibly not achieving your investment goals, **you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund**. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

General Market Risk. The net asset value of the Fund and investment return will fluctuate based upon changes in the value of its portfolio securities. The market value of a security may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations may cause a security to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy or the market as a whole. U.S. and international markets have experienced, and may continue to experience, volatility, which may increase risks associated with an investment in the Fund. The market value of securities in which the Fund invests is based upon the market's perception of value and is not necessarily an objective measure of the securities' value. In some cases, for example, the stock prices of individual companies have been negatively affected even though there may be little or no apparent degradation in the financial condition or prospects of the issuers. Similarly, the debt markets have experienced substantially lower valuations, reduced liquidity, price volatility, credit downgrades, increased likelihood of default, and valuation difficulties. As a result of this significant volatility, many of the following risks associated with an investment in the Fund may be increased. Continuing market volatility may have adverse effects on the Fund. The fact that the Fund does not take temporary defensive positions in cash or cash equivalents, but instead pursues its investment objective regardless of market conditions, may exacerbate this risk, particularly for short-term investors.

Market Trading Risk. Individual Fund shares may be purchased and sold only on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system through a Broker, and may not be directly purchased or redeemed from the Fund. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained, or that their listing will continue unchanged. Buying and selling shares may require the payment of brokerage commissions and expose the buyer or seller to other trading costs. Due to brokerage commissions and other trading costs, frequent trading may detract from realized investment returns. Trading prices of shares be above, at or below NAV, will fluctuate in relation to NAV based on supply and demand in the market for shares and other factors and may vary significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. An investor's realized investment returns will be reduced if, the investor sells shares at a greater discount or narrower premium than he or she acquired the shares.

Management Risk. The ability of the Fund to meet its investment objective is directly related to the Adviser's investment strategies for the Fund. The value of your investment in the Fund may vary with the effectiveness of the Adviser's research, analysis, and asset allocation among portfolio securities. If the Adviser's investment strategies do not produce the expected results, the value of your investment could be diminished or even lost entirely and the Fund could underperform the market or other mutual funds with similar investment objectives.

Authorized Participant Concentration Risk. Only an Authorized Participant may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The Fund may have a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting.

Contingent Pricing Risk. Trading prices of Fund shares are directly linked to the Fund's next-computed NAV, which is normally determined as of the close of regular market trading each business day. Buyers and sellers of shares will not know the value of their purchases and sales until the Fund's

NAV is determined at the end of the trading day. Like mutual funds, the Fund does not offer opportunities to transact intraday at currently (versus end-of-day) determined prices. Trade prices are contingent upon the determination of NAV and may vary significantly from anticipated levels (including estimates based on intraday indicative values disseminated by the Fund) during periods of market volatility. Although limit orders can be used to control differences in trade prices versus NAV, they cannot be used to control or limit trade execution prices.

Municipal Securities Risk. The municipal market is volatile and can be significantly affected by adverse tax, legislative or political changes and the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Changes in a municipality's financial health may make it difficult for the municipality to make interest and principal payments when due. Municipal obligations may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. Municipal securities structured as revenue bonds are generally not backed by the taxing power of the issuing municipality but rather the revenue from the particular project or entity for which the bonds were issued. If the Internal Revenue Service determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could be treated as taxable, which could result in a decline in the security's value. In addition, there could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities.

A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems recently, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve capital and liquidity.

Under some circumstances, municipal securities might not pay interest unless the state legislature or municipality authorizes money for that purpose. Some securities, including municipal lease obligations, carry additional risks. For example, they may be difficult to trade or interest payments may be tied only to a specific stream of revenue.

Since some municipal securities may be secured or guaranteed by banks and other institutions, the risk to the Fund could increase if the banking or financial sector suffers an economic downturn and/or if the credit ratings of the institutions issuing the guarantee are downgraded or at risk of being downgraded by a national rating organization. If such events were to occur, the value of the security could decrease or the value could be lost entirely, and it may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to sell the security at the time and the price that normally prevails in the market. Interest on municipal obligations, while generally exempt from federal income tax, may not be exempt from federal alternative minimum tax.

Fixed-Income Securities Risks. Fixed-income securities held by the Funds are or may be subject to interest rate risk, call risk, prepayment and extension risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk, which are more fully described below. Changes in market conditions and government policies may lead to periods of heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income securities market, and could result in an increase in Fund redemptions. Interest rate changes and their impact on the Fund and its share price can be sudden and unpredictable.

- *Call Risk*. During periods of declining interest rates, a bond issuer may "call," or repay, its high yielding bonds before their maturity dates. In this event a Fund would then be forced to invest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in its income.
- *Credit Risk*. Fixed-income securities are generally subject to the risk that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make principal and interest payments when they are due. There is also the risk that the securities could lose value because of a loss of confidence in the ability of the borrower to pay back debt. Lower rated fixed-income securities involve greater credit risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy.

- *Interest Rate Risk.* Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk that the · securities could lose value because of interest rate changes. For example, bonds tend to decrease in value if interest rates rise. Fixed-income securities with longer maturities sometimes offer higher yields, but are subject to greater price shifts as a result of interest rate changes than fixed-income securities with shorter maturities. The historically low interest rate environment increases the risk associated with rising interest rates. The Fund may be exposed to heightened interest rate risk as interest rates rise from historically low levels.
- *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* Many types of fixed-income securities are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment occurs when the issuer of a fixed-income security can repay principal faster than expected prior to the security's maturity. Fixed-income securities subject to prepayment risk can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a fixed-income security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. On the other hand, rising interest rates could cause prepayments of the obligations to decrease. This is known as extension risk and may increase the Fund's sensitivity to rising rates and its potential for price declines.

Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Mortgage-backed securities are sensitive to actual or anticipated changes in interest rates. When interest rates decline, mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that borrowers will refinance mortgages to take advantage of lower rates resulting in the Fund reinvesting when rates are low. Conversely when interest rates increase borrowers do not prepay their mortgages, which locks the Fund into holding a lower yielding investment. In addition, mortgage-backed securities may decline in value because of foreclosures or defaults.

Asset-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed securities are not as sensitive to changes in interest rates as mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying assets and may not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets which increases the risk of loss from default.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Securities issued by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities have different levels of U.S. Government credit support. Some are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, while others are supported by only the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government or only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government-sponsored instrumentalities because they are not obligated to do so by law. Guarantees of timely prepayment of principal and interest do not assure that the market prices and yields of the securities are guaranteed.

Tax Risks. Municipal securities may decrease in value during times when federal income tax rates are falling. The Fund's investments are affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal tax exempt status of, interest income on municipal obligations. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the liquidity, marketability and supply and demand for municipal obligations, which would in turn affect the Fund's ability to acquire and dispose of municipal obligations at desirable yield and price levels. If you are subject to the federal AMT, you may have to pay federal tax on a portion of your distributions from tax exempt income. If this is the case, the Fund's net after-tax return to you may be lower. The Fund would not be a suitable investment for investors investing through tax exempt or tax-deferred accounts.

Zero-Coupon Bonds Risk. As interest on zero-coupon bonds is not paid on a current basis, the values of the bonds are subject to greater fluctuations than are the value of bonds that distribute income regularly and may be more speculative than such bonds. Accordingly, the values of zero-coupon bonds may be highly volatile as interest rates rise or fall. In addition, while zero-coupon bonds generate income for tax purposes and for purposes of generally accepted accounting standards, they do not generate cash flow and thus could cause a Fund to be forced to liquidate securities at an inopportune time in order to distribute cash, as required by Subchapter M of the Code of the Internal Revenue Code in order for the Fund to maintain its status as a regulated investment company.

Investors may purchase zero coupon securities at a price below the amount payable at maturity. Because such securities do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity, this prevents any reinvestment of interest payments at prevailing interest rates if prevailing interest rates rise.

CMO Risk. A CMO is a hybrid between a mortgage-backed bond and a mortgage pass-through security. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal on CMOs is paid periodically. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA, and FHLMC, and their income streams. CMOs may offer a higher yield than U.S. government securities, but they may also be subject to greater price fluctuation and credit risk. In addition, CMOs typically will be issued in a variety of classes or series, which have different maturities and are retired in sequence. In the event of a default by an issuer of a CMO, there is no assurance that the collateral securing such CMO will be sufficient to pay principal and interest. It is possible that there will be limited opportunities for trading CMOs in the OTC market, the depth and liquidity of which will vary from time to time.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by them do not move as expected. Conversely, variable and floating rate securities will not generally rise in value if market interest rates decline. Variable and floating rate securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Fund's ability to sell the securities at any given time. Certain variable and floating rate securities have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate (the "reference rate"), such as LIBOR. Such a floor protects the Fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference rate below the specified level. However, if the reference rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the security, and the Fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant period of time.

New Fund Risk. The Fund is new with no operating history and there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the Board of Trustees may determine to liquidate the Fund. Liquidation of the Fund can be initiated by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval if it determines it is in the best interest of shareholders. The timing of any Fund liquidation may not be favorable to certain individual shareholders.

Portfolio Holdings

Due to lags in reporting, the Fund's actual holdings may vary significantly from the most recent publicly disclosed portfolio composition. As described under ''Description of NextShares — How NextShares Compare to ETFs,'' the Fund does not disclose portfolio holdings daily. The Baskets used in creations and redemptions of Fund shares are not intended to be representative of current portfolio holdings and may vary significantly from the Fund's current holdings. A detailed description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the Statement of Additional Information (''SAI'') which may be obtained by calling (855) 774-3863, your financial intermediary, or free of charge through the Fund's website at www.reinhartfunds.com.

A complete schedule of portfolio holdings also will be included in the Fund's Annual and Semiannual Reports to shareholders (when available).

Additional Information About NextShares

Description of NextShares

The Fund operates pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC granting Managed Portfolio Series (the "Trust") and the Adviser an exemption from certain provisions of the 1940 Act. NextShares operate as follows:

- NextShares are pooled investment funds that generally follow an active management style, seeking to outperform their designated benchmark and other funds with similar investment profiles;
- NextShares funds value their shares at the end of each business day by dividing the current value of fund assets, less liabilities by the number of shares outstanding (referred to as "net asset value per share" or "NAV");
- Investors may purchase and sell shares of a NextShares fund on a national securities exchange or alternative trading system through a Broker. Individual shares may not be directly purchased or redeemed from the issuing fund;
- Trading prices of NextShares are directly linked to the fund's next end-of-day NAV utilizing a patented trading approach called "NAV-based trading." In NAV-based trading, all trades are executed at the fund's next computed NAV plus or minus a trading cost (i.e., a premium or discount to NAV) determined at the time of trade execution. For each NextShares trade, the final transaction price is determined once NAV is computed. Buyers and sellers will not know the value of their purchases and sales until the end of the trading day. See "Buying and Selling Shares" below;
- The premium or discount to NAV at which NextShares transactions are executed will depend on market factors, including the balance of supply and demand for shares among investors, transaction fees and other costs associated with creating and redeeming Creation Units of shares, competition among market makers, the share inventory positions and inventory strategies of market makers, and the volume of share trading. Reflecting these and other market factors, prices of shares in the secondary market may be above, at or below NAV. NextShares do not offer the opportunity to transact intraday at prices determined at time of trade execution;
- NextShares issue and redeem shares only in transactions by or through Authorized Participants in designated Creation Unit blocks of shares in exchange for the Basket of securities, other instruments and/or cash currently specified by the fund. Transactions may be effected partially or entirely in cash when in-kind delivery is not practicable or deemed not in the best interests of shareholders. NextShares issue and redeem Creation Units of shares at NAV, plus or minus a transaction fee that is intended to cover the fund's cost of processing the transaction and converting the Basket to or from the desired composition. See "Buying and Selling Shares" below; and
- Prior to the beginning of market trading each business day, each NextShares fund will disclose the Basket that it will accept from and deliver to Authorized Participants to settle purchases and redemptions of Creation Units on that day. See "Buying and Selling Shares" below. The Basket is not intended to represent current holdings and may vary significantly from the fund's current portfolio positioning.

NextShares funds seek to enhance their performance by utilizing a cost- and tax-efficient structure and by maintaining the confidentiality of current portfolio trading information. NextShares are designed to be long-term investment vehicles and are not suited for short-term trading. *As described below, there are important differences between NextShares and ETFs and between NextShares and mutual funds.*

Investors should be aware that the investments made, and performance results achieved by NextShares funds may differ from those of other funds for which the Adviser acts as investment adviser, including funds with similar names, investment objectives and policies.

How NextShares Compare to Mutual Funds. Mutual fund shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the issuing fund for cash at the next determined NAV. NextShares, by contrast, cannot be directly purchased or redeemed except by or through Authorized Participants in Creation Unit quantities in exchange for the specified Basket. Unlike NextShares, mutual fund shares do not trade on an exchange. Because trading prices of NextShares may vary from NAV and commissions may apply, NextShares may be more expensive to buy and sell than mutual funds. Like mutual funds, NextShares may be bought or sold in specified share or dollar quantities, although not all Brokers may accept dollar-based orders.

Relative to investing in mutual funds, the NextShares structure offers certain potential advantages that may translate into improved performance and higher tax efficiency. More specifically:

- NextShares have a single class of shares with no sales loads or distribution and service (12b-1) fees;
- Because they are set up to take advantage of the highly efficient share processing system of the Depositary Trust Company ("DTC") used for publicly traded stocks and ETFs, NextShares are expected to operate with lower transfer agency expenses than incurred by most mutual funds;
- Unlike most mutual funds, NextShares are designed to protect fund performance from dilution in connection with shareholder inflows and outflows. For mutual funds, the costs of accommodating shareholder flows include the incremental trading costs incurred by the fund to resize its portfolio positions in response to inflows and outflows, and the foregone returns on portfolio cash held for flow-related reasons. In the NextShares structure, flow-related fund costs can be minimized by issuing and redeeming shares in-kind, and substantially offset by imposing transaction fees on direct purchases and redemption of shares; and
- The Internal Revenue Code provides that a fund's distributions of appreciated property to meet redemptions do not result in recognition by the fund of capital gains on the distributed property. NextShares funds generally meet redemptions by distributing securities and other instruments, while mutual funds typically meet redemptions with cash. To raise cash for redemptions, a mutual fund may be required to sell appreciated fund assets and thereby realize capital gains. By avoiding this adverse tax effect, NextShares that utilize in-kind redemptions may achieve higher tax efficiency than a mutual fund that meets redemptions with cash. Not all NextShares funds may meet redemptions in kind. NextShares funds that meet redemptions entirely in cash should not be expected to be more tax efficient than similar mutual funds

How NextShares Compare to ETFs. Similar to ETFs, NextShares are issued and redeemed in Creation Unit quantities and trade throughout the day on an exchange. Unlike ETFs, trading prices of NextShares are directly linked to the fund's next end-of-day NAV using NAV-based trading. As described above, in NAV-based trading, all trades are executed at NAV plus or minus a trading cost (i.e., a premium or discount to NAV) determined at the time of trade execution. Different from ETFs, NextShares do not offer opportunities to transact intraday based on currently (versus end-of-day) determined prices. Buyers and Sellers of NextShares will not know the value of their purchases and sales until NAV is determined at the end of the trading day.

- Different from ETFs, NextShares offer market makers a profit opportunity that does not require the management of intraday market risk. To realize profits from NextShares market making, a market maker holding positions in NextShares accumulated intraday need only transact with the fund to purchase (or redeem) a corresponding number of Creation Units, buy (sell) the equivalent quantities of Basket instruments at market-closing or better prices, and dispose of any remaining sub-Creation Unit share inventory through secondary market transactions prior to the close. Because making markets in NextShares is simple to manage and low risk, competition among market makers seeking to earn reliable, low-risk profits should enable NextShares to routinely trade at tight bid-ask spreads and narrow premiums or discounts to NAV;

- Unlike actively managed ETFs, NextShares are not required to disclose their full holdings on a daily basis, thereby protecting fund shareholders against the potentially dilutive effects of other market participants front-running the fund's trades. Because the mechanism that underlies efficient trading of NextShares does not involve non-Basket instruments, the need for portfolio holdings disclosure to achieve tight markets in NextShares is eliminated;
- Like ETFs, only an Authorized Participant may transact directly with a NextShares fund. A fund may have a limited number of institutions that act as Authorized Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to the fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts and/or delisting; and
- Different from conventional ETF trading, the NAV-based trading employed for NextShares provides built-in trade execution cost transparency and the ability to control transaction costs using limit orders. This feature of NextShares distinguishes them from ETFs, for which the variance between market prices and underlying portfolio values is not always known to individual investors and cannot be controlled by them.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

The Fund has entered into an investment advisory agreement ("Advisory Agreement") with Reinhart Partners, Inc. located at 1500 West Market Street, Suite 100, Mequon, Wisconsin 53092. Established in 1991, the Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services to private clients and institutions and is responsible for about $5.5 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2017. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser manages the Fund's investments subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser has overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Fund's securities portfolio. The Adviser also furnishes the Fund with office space and certain administrative services and provides most of the personnel needed to fulfill its obligations under the Advisory Agreement. For its services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee that is calculated at the annual rate of 0.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Fund Expenses. The Fund is responsible for its own operating expenses. Pursuant to an Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement between the Adviser and the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fees, and pay Fund expenses in order to ensure that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding AFFE, leverage/borrowing interest, interest expense, taxes, brokerage commissions and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed 0.30% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Operating Expenses Limitation Agreement is indefinite in term and cannot be terminated through at least January 9, 2021. Fees waived and expenses paid by the Adviser may be recouped by the Adviser for a period of thirty-six months following the month during which such fee waiver and expense payment was made, if such recoupment can be achieved without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time the fee waiver and the expense payment occurred and at the time of the recoupment.

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement will be available in the Fund's annual report to shareholders for the period ended May 31, 2018.

The Fund, as a series of the Trust, does not hold itself out as related to any other series of the Trust for purposes of investment and investor services, other than the Reinhart Mid Cap PMV Fund and the Reinhart Genesis PMV Fund (the "Reinhart Funds"), nor does it share the same investment adviser with any other series other than the Reinhart Funds.

Portfolio Managers

Michael Wachter, CFA is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. He has managed the Fund since its inception in 2017.

Mr. Wachter is a Principal and the Director of Fixed Income the Adviser. He joined Reinhart in 1997 as a portfolio manager on taxable fixed income strategies and took over lead management responsibilities in 2001. Mr. Wachter earned his BBA from the University of Wisconsin and received his MBA from Marquette University.

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

Similarly Managed Account Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund had not commenced operations and, as a result, has no prior performance history. The table below provides the performance of a composite (the "Composite") in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS"). The accounts in the Composite are managed by the Adviser on a fully discretionary basis with substantially similar objectives, policies and investment strategies employed by the Adviser to manage the Fund. The accounts comprising the Composite are managed by the Fund's portfolio manager. The Composite includes all accounts exceeding $1 million in assets that are managed by the Adviser with substantially similar objectives, policies and investment strategies employed by the Adviser to manage the Fund. The Composite includes all discretionary, fee-paying accounts managed using the same model under which the Fund will be managed.

The performance of the Fund may not correspond with the performance of the accounts comprising the Composite.

The Composite returns were prepared by the Adviser in compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS®"). The returns are unaudited and calculated by the Adviser on a total return basis and include gains or losses plus income and the reinvestment of all dividends and interest. All returns reflect the deduction of the actual investment advisory fees charged, brokerage commissions and execution costs paid by the accounts, without provision for Federal or state income taxes. Custodial fees, if any, were not included in the calculations.

The Fund's performance will be calculated using the standard formula set forth in rules promulgated by the SEC, which differs in certain respects from the methods used to compute total return for the Composite. The private accounts comprising the Composite are not subject to the same types of expenses incurred by the Fund nor certain investment limitations, diversification requirements and other restrictions imposed on the Fund by the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act") and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The performance results of the Composite would have been lower if the accounts included in the Composite had been subject to the Fund's expenses or had been regulated as investment companies under Federal securities laws. Past performance of the Composite is not indicative of the future performance results of the Fund.

The following chart shows the average annual return of the Composite for the period ended December 31, 2017. This performance data is for the Composite and does not reflect the performance results of the Fund. This performance data should not be considered indicative of the Fund's future performance.

Active Intermediate Fixed Income Composite - Total Annualized Returns

	For the Periods Ended December 31, 2017		
	One Year	Five Year	Since Inception (1/1/1992)
Composite (Net of Fees)	1.53%	1.13%	5.09%
Composite (Gross of Fees)	1.78%	1.39%	5.40%
Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index[1]	2.14%	1.50%	5.04%

[1] The Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index measures the performance of U.S. Dollar denominated U.S. Treasuries, **government**-related and investment grade U.S. corporate securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than one year and less than ten years.

The Distributor

Quasar Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor") is located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, and serves as distributor and principal underwriter to the Fund. The Distributor is a registered broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. Shares of the Fund are offered on a continuous basis.

Transfer and Dividend Disbursing Agent

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC ("USBFS", the "Transfer Agent" and "Dividend Disbursing Agent") serves as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. As transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent, USBFS is responsible for, among other matters, receiving and processing orders for the purchase and redemptions of Creation Units. The principal address for USBFS is 615 East Michigan Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

Shareholder Information

How Net Asset Value is Determined

The Fund values its shares once each day that the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for trading (typically Monday through Friday), as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. eastern time). The net asset value is determined by dividing the current value of the Fund's assets less liabilities by the number of Fund shares outstanding and rounding to the nearest cent. As described under "Buying and Selling Shares" below, Fund shares trade in the secondary market at the Fund's next-computed NAV plus or minus a trading cost (i.e., a premium or discount to NAV) determined at the time of trade execution. Investors transacting in Fund shares will be informed of their final trade price after the Fund's NAV is determined at the end of the trading day.

The Trustees have adopted procedures for valuing investments and have delegated to the Adviser the daily valuation of such investments. Pursuant to the procedures, exchange-listed securities and other instruments (including derivatives) normally are valued at last sale or closing prices In certain situations, the Adviser may use the fair value of a security if market prices are unavailable or deemed unreliable, or if events occur after the close of a securities market and before portfolio assets are valued which would materially affect net asset value. A security that is fair valued may be valued at a price higher or lower than actual market quotations or the value determined by other funds using their own fair valuation procedures. The Trust has established a Valuation Committee that oversees the valuation of investments.

Buying and Selling Shares

Trading in the Secondary Market. Shares of the Fund are listed and available for trading on the Listing Exchange during its core trading session (generally 9:30 am until 4:00 pm eastern time). Shares may also be bought and sold on other national securities exchanges and alternative trading systems that have obtained appropriate licenses, adopted applicable rules and developed systems to support trading in Fund shares. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market will develop or be maintained, or that the Fund's listing will continue or remain unchanged. The Fund does not impose any minimum investment for shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Fund shares may be purchased and sold in the secondary market only through a Broker. When buying or selling shares, you may incur trading commissions or other charges determined by your Broker. Due to applicable brokerage charges and other trading costs, frequent trading may detract from realized investment returns. Trading commissions are frequently a fixed dollar amount, and therefore may be proportionately more costly when buying or selling small amounts of shares.

When you buy or sell Fund shares in the secondary market, you will pay or receive the Fund's next-computed NAV plus or minus a trading cost (i.e., premium or discount to NAV) determined at the time of trade execution. The final price of each purchase and sale of Fund shares is determined and confirmed after calculation of that day's NAV.

The premium or discount to NAV at which the Fund's share transactions are executed will depend on market factors, including the balance of supply and demand for shares among investors, transaction fees and other costs associated with creating and redeeming Creation Units of shares, competition among market makers, the share inventory positions and inventory strategies of market makers, and the volume of share trading. The cost to buy shares (i.e., premium to NAV) will generally increase when there is an imbalance of buyers over sellers and as the costs of creating Creation Units increase. The cost to sell shares (i.e., discount below NAV) will generally increase when there is an imbalance of sellers over buyers and as the costs of redeeming Creation Units increase. Reflecting these and other market factors, prices for Fund shares in the secondary market may be above, at or below NAV. Trading premiums and discounts to the Fund's NAV may be significant. Different from how Fund shares trade, purchases and sales of mutual fund shares are made at the next determined NAV and transactions in shares of ETFs are priced intraday and not directly related to the ETF's NAV.

Information regarding the trading history of Fund shares is available at www.nextshares.com. Each business day, the website displays the prior business day's NAV and the following trading information for such day:

- intraday high, low, average and closing prices of shares in exchange trading, expressed as premiums/discounts to NAV;
- the midpoint of the highest bid and lowest offer prices as of the close of exchange trading, expressed as a premium/discount to NAV;
- the spread between highest bid and lowest offer prices as of the close of exchange trading; and
- volume of shares traded.

The website at www.nextshares.com also includes charts showing the frequency distribution and range of values of NAV-based trading prices, closing bid/ask midpoints and closing bid/ask spreads over time. This trading information is intended to provide useful information to current buyers and sellers of Fund shares.

Trading prices of shares are directly linked to the Fund's next-computed NAV, which is normally determined as of the close of regular market trading each business day. Buyers and sellers of shares will not know the value of their purchases and sales until the Fund's NAV is determined at the end of the trading day. Trade prices are contingent upon the determination of NAV and may vary significantly from anticipated levels (including estimates based on intraday indicative values as described below) during periods of market volatility. Although limit orders can be used to control differences in trade price versus NAV, they cannot be used to control or limit trade execution prices.

The Listing Exchange is generally open for trading Monday through Friday of each week, except that it is closed on 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. A "Business Day" with respect to the Fund's secondary market trading and transaction in Creation Units is each day the Listing Exchange is open. Orders from Authorized Participants to create or redeem Creation Units will only be accepted on a Business Day. On days when the Listing Exchange closes earlier than normal, the Fund may require orders to create or redeem Creation Units to be placed earlier in the day. See the Statement of Additional Information for more information

Shares of the Fund may be acquired from the Fund through the Distributor or redeemed from the Fund only in Creation Units or multiples thereof, as discussed in "Creations and Redemptions" below.

Intraday Indicative Values. At periodic intervals of not more than 15 minutes during the Listing Exchange's regular trading session, an indicative estimate of the Fund's current portfolio value will be disseminated. The IIV calculations are estimates of the real-time value of the Fund's underlying holdings based on current market prices and should not be viewed as a projection of NAV, which is calculated only once a day. The purpose of IIVs is to help investors determine the number of shares to buy or sell if they want to transact in an approximate dollar amount. Because IIVs will generally differ from the end-of-day NAV of the Fund, they cannot be used to calculate with precision the dollar value of a prescribed number of shares to be bought or sold. IIVs may deviate from NAVs for various reasons, including use by the IIV agent of different pricing sources than used to calculate NAVs and/or difficulty pricing portfolio instruments on an intraday basis. Investors should understand that share transaction prices are based on closing NAVs, and that NAVs may vary significantly from IIVs during periods of market volatility. Neither the Fund, the Trust nor any of their affiliates are involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of IIVs nor make any warranty as to their accuracy. An inaccuracy in an IIV could result from various factors, including difficulty pricing portfolio instruments on an intraday basis.

Creations and Redemptions. The Fund issues and redeems shares only in Creation Unit blocks of 25,000 shares or multiples thereof. Creation Units may be purchased or redeemed only by or through Authorized Participants. Each Authorized Participant must enter into an Authorized Participant agreement with the Distributor. A creation transaction, which is subject to acceptance by the Fund's Distributor, generally takes place when an Authorized Participant submits an order in proper form and deposits into the Fund the Basket of securities, other instruments and/or cash that the Fund specifies for that day.

To preserve the confidentiality of the Fund's trading activities, the Adviser anticipates that the Basket will normally not be a pro rata slice of the Fund's portfolio positions and may vary significantly from the Fund's current portfolio. Securities being acquired will generally be excluded from the Basket until their purchase is completed and securities being sold may not be removed from the Basket until the sale program is substantially completed. Further, when deemed by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders, other portfolio positions may be excluded from the Basket. The Fund's Basket will be available at www.nextshares.com. Whenever portfolio positions are excluded from the Basket, the Basket may (but is not required to) include proportionately more cash than is in the portfolio, with such additional cash substituting for the excluded portfolio positions. See "Buying and Selling Shares - Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units" in the Statement of Additional Information. By not disclosing its full holdings currently, the Fund can maintain the confidentiality of portfolio trading information and mitigate the potentially dilutive effects of other market participants front-running the Fund's trades.

Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units in exchange for the current Basket as described above, provided that the Fund may permit an Authorized Participant to deliver or receive cash in lieu of some or all of the Basket instruments in limited circumstances as described under "Buying and Selling Shares – Payment" in the Statement of Additional Information. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares are not redeemable by the Fund. The prices at which creations and redemptions occur are based on the next calculation of NAV after an order is received in proper form, plus or minus the applicable transaction fee (see "Transaction Fees" below). Transactions in Creation Units are not subject to a sales charge.

A creation or redemption order is considered to be in proper form if all procedures set forth in this Prospectus, the Authorized Participant agreement, order form and Statement of Additional Information are properly followed. For an order to be in proper form, the order must be submitted by an authorized person of an Authorized Participant and include all required information prior to the designated cut-off time (e.g., identifying information of the Authorized Participant and authorized person, Fund the order relates to, type of order, number of Creation Units being issued or redeemed, and personal identification number, signature and/or other means of identification of the authorized person). See "Additional Tax Information" for information regarding taxation of transactions in Creation Units.

The Fund intends to comply with the U.S. federal securities laws in accepting securities for deposit and satisfying redemptions with securities, including that the securities accepted for deposit and the securities used to satisfy redemption requests will be sold in transactions that would be exempt from registration under the 1933 Act. Further, a shareholder that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, will not be able to receive Fund securities that are restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

An Authorized Participant must be either a member of the Continuous Net Settlement System of the National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC") or a DTC participant, and must have executed an Authorized Participant agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units. Information about the procedures regarding creation and redemption of Creation Units (including the cut-off times for receipt of creation and redemption orders) is included in the Statement of Additional Information.

Because new shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of the Fund a "distribution," as such term is used in the 1933 Act, may occur. Brokers 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 that could render them statutory underwriters and subject to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. Any determination of whether a party is an underwriter must take into account all the relevant facts and circumstances of each particular case. Brokers should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary transactions), and thus dealing with shares that are part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the 1933 Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the 1933 Act is available only with respect to transactions on a national securities exchange.

The Fund does not impose any restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Creation Units; however, the Fund reserves the right to reject or limit purchases at any time. When considering that no restriction on frequent purchases and redemptions is necessary, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the "Board") evaluated the risks posed by market timing activities, such as whether frequent purchases and redemptions would interfere with the efficient implementation of the Fund's investment strategy, or whether they would cause the Fund to experience increased transaction costs. The Board considered that, unlike traditional mutual funds, the Fund charges transaction fees on purchases and redemptions that are designed to protect the Fund from the associated dilution (see "Transaction Fees" below). Given the Fund's structure and use of transaction fees, the Board has determined that it is unlikely that attempts to market time the Fund by shareholders will materially harm the Fund or its shareholders.

Transaction Fees. Purchasers and redeemers of Creation Units are charged a transaction fee to cover the estimated cost to the Fund of processing the purchase or redemption, including costs charged to it by NSCC or DTC, and the estimated transaction costs (i.e., brokerage commissions, bid-ask spread and market impact trading costs) incurred in converting the Basket to or from the desired portfolio composition. The transaction fee is determined daily and will be limited to amounts approved by the Board and determined by the Adviser to be appropriate to defray the expenses that the Fund incurs in connection with the purchase or redemption. The Fund's transaction fee will be available at www.nextshares.com. The purpose of transaction fees is to protect the Fund's existing shareholders from the dilutive costs associated with the purchase and redemption of Creation Units. The amount of transaction fees will differ among NextShares funds and may vary over time for the Fund depending on the estimated trading costs for its portfolio positions and Basket, processing costs and other considerations. Transaction fees may include fixed amounts per creation or redemption event, amounts varying with the number of Creation Units purchased or redeemed, and amounts varying based on the time an order is placed. Funds that substitute cash for Basket instruments may impose higher transaction fees on the substituted cash amount. Higher transaction fees may apply to purchases and redemptions through DTC than through the NSCC.

Book Entry. Fund shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. DTC serves as the securities depository for shares of the Fund. DTC, or its nominee, is the record owner of all outstanding shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all shares for all purposes. Investors owning shares of the Fund are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or DTC participants. DTC participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of shares. To exercise any right as an owner of shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other exchange-traded securities that you hold in book-entry or "street name" form.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies. The Fund is a registered investment company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, purchases of Fund shares by other registered investment companies and companies relying on Section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are subject to the restrictions set forth in Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, except as permitted by an exemptive order of the SEC. The Trust has received exemptive relief to permit registered investment companies to invest in Fund shares beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A), of the 1940 Act, subject to certain terms and conditions, including that the registered investment company first enters into a written agreement with the Trust regarding the terms of the investment in Fund shares.

Distribution. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is the "principal underwriter" for the Trust in connection with the issuance of Creation Units of the Fund. All orders to purchase Creation Units of the Fund must be placed with the Transfer Agent (and be accepted by the Distributor) by or through an Authorized Participant, and it is the responsibility of the Transfer Agent to transmit such orders to the Fund. The Transfer Agent furnishes to those placing such orders confirmation that the orders have been accepted, but the Transfer Agent or the Distributor may reject any order that is not submitted in proper form.

The Distributor is responsible for delivering a copy of the Fund's Prospectus to Authorized Participants purchasing Creation Units and the Transfer Agent and the Distributor are responsible for maintaining records of the orders placed and any confirmations of acceptance furnished to Authorized

Participants. In addition, the Transfer Agent will maintain a record of the instructions given to the Fund to implement the delivery of Creation Units.

The Adviser (or one of its affiliates) may make payments to financial intermediaries related to marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, the development of technology platforms and reporting systems, or for making shares of the Fund available to their customers. Such payments, which may be significant to the financial intermediary, are not made by the Fund. Rather, such payments are made by the Adviser (or one of its affiliates) from its own resources. A financial intermediary may make decisions about which investment options it recommends or makes available, or the level of services provided, to its customers based on the payments it is eligible to receive. Therefore, such payments to a financial intermediary create conflicts of interest between such intermediary and its customers and may cause the intermediary to recommend a Fund over another investment.

Fund Distributions

The Fund will make monthly distributions of net investment income. The Fund will also distribute net capital gains, if any, at least annually, typically during the month of December. The Fund may make additional distributions if deemed to be desirable at other times during the year. Dividend payments may not be paid if Fund expenses exceed Fund income for the period. It may also be necessary, due to Federal tax requirements, for the Fund to make a special income and/or capital gains distribution at the end of the calendar year. Dividend payments are made through DTC participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners then of record with proceeds received from the Fund.

No dividend reinvestment service is provided by the Trust. Financial intermediaries may make available the DTC book-entry Dividend Reinvestment Service for use by beneficial owners of Fund shares for reinvestment of their dividend distributions. Beneficial owners should contact their financial intermediary to determine the availability and costs of the service and the details of participation therein. Financial intermediaries may require beneficial owners to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions will generally be automatically reinvested in additional shares of the Fund purchased in the secondary market.

Tax Consequences

A portion of any distribution of the Fund's investment income may, and any distribution by the Fund of net realized short-term capital gains generally will be taxed as ordinary income. Distributions of any net gains from investments held for more than one year generally will be taxed as long-term capital gains. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Portfolio or Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares in the Fund. Distributions of investment income properly reported by the Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income" (as further described in the Statement of Additional Information) will be taxable to shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and the Portfolio or Fund level. Over time, distributions by the Fund can generally be expected to include ordinary income, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions taxable as long-term capital gains. A portion of the Fund's income distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations. The Fund's distributions will be taxable as described above whether they are paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares. A return of capital generally will not be taxable to shareholders but will reduce the cost basis of a shareholder's shares and result in a higher reported capital gain or a lower reported capital loss on a subsequent taxable disposition of such shares.

Investors who purchase shares at a time when the Fund's net asset value reflects gains that are either unrealized or realized but not distributed will pay the full price for the shares and then may receive some portion of the purchase price back as a taxable distribution. Certain distributions paid in January may be taxable to shareholders as if received on December 31 of the prior year. A redemption of Fund shares is generally a taxable transaction.

Purchasers of Creation Units of shares on an in-kind basis will generally recognize a gain or loss on the purchase transaction equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units and the purchaser's aggregate basis in the securities or other instruments exchanged plus (or minus) the cash amount paid (or received). Persons redeeming Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the redeeming shareholder's basis in the Creation Units redeemed and the aggregate market value of the securities or other instruments received plus (or minus) the cash amount received (or paid).

The Internal Revenue Service may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities or other instruments for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales." In such a case, the basis of the Creation Units will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Persons exchanging securities or other instruments should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and whether a loss is deductible. Any capital gain or loss realized by a shareholder upon a redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Creation Units have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if they have been held for one year or less. If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many shares you purchased or sold and at what price.

The Portfolio is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. Each investor in the Portfolio, including the Fund, is allocated its proportionate share of Portfolio income, gains, losses, expenses and other tax items.

The net investment income of certain U.S. individuals, estates and trusts is subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax. For individuals, the tax is on the lesser of the "net investment income" and the excess of modified adjusted gross income over $200,000 (or $250,000 if married filing jointly). Net investment income includes, among other things, interest, dividends, and gross income and capital gains derived from passive activities and trading in securities or commodities. Net investment income is reduced by deductions "properly allocable" to this income.

The Fund may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, 24% of the dividends, distributions and redemption proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that they are subject to backup withholding. Certain shareholders are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and any amount withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Shareholders should consult with their tax advisors concerning the applicability of federal, state, local and other taxes to an investment.

Other Fund Policies

Householding. In an effort to decrease costs, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate prospectuses and annual and semi-annual reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to those addresses shared by two or more accounts and to shareholders the Fund reasonably believes are from the same family or household. If you would like to discontinue householding for your accounts, please call toll-free at (855) 774-3863 to request individual copies of these documents. Once the Fund receives notice to stop householding, the Fund will begin sending individual copies 30 days after receiving your request. This Householding policy does not apply to account statements.

Lost Shareholders, Inactive Accounts and Unclaimed Property. It is important that the Fund maintains a correct address for each shareholder. An incorrect address may cause a shareholder's account statements and other mailings to be returned to the Fund. Based upon statutory requirements for returned mail, the Fund will attempt to locate the shareholder or rightful owner of the account. If the Fund is unable to locate the shareholder, then they will determine whether the shareholder's account can legally be considered abandoned. Your mutual fund account may be transferred to the state government of your state of residence if no activity occurs within your account during the "inactivity period" specified in your state's abandoned property laws. The Fund is legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) abandoned property to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator in accordance with statutory requirements. The shareholder's last known address of record determines which state has jurisdiction. Please proactively contact the Transfer Agent toll-free at 855-698-1378 at least annually to ensure your account remains in active status.

If you are a resident of the state of Texas, you may designate a representative to receive notifications that, due to inactivity, your mutual fund account assets may be delivered to the Texas Comptroller. Please contact the Transfer Agent if you wish to complete a Texas Designation of Representative form.

Financial Highlights

Because the Fund has recently commenced operations, there are no financial highlights available at this time.

Investment Adviser
Reinhart Partners, Inc.
1500 West Market Street, Suite 100
Mequon, Wisconsin 53092

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Cohen & Company, Ltd.
342 North Water Street, Suite 830
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Legal Counsel
Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP.
2005 Market Street, Suite 2600
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Custodian
U.S. Bank N.A.
Custody Operations
1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Transfer Agent, Fund Accountant and Fund Administrator
U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Distributor
Quasar Distributors, LLC
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

PRIVACY NOTICE

The Fund collects only relevant information about you that the law allows or requires it to have in order to conduct its business and properly service you. The Fund collects financial and personal information about you (“Personal Information”) directly (e.g., information on account applications and other forms, such as your name, address, and social security number, and information provided to access account information or conduct account transactions online, such as password, account number, e-mail address, and alternate telephone number), and indirectly (e.g., information about your transactions with us, such as transaction amounts, account balance and account holdings).

The Fund does not disclose any non-public personal information about its shareholders or former shareholders other than for everyday business purposes such as to process a transaction, service an account, respond to court orders and legal investigations or as otherwise permitted by law. Third parties that may receive this information include companies that provide transfer agency, technology and administrative services to the Fund, as well as the Fund’s investment adviser who is an affiliate of the Fund. If you maintain a retirement/educational custodial account directly with the Fund, we may also disclose your Personal Information to the custodian for that account for shareholder servicing purposes. The Fund limits access to your Personal Information provided to unaffiliated third parties to information necessary to carry out their assigned responsibilities to the Fund. All shareholder records will be disposed of in accordance with applicable law. The Fund maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards to protect your Personal Information and requires its third party service providers with access to such information to treat your Personal Information with the same high degree of confidentiality.

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

Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares

A series of Managed Portfolio Series

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You can find more information about the Fund in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information

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

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports, when available, will provide additional information about the Fund's investments. The annual reports will contain a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that affected the Fund's performance during the Fund's prior fiscal period.

You can obtain a free copy of these documents and the SAI, request other information, or make general inquiries about the Fund by calling the Fund (toll-free) at (855) 774-3863, by visiting the Fund's website at www.reinhartfunds.com or by writing to:

Reinhart Intermediate Bond NextShares
c/o U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701

You can review and copy information, including the Fund's reports and SAI, at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You can obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling (202) 551-8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are also available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet website at http://www.sec.gov;
- For a fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549-1520; or
- For a fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(The Trust's SEC Investment Company Act of 1940 file number is 811-22525)