

Cboe BZX: OUSA

Summary Prospectus
March 31, 2023

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at <https://www.alpsfunds.com/products/etf/OUSA>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 855.724.0450, by sending an e-mail request to info@alpsfunds.com, or by contacting your financial intermediary. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated March 31, 2023, are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of the O'Shares U.S. Quality Dividend Index (the "Underlying Index").

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.

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

Management Fees	0.48%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.48%

Example

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

	One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:	\$49	\$154	\$269	\$603

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect

the Fund's performance. The O'Shares U.S. Quality Dividend ETF (the "Predecessor Fund"), a series of OSI ETF Trust, was reorganized into the Fund on June 17, 2022. For the period July 1, 2022 to November 30, 2022, the Fund had a portfolio turnover rate equal to 25% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund will seek investment results that replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the performance of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly-listed large-capitalization and mid-capitalization dividend-paying issuers in the United States that meet certain market capitalization, liquidity, high quality, low volatility and dividend yield thresholds, as determined by O'Shares Investment Advisers, LLC (the "Index Provider"). The high quality and low volatility requirements are designed to reduce exposure to high dividend equities that have experienced large price declines.

The constituents of the Underlying Index are selected from the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index. As of December 31, 2022, the Underlying Index consisted of 100 securities.

The Underlying Index is constructed using a proprietary, rules-based methodology designed to select equity securities from the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index that have exposure to the following four factors: 1) quality, 2) low volatility, 3) dividend yield and 4) dividend quality. The "quality" factor is calculated by combining measures of profitability and leverage with the objective of identifying companies with strong profitability and balance sheets. The "low volatility" factor measures the risk of price moves for a security with the objective of reducing allocations to riskier companies. The "dividend yield" factor measures the income generated by an investment with the objective of identifying companies with higher dividend yields. The "dividend quality" factor measures the income available to a company to pay dividends to common shareholders together with the growth of a company's dividends over time, with the objective of identifying companies with less risk of dividend cuts or suspensions.

Each company in the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index is weighted based on: (i) the company's market capitalization weight in the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index, as adjusted by (ii) the quality, low volatility, dividend yield and dividend quality factors, with the quality and low volatility factors receiving greater emphasis. The inclusion of each company is then subject to certain constraints (e.g., diversification, capacity and sector) prior to adjusting the final weights in the Underlying Index. The diversification constraint limits maximum position weights. All stocks included in the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index are screened for free float (the number of shares readily available for purchase on the open market) and average daily trading volume. The sector constraints limit sector deviations. The Underlying Index is rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually. Individual index constituent weights are capped at 5% at each quarterly rebalance to avoid overexposure to any single security. The

Underlying Index's investable universe includes companies from the following GICS sectors within the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index: Communication Services, Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, and Utilities.

The Fund may use either a replication strategy or representative sampling strategy in seeking to track the performance of the Underlying Index. Under a replication strategy, the Fund intends to replicate the constituent securities of the Underlying Index as closely as possible. Under a representative sampling strategy, the Fund would invest in what it believes to be a representative sample of the component securities of the Underlying Index. The Fund may use a representative sampling strategy when a replication strategy might be detrimental to shareholders, such as when there are practical difficulties or substantial costs involved in compiling a portfolio of securities to follow the Underlying Index (e.g., where the Underlying Index contains component securities too numerous to efficiently purchase or sell); or, in certain instances, when a component security of the Underlying Index becomes temporarily illiquid, unavailable or less liquid. The Fund may also use a representative sampling strategy to exclude less liquid component securities contained in the Underlying Index from the Fund's portfolio in order to create a more tradable portfolio and improve arbitrage opportunities. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling strategy, it may not track the Underlying Index with the same degree of accuracy as would an investment vehicle replicating the entire index.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in the components of the Underlying Index. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates (i.e., holds 25% or more of its net assets) in the securities of a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is expected to concentrate to approximately the same extent.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in investments not included in the Underlying Index, but which ALPS Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser") believes will help the Fund track the Underlying Index. For example, there may be instances in which the Adviser may choose to purchase or sell investments, including exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other investment company securities, and cash and cash equivalents, as substitutes for one or more Underlying Index components or in anticipation of changes in the Underlying Index's components.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The values of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred stock, may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political and social conditions, inflation (or expectations for

inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events, changes in interest or currency rates, recessions, supply chain disruptions, or adverse investor sentiment generally. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed-income securities. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

Multifactor Risk. The Underlying Index, and thus the Fund, seeks to achieve specific factor exposures identified in the Fund's principal investment strategies above. There can be no assurance that targeting exposure to such factors will enhance the Fund's performance over time, and targeting exposure to certain factors may detract from performance in some market environments. There is no guarantee the Index Provider's methodology will be successful in creating an index that achieves the specific factor exposures identified above.

Quality Stocks Risk. This style of investing is subject to the risk that the past performance of these companies does not continue or that the returns on "quality" equity securities are less than returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. In addition, there may be periods when quality investing is out of favor and during which the investment performance of a fund using a quality strategy may suffer.

Dividend-Paying Stock Risk. The Fund's emphasis on dividend-paying stocks involves the risk that such stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the market. Also, a company may reduce or eliminate its dividend. An issuer of a security may also be unable or unwilling to make dividend payments when due and the related risk that the value of a security may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make such payments.

Volatility Risk. There is a risk that the present and future volatility of a security, relative to the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index, will not be the same as it historically has been and thus that the Underlying Index will not be exposed to the less volatile securities in the S-Network US Equity Large-Cap 500 Index. Volatile stocks are subject to sharp swings in value.

Index Management Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index.

Sampling Risk. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling approach, it will hold a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development respecting a security held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Underlying Index. Conversely, a positive development relating to a security in the

Underlying Index that is not held by the Fund could cause the Fund to underperform the Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

Tracking Error Risk. Tracking error is the divergence of the Fund's performance from that of the Underlying Index. Tracking error may occur due to, among other things, fees and expenses paid by the Fund, including the cost of buying and selling securities that are not reflected in the Underlying Index. If the Fund is small, it may experience greater tracking error. If the Fund is not fully invested, holding cash balances may prevent it from tracking the Underlying Index. In addition, the Fund's NAV may deviate from the Underlying Index if the Fund fair values a portfolio security at a price other than the price used by the Underlying Index for that security. To the extent the Fund uses a representative sampling strategy to track the Underlying Index, such a strategy may produce greater tracking error than if the Fund employed a full replication strategy.

Concentration Risk. To the extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Fund is also expected to be concentrated in that industry or group of industries, which may subject the Fund to a greater loss as a result of adverse economic, business or other developments affecting that industry or group of industries.

Sector Risk. To the extent the Underlying Index, and thereby the Fund, emphasizes, from time to time, investments in a particular sector, the Fund is subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that sector. Market conditions, interest rates, and economic, regulatory, or financial developments could significantly affect all the securities in a single sector. If the Fund invests in a few sectors, it may have increased exposure to the price movements of those sectors.

Mid-, and Large Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Medium capitalization companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions. The large capitalization companies in which the Fund invests may underperform other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole.

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents Risk. Holding cash or cash equivalents, even strategically, may lead to missed investment opportunities. This is particularly true when the market for other investments in which the Fund may invest is rapidly rising.

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

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

FUND PERFORMANCE

The Fund adopted the historical performance of the Predecessor Fund as the result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to liabilities, of the Predecessor Fund on June 17, 2022. The returns presented for the Fund for periods prior to June 17, 2022 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund. At the time of the reorganization, the investment objectives of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund were identical and the investment strategies of the Fund and the Predecessor Fund were substantially the same.

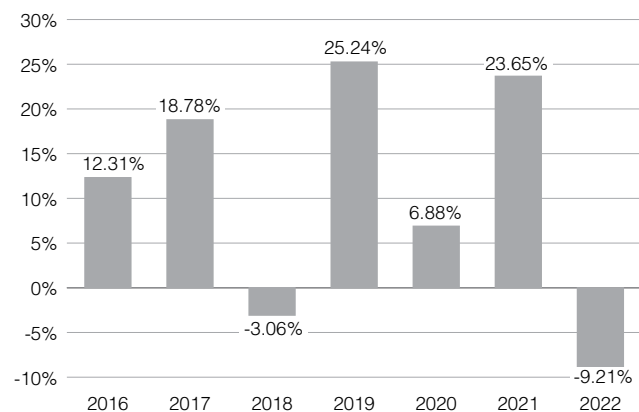
Previously, the Predecessor Fund had adopted the historical performance of the O'Shares FTSE U.S. Quality Dividend ETF (the "Previous Predecessor Fund"), a series of FQF Trust, as the result of a reorganization in which the Predecessor Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to liabilities, of the Previous Predecessor Fund on June 28, 2018. The returns presented for the Predecessor Fund for periods prior to June 28, 2018 reflect the performance of the Previous Predecessor Fund. At the time of the reorganization, the investment objectives of the Previous Predecessor Fund and the Predecessor Fund were identical and the investment strategies of the Previous Predecessor Fund and the Predecessor Fund were substantially the same.

Effective June 1, 2020, the Predecessor Fund's underlying index was changed to the Underlying Index from the FTSE USA Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Index (the "Former Index"). Thus, Predecessor Fund performance shown below through May 31, 2020 reflects the Predecessor Fund seeking to track the performance of the Former Index, and Predecessor Fund performance shown below beginning June 1, 2020 reflects the Predecessor Fund seeking to track the performance of the Underlying Index. In addition, the Underlying Index performance shown below reflects the blended performance of the Former Index through May 31, 2020 and the Underlying Index thereafter.

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Predecessor Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Predecessor Fund's average annual returns for certain time periods compare with the average annual returns

of the Underlying Index and of another benchmark of market performance. The Predecessor Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Total return figures assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions and include the effect of the Predecessor Fund's recurring expenses. Updated performance information is available online at www.alpsfunds.com or by calling 866.759.5679.

Annual Total Returns (calendar years ended 12/31)



Highest Quarterly Return 15.16% (June 30, 2020)
 Lowest Quarterly Return -20.34% (March 31, 2020)

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

Average Annual Total Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2022

	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception (July 14, 2015)
Before Taxes	-9.21%	7.81%	9.50%
After Taxes on Distributions	-9.62%	6.96%	8.54%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-5.16%	5.79%	7.19%
O'Shares U.S. Quality Dividend Index ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	-8.80%	8.35%	10.04%
Morningstar US Large-Mid Cap Broad Value Index ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	-6.93%	8.04%	9.63%
Russell 1000 Value Index ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	-7.54%	6.67%	7.88%

⁽¹⁾ Index performance shown in the table is total return, which assumes reinvestment of any dividends and distributions during the time periods shown.

⁽²⁾ The O'Shares U.S. Quality Dividend Index performance information reflects the blended performance of the FTSE USA Qual/Vol/Yield Factor 5% Capped Index through May 31, 2020 and the O'Shares U.S. Quality Dividend Index thereafter.

⁽³⁾ The Morningstar US Large-Mid Cap Broad Value Index is replacing the Russell 1000 Value Index as the Fund's secondary benchmark. The Adviser made this recommendation to the Board because the new index closely aligns to the Fund's investment strategies and investment restrictions. Information on both indices will be shown for a one-year transition period.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

ALPS Advisors, Inc. is the investment adviser to the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Ryan Mischker, Senior Vice President, Portfolio Management & Research, and Andrew Hicks, Senior Vice President, Director of ETF Portfolio Management & Research of ALPS Advisors, Inc., are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Mischker and Mr. Hicks have each served in such capacity since June 2022.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through a broker or dealer at a market price. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on Cboe BZX under the ticker symbol OUSA and, because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than NAV (i.e., a premium) or less than NAV (i.e., a discount).

An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares of the Fund (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the "bid/ask spread").

Recent information, including information about the Fund's NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and the bid/ask spreads, is included on the Fund's website at www.alpsfunds.com.

TAX INFORMATION

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

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

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