PROSPECTUS

STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF (TUGN)
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Listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

July 30, 2026

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

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STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF (the "Fund" or "Growth & Income ETF") seeks long-term growth of capital and current income.

Fees 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.**

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 Fee	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.65%**

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: $66	**3 Years:** $208	**5 Years:** $362	**10 Years:** $810

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 the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its investments among a combination of (i) U.S. equity securities of large-cap companies that are listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market or ETFs that seek to replicate the performance of an investment in such large-cap companies (the "Equity Allocation"), (ii) directly in, or in ETFs that hold, long-duration U.S. Treasury securities (the "Fixed Income Allocation"), and (iii) short-term U.S. Treasury bills, money market funds, and cash and/or cash equivalents (the "Cash Equivalents"). The Fund also may opportunistically employ an options spread strategy, as discussed in more detail below. The Fund considers a large-cap company to be one that has a market capitalization of $5 billion or more, measured at the time of purchase.

In making investment decisions for the Fund, CCM Partners LP (d/b/a Shelton Capital Management) ("Shelton" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, utilizes a proprietary, tactical unconstrained growth model (the "TUG Model"). The TUG Model combines both quantitative and qualitative analysis factors, but is primarily quantitative in nature. The quantitative factors underlying the TUG Model include, but are not limited to, asset class (*i.e.*, equity and fixed income) and market volatility, as well as rates of change in both asset class price action (*i.e.*, the price movement of securities in a particular asset class over time) and market volatility. The TUG Model is based on signals that are derived from a proprietary algorithm that tracks market price action across equities, fixed income, and commodities, to include rates of change in correlation and volatility. In response to shifts in price action, market volatility, and correlation of the two primary asset classes based on the TUG Model, the Adviser will adjust the Fund's portfolio allocations between the Equity Allocation and the Fixed Income Allocation and thereby seek to proactively adapt to current market conditions.

The TUG Model provides the opportunity to take advantage of both equity bull and bear markets through the use of strategic long equity positions in addition to long Treasury and money market positions. In seeking to capitalize on the non-correlative relationship between equities and fixed income securities, the TUG Model will assess which asset class provides the best opportunity for growth in light of prevailing market conditions. For example, when the equity markets become indecisive, the TUG Model seeks to both protect and benefit the Fund from the periodic reversals in equities by allocating assets to bond and/or Cash Equivalents.

The TUG Model monitors several moving averages of various lengths to measure underlying trends within the universe of large-cap companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market. Multiple buy and sell signals are incorporated into the TUG Model to take advantage of evolving market conditions. As a result, the TUG Model generates unique signals in both bullish and bearish markets, as the market tends to behave differently depending on the trend. A partial allocation to Treasury bonds may be made when the equity signal is not at full strength.

Options Spread Strategy

The Adviser also may opportunistically invest in options to seek to enhance the Fund's return. The Fund's options spread strategy typically consists of two components: (i) selling call options on one or more indexes that comprise the equity securities held by the Fund on up to 100% of the value of the equity securities held by the Fund to generate premium from such options, while (ii) simultaneously reinvesting a portion of such premium to buy call options on the same index(es).

Short Call Options. A written (sold) call option gives the seller the obligation to sell shares of the reference asset at a specified price ("strike price") until a specified date ("expiration date"). The writer (seller) of the call option receives an amount (premium) for writing (selling) the option. In the event the reference asset appreciates above the strike price and the holder exercises the call option, the Fund will have to pay the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price or deliver the reference asset (which loss is offset by the premium initially received), and in the event the reference asset declines in value, the call option may end up worthless and the Fund retains the premium. The call options written by the Fund will be collateralized by the Fund's equity holdings at the time the Fund sells the options.

Long Call Options. When the Fund purchases a call option, the Fund pays an amount (premium) to acquire the right to buy shares of a reference asset at a strike price until the expiration date. In the event the reference asset appreciates in value above the strike price and the Fund exercises its call option, the Fund will be entitled to receive the difference between the value of the reference asset and the strike price (which gain is offset by the premium originally paid by the Fund), and in the event the reference asset closes below the strike price as of the expiration date, the call option may end up worthless and the Fund's loss is limited to the amount of premium it paid.

The options purchased or sold by the Fund will typically have an expiration date approximately one month from the time of purchase or sale. Call options written by the Fund will typically have a strike price that is at, near, or higher than the current price of the reference asset, and call options purchased by the Fund will typically have a strike price that is higher (in some cases, significantly higher) than the current price of the reference asset. The call options used by the Fund will be traded on a national securities exchange and be settled in cash.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in implementing its principal investment strategies.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. While the Fund's exposure to sectors may change over time, as of March 31, 2026, the Fund had significant exposure to companies in the Manufacturing Sector.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Derivatives Securities Risk.** The Fund invests in options that derive their performance from the performance of one or more indexes that comprise the equity securities held by the Fund. Derivatives, such as the options in which the Fund invests, can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a substantial impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund could experience a loss if its derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of their underlying asset or if the Fund is unable to purchase or

liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

- *Options Risk.* Selling (writing) and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund's use of put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options. When selling a put option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the underlying asset is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. Purchasing of put options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Purchasing a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a fixed exercise price over a defined period of time. Purchased put options may expire worthless resulting in the Fund's loss of the premium it paid for the option.

  The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying asset. The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset of an option is above the strike price of a written put option, the value of the option, and consequently of the Fund, may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options. While the Fund will limit its leverage risk based on its value-at-risk test (or "VaR"), the Fund could still lose a significant amount or nearly all of its value if the price of an underlying asset changes significantly enough.

- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:

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

  - *Cash Redemption Risk.* The Fund's investment strategy may require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (*e.g.*, short positions and derivative instruments). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.

  - *Trading Risk*. Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.

- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are debt obligations issued by corporations, municipalities and other borrowers and are subject to various risks, including call, credit, extension and interest rate risks.

- *Call Risk*. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.
- *Credit Risk*. Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by ratings agencies.
- *Extension Risk*. During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
- *Interest Rate Risk*. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (*i.e.*, it may lose money on an operating basis).

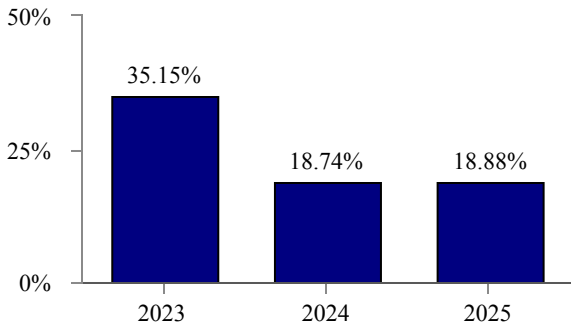
- **Implied Volatility Risk.** When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes "in the money," meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is "rolled," or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying stocks do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser's successful implementation of the Fund's investment strategies.
- **Manufacturing Sector Risk.** Companies in the Manufacturing Sector may be involved in the manufacturing of electronic components, systems, and equipment used across consumer, industrial, communications, automotive, aerospace, and medical applications. These companies can be significantly affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Manufacturing Sector products in general; a decline in demand for products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction; government regulation (such as trade restrictions, export controls, and environmental standards), world events and economic conditions; and the risks associated with potential environmental damage and product liability claims. Additionally, certain industries within the sector, such as those related to electronic components and semiconductors, may face risks from fluctuating raw material prices, shortages of critical inputs such as semiconductors and rare earth elements, and reliance on contract manufacturers or overseas suppliers.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
  - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. In addition, government actions or interventions (including, but not limited, to the threat or imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions) as well as developments related to economic, political (including geopolitical), social, public health, market, extreme weather, natural or man-made disasters, or other conditions or events have in the past and may in the future result in volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments and their value and performance. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **Models and Data Risk.** When models and data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks. Because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Because the Fund may "turn over" some or all of its portfolio frequently, the Fund may incur high levels of transaction costs from commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, in excess of 100% per year) may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders.
- **Tax Risk.** The writing of options by the Fund may significantly reduce or eliminate its ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Options entered into by the Fund may also be subject to the federal tax rules applicable to straddles under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If positions held by the Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment in the hands of non-corporate shareholders or eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character, and timing of the Fund's recognition of gains and losses with respect to straddle positions.
- **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

Performance

The performance information presented below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the extent to which the Fund's performance can change from year to year and over time. The bar chart below shows the Fund's performance for the most recent calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's performance compares to the S&P 500® Index, a broad-based securities market index intended to represent the overall domestic equity market, and the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a broad-based securities market index intended to represent the overall domestic bond market. The table also shows how the Fund's performance compares to the 60% S&P 500® Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which is a blend of the Fund's benchmark indexes, and the CBOE S&P 500® Buy/Write Index, which is an additional comparative index. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Performance prior to March 30, 2026 reflects the Fund's investment performance when managed by a previous investment adviser pursuant to the same principal investment strategy. Since March 30, 2026, Shelton has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio pursuant to an interim investment advisory agreement (discussed in greater detail under the "Management - Investment Adviser" heading below). Therefore, the performance and average annual total returns shown for periods prior to March 30, 2026 may have differed had Shelton been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio during those periods. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.sheltoncap.com.

Calendar Year Return



The calendar year-to-date total return of the Fund as of June 30, 2026 was 19.01%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 17.45% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and the lowest quarterly return was -7.37% for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2025)	1 Year	Since Inception (5/18/2022)
Return Before Taxes	18.88%	12.92%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	18.87%	12.66%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	11.18%	10.01%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	18.35%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.30%	2.77%
60% S&P 500® Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.70%	12.07%
CBOE S&P 500® Buy/Write Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.91%	10.09%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Management

Investment Adviser: Shelton Capital Management

Portfolio Managers: Jonathan Molchan has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

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

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.sheltoncap.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

STF Tactical Growth ETF – Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The STF Tactical Growth ETF (the "Fund" or "Growth ETF") seeks long-term growth of capital.

Fees 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.**

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 Fee	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**0.65%**

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The Example assumes that you invest $10,000 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. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you may pay on your purchases and sales of Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year: $66	**3 Years:** $208	**5 Years:** $362	**10 Years:** $810

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 the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is an actively-managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by allocating its investments among a combination of (i) U.S. equity securities of large-cap companies that are listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market or ETFs that seek to replicate the performance of an investment in such large-cap companies (the "Equity Allocation"), (ii) directly in, or in ETFs that hold, long-duration U.S. Treasury securities (the "Fixed Income Allocation"), and (iii) short-term U.S. Treasury bills, money market funds, and cash and/or cash equivalents (the "Cash Equivalents"). The Fund considers a large-cap company to be one that has a market capitalization of $5 billion or more, measured at the time of purchase.

In making investment decisions for the Fund, CCM Partners LP (d/b/a Shelton Capital Management) ("Shelton" or the "Adviser"), the Fund's investment adviser, utilizes a proprietary, tactical unconstrained growth model (the "TUG Model"). The TUG Model combines both quantitative and qualitative analysis factors, but is primarily quantitative in nature. The quantitative factors underlying the TUG Model include, but are not limited to, asset class (*i.e.*, equity and fixed income) and market volatility, as well as rates of change in both asset class price action (*i.e.*, the price movement of securities in a particular asset class over time) and market volatility. The TUG Model is based on signals that are derived from a proprietary algorithm that tracks market price action across equities, fixed income, and commodities, to include rates of change in correlation and volatility. In response to shifts in price action, market volatility, and correlation of the two primary asset classes based on the TUG Model, the Adviser will adjust the Fund's portfolio allocations between the Equity Allocation and the Fixed Income Allocation and thereby seek to proactively adapt to current market conditions.

The TUG Model provides the opportunity to take advantage of both equity bull and bear markets through the use of strategic long equity positions in addition to long Treasury and money market positions. In seeking to capitalize on the noncorrelative relationship between equities and fixed income securities, the TUG Model will assess which asset class provides the best opportunity for growth in light of prevailing market conditions. For example, when the equity markets become indecisive, the TUG Model seeks to both protect and benefit the Fund from the periodic reversals in equities by allocating assets to bond and/or Cash Equivalents.

The TUG Model monitors several moving averages of various lengths to measure underlying trends within the universe of large-cap companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market. Multiple buy and sell signals are incorporated into the TUG Model to take advantage

of evolving market conditions. As a result, the TUG Model generates unique signals in both bullish and bearish markets, as the market tends to behave differently depending on the trend. A partial allocation to Treasury bonds may be made when the equity signal is not at full strength.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in implementing its principal investment strategies.

The Fund is considered to be non-diversified, which means that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. While the Fund's exposure to sectors may change over time, as of March 31, 2026, the Fund had significant exposure to companies in the Manufacturing Sector.

Principal Investment Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. The principal risks are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with the risks of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears. As with any investment, there is a risk that you could lose all or a portion of your investment in the Fund. Some or all of these risks may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"), trading price, yield, total return and/or ability to meet its investment objective. The following risks could affect the value of your investment in the Fund:

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause the Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of the Fund, the Adviser, the Fund's other service providers, market makers, Authorized Participants ("APs"), the Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders.
- **Equity Securities Risk.** The equity securities held in the Fund's portfolio may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect securities markets generally or factors affecting specific issuers, industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests. Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. Preferred stocks are subject to the risk that the dividend on the stock may be changed or omitted by the issuer, and that participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:
  - *Authorized Participants, Market Makers, and Liquidity Providers Concentration Risk.* The Fund has a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. In addition, there may be a limited number of market makers and/or liquidity providers in the marketplace. Shares may trade at a material discount to NAV and possibly face delisting if either: (i) APs exit the business or otherwise become unable to process creation and/or redemption orders and no other APs step forward to perform these services, or (ii) market makers and/or liquidity providers exit the business or significantly reduce their business activities and no other entities step forward to perform their functions.
  - *Costs of Buying or Selling Shares Risk.* Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including brokerage commissions imposed by brokers and bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.
  - *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate the Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility, periods of steep market declines, and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant.
  - *Trading Risk*. Although Shares are listed for trading on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (the "Exchange") and may be traded on U.S. exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of the Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than the Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are debt obligations issued by corporations, municipalities and other borrowers and are subject to various risks, including call, credit, extension and interest rate risks.
  - *Call Risk*. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by the Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income.

- *Credit Risk*. Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by ratings agencies.
- *Extension Risk*. During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in the Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
- *Interest Rate Risk*. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by the Fund to decline. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (*i.e.*, it may lose money on an operating basis).

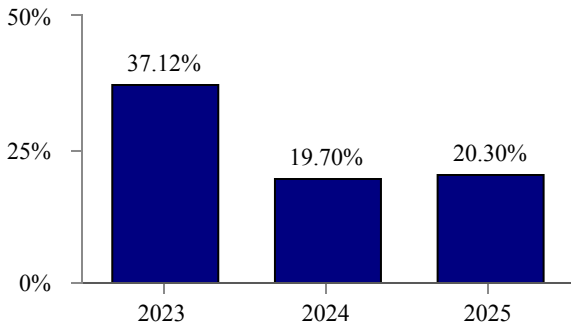
- **Management Risk.** The Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser's successful implementation of the Fund's investment strategies.
- **Manufacturing Sector Risk.** Companies in the Manufacturing Sector may be involved in the manufacturing of electronic components, systems, and equipment used across consumer, industrial, communications, automotive, aerospace, and medical applications. These companies can be significantly affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Manufacturing Sector products in general; a decline in demand for products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction; government regulation (such as trade restrictions, export controls, and environmental standards), world events and economic conditions; and the risks associated with potential environmental damage and product liability claims. Additionally, certain industries within the sector, such as those related to electronic components and semiconductors, may face risks from fluctuating raw material prices, shortages of critical inputs such as semiconductors and rare earth elements, and reliance on contract manufacturers or overseas suppliers.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
  - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Market Risk.** The trading prices of securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. These factors include events impacting the entire market or specific market segments, such as political, market and economic developments, as well as events that impact specific issuers. The Fund's NAV and market price, like security and commodity prices generally, may fluctuate significantly in response to these and other factors. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods of time. In addition, government actions or interventions (including, but not limited, to the threat or imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions) as well as developments related to economic, political (including geopolitical), social, public health, market, extreme weather, natural or man-made disasters, or other conditions or events have in the past and may in the future result in volatility in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or debt markets, which could adversely impact the Fund and its investments and their value and performance. These developments as well as other events could result in further market volatility and negatively affect financial asset prices, the liquidity of certain securities and the normal operations of securities exchanges and other markets.
- **Models and Data Risk.** When models and data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential risks. Because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because the Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it were a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.
- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** The risks of investment in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. By investing in another investment company, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that investment company and bears its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the other investment company. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Because the Fund may "turn over" some or all of its portfolio frequently, the Fund may incur high levels of transaction costs from commissions or mark-ups in the bid/offer spread. Higher portfolio turnover (*e.g.*, in excess of 100% per year) may result in the Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders.

- **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

Performance

The performance information presented below provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing the extent to which the Fund's performance can change from year to year and over time. The bar chart below shows the Fund's performance for the most recent calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's performance compares to the S&P 500® Index, a broad-based securities market index intended to represent the overall domestic equity market and the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a broad-based securities market index intended to represent the overall domestic bond market. The table also shows how the Fund's performance compares to the 60% S&P 500® Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which is an additional comparative index that is a blend of the Fund's benchmark indexes. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Performance prior to March 30, 2026 reflects the Fund's investment performance when managed by a previous investment adviser pursuant to the same principal investment strategy. Since March 30, 2026, Shelton has been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio pursuant to an interim investment advisory agreement (discussed in greater detail under the "Management - Investment Adviser" heading below). Therefore, the performance and average annual total returns shown for periods prior to March 30, 2026 may have differed had Shelton been responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio during those periods. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.sheltoncap.com.

Calendar Year Return



The calendar year-to-date total return of the Fund as of June 30, 2026 was 19.22%.

During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 17.07% for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and the lowest quarterly return was -7.70% for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2025)		
	1 Year	**Since Inception (5/18/2022)**
Return Before Taxes	20.30%	16.33%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	19.81%	15.45%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	12.37%	12.64%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	17.88%	18.35%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.30%	2.77%
60% S&P 500® Index/40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	13.70%	12.07%

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates during the period covered by the table above and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred or other tax-advantaged arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

Management

Investment Adviser:	Shelton Capital Management
Portfolio Managers:	Jonathan Molchan has been portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in 2022

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks known as "Creation Units," which only APs (typically, broker-dealers) may purchase or redeem. The Fund generally issues and redeems Creation Units in exchange for a portfolio of securities and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through a broker or dealer at market prices, rather than NAV. Because Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (premium) or less than NAV (discount).

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

Recent information regarding the Fund's NAV, market price, how often Shares traded on the Exchange at a premium or discount, and bid-ask spreads can be found on the Fund's website at www.sheltoncap.com.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is held in an IRA or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

If you purchase Shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank) (an "Intermediary"), the Adviser or its affiliates may pay Intermediaries for certain activities related to the Fund, including participation in activities that are designed to make Intermediaries more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, including the Fund, or for other activities, such as marketing, educational training or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the Intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Any such arrangements do not result in increased Fund expenses. Ask your salesperson or visit the Intermediary's website for more information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Notice of Reorganization

Shareholders of each Fund and the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") have approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between Shelton Funds, a Delaware statutory trust registered under the 1940 Act, and the Trust pursuant to which all of the assets of the Funds will be reorganized into the Shelton Tactical Growth & Income ETF, a newly created series of Shelton Funds, in exchange for shares of the Shelton Tactical Growth & Income ETF, which will be distributed pro rata by each Fund to its shareholders, and the Shelton Tactical Growth & Income ETF will continue the business, and assume the liabilities, of the Funds (the "Reorganization"). The Shelton Tactical Growth & Income ETF has the same investment objective, principal investment strategy, principal risks, and investment policies, and will be managed by the same investment adviser and portfolio manager, as the STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF. The Reorganization is expected to close no later than the fourth quarter of 2026.

Investment Objectives

Each Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board of the Trust without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Temporary Defensive Positions

To respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents, or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares, other money market instruments, and ETFs that invest in the foregoing instruments. The Adviser also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, each Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Risks

An investment in a Fund entails risks. A Fund could lose money, or its performance could trail that of other investment alternatives. The following provides additional information about each Fund's principal risks. It is important that investors closely review and understand these risks before making an investment in a Fund. Each risk applies to each Fund unless otherwise specified. Just as in each Fund's summary section, the principal risks below are presented in alphabetical order to facilitate finding particular risks and comparing them with those of other funds. Each risk summarized below is considered a "principal risk" of investing in the applicable Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Cybersecurity Risk.** With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, funds (such as a Fund) and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets or proprietary information, or cause a Fund, the Adviser, and/or other service providers (including custodians and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches or data corruption. Additionally, cybersecurity failures or breaches of the electronic systems of a Fund, the Adviser, or the Fund's other service providers, market makers, APs, a Fund's primary listing exchange, or the issuers of securities in which such Fund invests have the ability to disrupt and negatively affect the Fund's business operations, including the ability to purchase and sell Shares, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may interfere with the processing of shareholder or other transactions, affect a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks or technical malfunctions may render records of Fund assets and transactions, shareholder ownership of Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Derivatives Securities Risk** *(Growth & Income ETF only)***.** The Fund invests in options that derive their performance from the performance of one or more indexes that comprise the equity securities held by the Fund. Derivatives, such as the options in which the Fund invests, can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a substantial impact on the performance of the Fund. The Fund could experience a loss if its derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of their underlying asset or if the Fund is unable to purchase or liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or

suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

- *Options Risk.* Selling (writing) and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Fund's use of put options can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying asset, which may be magnified by certain features of the options. When selling a put option, the Fund will receive a premium; however, this premium may not be enough to offset a loss incurred by the Fund if the price of the underlying asset is below the strike price by an amount equal to or greater than the premium. Purchasing of put options involves the payment of premiums, which may adversely affect the Fund's performance. Purchasing a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a specified quantity of an underlying asset at a fixed exercise price over a defined period of time. Purchased put options may expire worthless resulting in the Fund's loss of the premium it paid for the option.

  The value of an option may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid or smaller, and will be affected by changes in the value or yield of the option's underlying asset, an increase in interest rates, a change in the actual or perceived volatility of the stock market or the underlying asset and the remaining time to expiration. Additionally, the value of an option does not increase or decrease at the same rate as the underlying asset. The Fund's use of options may reduce the Fund's ability to profit from increases in the value of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset of an option is above the strike price of a written put option, the value of the option, and consequently of the Fund, may decline significantly more than if the Fund invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options. While the Fund will limit its leverage risk based on its value-at-risk test (or "VaR"), the Fund could still lose a significant amount or nearly all of its value if the price of an underlying asset changes significantly enough.

- **Equity Securities Risk.** The Funds are designed for investors who can accept the risks of investing in a portfolio with significant equity holdings. Equity holdings tend to be more volatile than other investment choices such as bonds and money market instruments because common stockholders, or holders of equivalent interests, generally have inferior rights to receive payments from issuers in comparison with the rights of preferred stockholders, bondholders and other creditors of such issuers. The value of a Fund's Shares will fluctuate as a result of the movement of the overall stock market or of the value of the individual securities held by the Fund, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, resulting in losses. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The value of an equity security may also decline for a number of reasons, which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, changed investor perception financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services. Investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors including: expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies; inflation and interest rates; economic expansion or contraction; and global or regional political, economic and banking crises.

- **ETF Risks.** Each Fund is an ETF and, as a result of its structure, is exposed to the following risks:

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

  - *Cash Redemption Risk (Growth & Income ETF only).* The Fund's investment strategy may at times require it to redeem Shares for cash or to otherwise include cash as part of its redemption proceeds. For example, the Fund may not be able to redeem in-kind certain securities held by the Fund (*e.g.*, TBA transactions, short positions, derivative instruments, and bonds that cannot be broken up beyond certain minimum sizes needed for transfer and settlement). In such a case, the Fund may be required to sell or unwind portfolio investments to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause the Fund to recognize a capital gain that it might not have recognized if it had made a redemption in-kind. As a result, the Fund may pay out higher annual capital gain distributions than if the in-kind redemption process was used.

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

Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in Shares may not be advisable for investors who anticipate regularly making small investments.

- *Shares May Trade at Prices Other Than NAV Risk.* As with all ETFs, Shares may be bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although it is expected that the market price of Shares will approximate a Fund's NAV, there may be times when the market price of Shares is more than the NAV intra-day (premium) or less than the NAV intra-day (discount) due to supply and demand of Shares or during periods of market volatility. This risk is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines and periods when there is limited trading activity for Shares in the secondary market, in which case such premiums or discounts may be significant. The market price of Shares during the trading day, like the price of any exchange-traded security, includes a "bid/ask" spread charged by the exchange specialist, market makers or other participants that trade Shares. In times of severe market disruption, the bid/ask spread can increase significantly. At those times, Shares are most likely to be traded at a discount to NAV, and the discount is likely to be greatest when the price of Shares is falling fastest, which may be the time that you most want to sell your Shares. The Adviser believes that, under normal market conditions, large market price discounts or premiums to NAV will not be sustained because of arbitrage opportunities.
- *Trading Risk.* Although Shares are listed for trading on the Exchange and may be listed or traded on U.S. and non-U.S. stock exchanges other than the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in Shares may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to Exchange "circuit breaker" rules, which temporarily halt trading on the Exchange when a decline in the S&P 500® Index during a single day reaches certain thresholds (*e.g.*, 7%, 13%, and 20%). Additional rules applicable to the Exchange may halt trading in Shares when extraordinary volatility causes sudden, significant swings in the market price of Shares. There can be no assurance that Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity of Shares may begin to mirror the liquidity of a Fund's underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.

- **Fixed Income Risk.** Fixed income securities are debt obligations issued by corporations, municipalities and other borrowers and are subject to various risks, including call, credit, extension and interest rate risks. Fixed income securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in cases when interest payments have not been made and the issuer is in default. Fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations may be subject to greater price fluctuations due to interest rate, tax law, and general market changes than securities with shorter maturities or durations. Coupons may be fixed or adjustable, based on a pre-set formula. The prices of high-yield bonds, unlike those of investment-grade bonds, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. Changes in the value of portfolio securities will not affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect a Fund's NAV.
  - *Call Risk*. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer of a callable bond held by a Fund may "call" or repay the security before its stated maturity, and the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in such Fund's income.
  - *Credit Risk*. Debt issuers and other counterparties may not honor their obligations or may have their debt downgraded by ratings agencies.
  - *Extension Risk*. During periods of rising interest rates, certain debt obligations will be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of those securities may fall sharply, resulting in a decline in a Fund's income and potentially in the value of the Fund's investments.
  - *Interest Rate Risk*. An increase in interest rates may cause the value of fixed-income securities held by a Fund to decline. During periods when interest rates are at low levels, the Fund's yield can be low, and the Fund may have a negative yield (*i.e.*, it may lose money on an operating basis). To the extent that interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations may be paid off substantially faster than originally anticipated. The risk of decline in income is heightened when fixed income instruments held by the Fund have floating or variable interest rates.
- **Implied Volatility Risk** *(Growth & Income ETF only)***.** When the Fund sells an option, it gains the amount of the premium it receives, but also incurs a liability representing the value of the option it has sold until the option is either exercised and finishes "in the money," meaning it has value and can be sold, or the option expires worthless, or the expiration of the option is "rolled," or extended forward. The value of the options in which the Fund invests is based partly on the volatility used by market participants to price such options (*i.e.*, implied volatility). Accordingly, increases in the implied volatility of such options will cause the value of such options to increase (even if the prices of the options' underlying stocks do not change), which will result in a corresponding increase in the liabilities of the Fund under such options and thus decrease the Fund's NAV.

- **Management Risk.** Each Fund is actively managed and its ability to achieve its investment objective is dependent on the Adviser's successful implementation of the Fund's investment strategies. The Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding issuers, securities, and other factors may not successfully achieve a Fund's investment objective given actual market conditions.
- **Manufacturing Sector Risk.** Companies in the Manufacturing Sector may be involved in the manufacturing of electronic components, systems, and equipment used across consumer, industrial, communications, automotive, aerospace, and medical applications. These companies can be significantly affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for Manufacturing Sector products in general; a decline in demand for products due to rapid technological developments and frequent new product introduction; government regulation (such as trade restrictions, export controls, and environmental standards), world events and economic conditions; and the risks associated with potential environmental damage and product liability claims. Additionally, certain industries within the sector, such as those related to electronic components and semiconductors, may face risks from fluctuating raw material prices, shortages of critical inputs such as semiconductors and rare earth elements, and reliance on contract manufacturers or overseas suppliers. Manufacturing companies may also be subject to increased costs associated natural disasters, severe weather events, and other unforeseen events, which may interrupt production or damage facilities, and environmental compliance costs generally. In addition, manufacturers may be affected by cybersecurity incidents affecting operational technology or production systems, intellectual property risks, and costs associated with workplace safety requirements.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.**
    - *Large-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of large-capitalization companies may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and, therefore, subject to slower growth during times of economic expansion. Large-capitalization companies also may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- **Market Risk.** Market risks, including political, regulatory, market, and economic or other developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of a Fund's Shares. Each Fund is subject to the risk that the prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the Fund may decline significantly and/or rapidly in response to adverse conditions or other developments affecting (or that are perceived to affect) individual companies or issuers, particular industries, or the market generally. Such developments may include real or perceived changes in prevailing interest rates, changes in inflation rates or expectations about inflation rates, deflation, adverse investor confidence or sentiment, general outlook for corporate earnings, changing economic, political (including geopolitical), social or financial market conditions, bank failures, actual or threatened imposition of tariffs (which may be imposed by U.S. and foreign governments) and trade disruptions, recession, changes in currency and inflation rates, increased instability or general uncertainty, environmental or natural disasters, extreme weather or geological events, governmental actions, public health emergencies (such as the spread of infectious diseases, pandemics and epidemics), debt crises, terrorism, actual or threatened wars or other armed conflicts (such as the armed conflicts across the Middle East and ongoing Russia-Ukraine war in Europe, and the risk of expansion or collateral economic and other effects thereof) or ratings downgrades, technological developments (including those related to artificial intelligence) or failures (for example, widespread system outages or disruptions or faulty updates to software applications) and other similar events, each of which may be temporary or last for extended periods. For example, the threat or actual imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions (or retaliatory measures taken in response to such actions) could adversely affect a Fund's investments, including by leading to price volatility, overall declines in the U.S. and global investment markets, reduced liquidity and investment losses. These events have caused, and may in the future cause, significant disruptions to business operations, strained healthcare systems, disruptions to supply chains, large expansion of government deficits and debt as a result of government actions to mitigate the effects of such events, and widespread uncertainty regarding the long-term effects of such events. Such events may cause the value of securities owned by a Fund to go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. There also is a risk that policy and legislative changes by the U.S. Government and/or Federal Reserve, or certain foreign governments and central banks, could cause increased volatility in financial markets and higher levels of Fund redemptions, which could have a negative impact on a Fund. These events may lead to periods of volatility and increased redemptions, which could cause a Fund to experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, your investment in a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests.

  These or similar events could be prolonged and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments, impair a Fund's ability to satisfy redemption requests, and negatively impact a Fund's performance. Furthermore, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected. As a result, whether or not a Fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to countries experiencing economic and financial difficulties, the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected.

- **Models and Data Risk.** To the extent a model does not perform as designed or as intended, a Fund's strategy may not be successfully implemented and a Fund may lose value. If the model or data are incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon may lead to the inclusion or exclusion of securities that would have been excluded or included had the model or data been correct and complete. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses for a Fund. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data.
- **Non-Diversification Risk.** Because each Fund is "non-diversified," it may invest a greater percentage of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a lesser number of issuers than if it was a diversified fund. As a result, a Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a lesser number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on such Fund's performance.
- **Other Investment Companies Risk.** A Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, such as ETFs. The risks of investment in these securities typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the investment company invests. When a Fund invests in investment company securities, shareholders of such Fund bear indirectly their proportionate share of their fees and expenses, as well as their share of such Fund's fees and expenses. As a result, an investment by a Fund in an investment company could cause such Fund's operating expenses (taking into account indirect expenses such as the fees and expenses of the investment company) to be higher and, in turn, performance to be lower than if it were to invest directly in the instruments underlying the investment company. Investments in ETFs are also subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Higher portfolio turnover may result in a Fund paying higher levels of transaction costs and generating greater tax liabilities for shareholders. Portfolio turnover risk may cause a Fund's performance to be less than you expect.
- **Tax Risk** *(Growth & Income ETF only)***.** The writing of options by the Fund may significantly reduce or eliminate its ability to make distributions eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Options entered into by the Fund may also be subject to the federal tax rules applicable to straddles under the Code. If positions held by the Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment in the hands of non-corporate shareholders or eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of the Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are not subject to Section 1256 of the Code be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred.
- **U.S. Treasury Obligations Risk.** U.S. Treasury obligations may differ from other fixed income securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product has grown rapidly since the beginning of the 2008 financial downturn and is expected to rise even further as the U.S. government implements crisis-fighting efforts in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt cost higher and cause a country to sell additional debt, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels can cause a decline in the value of the dollar (which may lead to inflation), and can prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns. U.S. Treasury securities are currently given the top rating by all major ratings agencies except Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, which rates them AA+, one grade below their top rating. Since downgrading U.S. Treasury securities from AAA to AA+ in 2011, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services has affirmed its rating. A downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, such as U.S. Treasury obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of U.S. Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade below AA+ rating by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services may cause the value of a Fund's U.S. Treasury obligations to decline.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund's daily portfolio holdings is available at www.sheltoncap.com. A complete description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is available in the Funds' Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI").

MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

CCM Partners LP (d/b/a Shelton Capital Management), a Colorado limited partnership located at 1401 Lawrence Street, Suite 1550, Denver, Colorado 80202, serves as the investment adviser for each Fund. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Adviser provides an investment management program for each Fund and manages the day-to-day operations of the Funds, subject to the general supervision and oversight of the Board. Under such agreement, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except for the fee payable to Adviser under the Interim Advisory Agreement (as defined below), interest charges on any borrowings, dividends, and other expenses on securities sold short, taxes, brokerage commissions and other expenses incurred in placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities and other investment instruments, acquired fund fees and expenses, accrued deferred tax liability, extraordinary expenses, and distribution fees and expenses paid by the Trust under the distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (if any). The Adviser is also responsible for arranging transfer agency, custody, fund administration, distribution and all other services necessary for each Fund to operate. The Adviser is an SEC-registered investment adviser.

For the services it provides to the Funds, the Adviser is entitled to a unified management fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on each Fund's average daily net assets as set forth in the table below.

Fund	Management Fee
STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF	0.65%
STF Tactical Growth ETF	0.65%

Prior to March 30, 2026, STF Management, LP (the "Prior Adviser") served as the Fund's investment adviser. On March 30, 2026, the Adviser acquired substantially all of the assets of the Prior Adviser and began managing the Funds pursuant to an interim investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser (the "Interim Advisory Agreement"). The Interim Advisory Agreement, which was approved by the Trust's Board on March 26, 2026, includes substantially the same terms as the advisory agreement with the Prior Adviser and is effective for the lesser of: (i) the period from March 30, 2026 through the date of approval by shareholders of a new investment advisory agreement; or (ii) 150 days from March 30, 2026.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's most recent approval of the Interim Advisory Agreement is included in the Funds' most recent Form N-CSR filing for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Portfolio Managers

The individuals identified below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio.

Jonathan Molchan has served as a Portfolio Manager of the Funds since their inception in 2022. Mr. Molchan has been a Senior Portfolio Manager for the Adviser since March 2026. From February 2022 to March 2026, Mr. Molchan was Co-Chief Executive Officer and a Portfolio Manager for STF Management LP. From 2021 to February 2022, Mr. Molchan was a Portfolio Manager with Cowen Prime Advisors LLC. From 2019 until 2021, Mr. Molchan was a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at Harvest Volatility Management, LLC ("Harvest"), where he focused on the management and creation of new investment solutions. Prior to joining Harvest in 2019, Mr. Molchan was Portfolio Manager and Head of Product Development at Horizon ETFs Management U.S., where he managed the firm's options-based ETFs and helped lead all aspects of strategy development. He also held roles in portfolio management, risk, trading, and research at Recon Capital Partners and Millennium Management. He started his career as an analyst in 2006 at SAC Capital Advisors, where he focused on various quantitative volatility strategies in addition to global long/short equity. He holds a B.S. in Finance from Sacred Heart University.

Other Service Providers

Foreside Fund Services, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Foreside Financial Group, LLC (doing business as ACA Group) (the "Distributor"), serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of each Fund's Shares. The Distributor's principal address is 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, Maine 04101. The Distributor will not distribute Shares in less than whole Creation Units, and it does not maintain a secondary market in the Shares. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). The Distributor has no role in determining the policies of the Funds or the securities that are purchased or sold by a Fund and is not affiliated with the Adviser or any of its affiliates.

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator and transfer agent (as applicable) for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian for the Funds.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Funds.

HOW TO BUY AND SELL SHARES

Each Fund issues and redeems Shares only in Creation Units at the NAV per share next determined after receipt of an order from an AP. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from a Fund, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to a Fund, at NAV. APs must be a member or participant of a clearing agency registered with the SEC and must execute a Participant Agreement that has been agreed to by the Distributor, and that has been accepted by the Funds' transfer agent, with respect to purchases and redemptions of Creation Units. Once created, Shares trade in the secondary market in quantities less than a Creation Unit.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Individual Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange and can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities.

When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offer price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. In addition, because secondary market transactions occur at market prices, you may pay more than NAV when you buy Shares and receive less than NAV when you sell those Shares.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (the "DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. DTC's 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. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other securities that you hold in book entry or "street name" through your brokerage account.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

The Funds impose no restrictions on the frequency of purchases and redemptions of Shares. In determining not to approve a written, established policy, the Board evaluated the risks of market timing activities by Fund shareholders. Purchases and redemptions by APs, who are the only parties that may purchase or redeem Shares directly from the Funds, are an essential part of the ETF process and help keep Share trading prices in line with NAV. As such, the Funds accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions by APs. However, frequent purchases and redemptions for cash may increase tracking error and portfolio transaction costs and lead to the realization of capital gains. The Funds' fair valuation of their holdings consistent with the 1940 Act and Rule 2a-5 thereunder and their ability to impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades help to minimize the potential adverse consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions.

Determination of Net Asset Value

Each Fund's NAV is calculated as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, each day the NYSE is open for business. The NAV for a Fund is calculated by dividing the applicable Fund's net assets by its Shares outstanding.

In calculating its NAV, each Fund generally values its assets on the basis of market quotations, last sale prices, or estimates of value furnished by a pricing service or brokers who make markets in such instruments. For example, a Fund generally values equity securities at their readily available market quotations. If such information is not available for an investment held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the investment will be valued by the Adviser at fair value pursuant to procedures established by the Adviser and approved by the Board (as described below).

Fair Value Pricing

The Adviser has been designated by the Board as the valuation designee for the Funds pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act. In its capacity as valuation designee, the Adviser has adopted procedures and methodologies to fair value Fund investments whose market

prices are not "readily available" or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) an investment has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) an investment's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) an investment's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) an investment's value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the investment's primary trading market. Generally, when fair valuing an investment held by a Fund, the Adviser will take into account all reasonably available information that may be relevant to a particular valuation including, but not limited to, fundamental analytical data regarding the issuer, information relating to the issuer's business, recent trades or offers of the investment, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the investment. Fair value determinations are made in good faith and in accordance with the fair value methodologies established by the Adviser. Due to the subjective and variable nature of determining the fair value of a security or other investment, there can be no assurance that the Adviser's determined fair value will match or closely correlate to any market quotation that subsequently becomes available or the price quoted or published by other sources. In addition, a Fund may not be able to obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if the Fund were to sell such investment at or near the time its fair value is determined.

Investments by Registered Investment Companies

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder limit investments by registered investment companies in the securities of other investment companies. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in a Fund beyond the limits set forth in section 12(d)(1), subject to certain terms and conditions, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with such Fund.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

The Growth & Income ETF expects to pay out dividends, if any, on a monthly basis. The Growth ETF expects to pay out dividends, if any, at least annually. Each Fund expects to distribute any net realized capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund will declare and pay capital gain distributions, if any, in cash. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of certain important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. Your investment in a Fund may have other tax implications. Please consult your tax advisor about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares, including the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws. This summary does not apply to Shares held in an IRA or other tax-qualified plans, which are generally not subject to current tax. Transactions relating to Shares held in such accounts may, however, be taxable at some time in the future. This summary is based on current tax laws, which may change.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC"). If it meets certain minimum distribution requirements, a RIC is not subject to tax at the fund level on income and gains from investments that are timely distributed to shareholders. However, a Fund's failure to qualify as a RIC or to meet minimum distribution requirements would result (if certain relief provisions were not available) in fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduction in income available for distribution to shareholders.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when a Fund makes distributions, when you sell your Shares listed on the Exchange, and when you purchase or redeem Creation Units (APs only).

Taxes on Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains. For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains (if any) are determined by how long a Fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Shares. Sales of assets held by a Fund for more than one year generally result in long-term capital gains and losses, and sales of assets held by a Fund for one year or less generally result in short-term capital gains and losses. Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that are reported by such Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which for non-

corporate shareholders are subject to tax at reduced rates of up to 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets). Distributions of short-term capital gain will generally be taxable as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are generally taxable to you whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional Shares.

Distributions reported by a Fund as "qualified dividend income" are generally taxed to non-corporate shareholders at rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided holding period and other requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" generally is income derived from dividends paid by U.S. corporations or certain foreign corporations that are either incorporated in a U.S. possession or eligible for tax benefits under certain U.S. income tax treaties. In addition, dividends that a Fund receives in respect of stock of certain foreign corporations may be qualified dividend income if that stock is readily tradable on an established U.S. securities market. Certain of the Funds' investment strategies may significantly limit their ability to make distributions eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Corporate shareholders may be entitled to a dividends received deduction for the portion of dividends they receive from a Fund that are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations, subject to certain limitations. Certain of a Fund's investment strategies may significantly limit their ability to distribute dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS").

Shortly after the close of each calendar year, you will be informed of the amount and character of any distributions received from a Fund.

In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax for the year in which they are paid. Certain distributions paid in January, however, may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year. Distributions are generally taxable even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the Shares' NAV when you purchased your Shares).

You may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a dividend or other distribution, because such a distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of your investment.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States or if you are a foreign entity, distributions (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid to you by a Fund will generally be subject to a U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless a lower treaty rate applies. Gains from the sale or other disposition of your Shares from non-U.S. shareholders generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless you are a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Different tax consequences may result if you are a foreign shareholder engaged in a trade or business within the United States or if a tax treaty applies.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain U.S. source income it pays to shareholders that are foreign entities and that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

Each Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has underreported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding.

Taxes When Shares Are Sold on the Exchange

Provided that a shareholder holds Shares as capital assets, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale or exchange of Shares generally is treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if Shares have been held for one year or less. However, any capital loss on a sale of Shares held for six months or less is treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends paid with respect to such Shares. Any loss realized on a sale will be

disallowed to the extent Shares are acquired, including through reinvestment of dividends, within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of Shares. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

The cost basis of Shares acquired by purchase will generally be based on the amount paid for the Shares and then may be subsequently adjusted for other applicable transactions as required by the Code. The difference between the selling price and the cost basis of Shares generally determines the amount of the capital gain or loss realized on the sale or exchange of Shares. Contact the broker through whom you purchased your Shares to obtain information with respect to the available cost basis reporting methods and elections for your account.

Taxes on Purchases and Redemptions of Creation Units

An AP having the U.S. dollar as its functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally recognizes a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the value of the Creation Units at the time of the exchange and the exchanging AP's aggregate basis in the securities delivered plus the amount of any cash paid for the Creation Units. An AP who exchanges Creation Units for securities will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanging AP's basis in the Creation Units and the aggregate U.S. dollar market value of the securities received, plus any cash received for such Creation Units. The IRS may assert, however, that a loss that is realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units may not be currently deducted under the rules governing "wash sales" (for an AP who does not mark-to-market their holdings) or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisor with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

A Fund may include a payment of cash in addition to, or in place of, the delivery of a basket of securities upon the redemption of Creation Units. A Fund may sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. This may cause a Fund to recognize investment income and/or capital gains or losses that it might not have recognized if it had completely satisfied the redemption in-kind. As a result, a Fund may be less tax efficient if it includes such a cash payment in the proceeds paid upon the redemption of Creation Units.

Taxation of Fund Investments

If positions held by a Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or the Fund's risk of loss with respect to a position was otherwise diminished as set forth in Treasury Regulations, dividends on stocks that are a part of such positions would not constitute qualified dividend income subject to such favorable income tax treatment and would not be eligible for the dividends-dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. In addition, generally, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a Fund's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the Fund's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are not subject to Code Section 1256 be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred.

Net Investment Income Tax

U.S. individuals with income exceeding specified thresholds are subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their "net investment income," which includes interest, dividends, and certain capital gains (generally including capital gains distributions and capital gains realized on the sale of Shares). This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts.

Foreign Investments by a Fund

Interest and other income received by a Fund with respect to foreign securities may give rise to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in each Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. For more information, please see the section entitled "Federal Income Taxes" in the SAI.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

The Board has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan (the "Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. In accordance with the Plan, each Fund is authorized to pay an amount up to 0.25% of its average daily net assets each year for certain distribution-related activities and shareholder services.

No Rule 12b-1 fees are currently paid by the Funds, and there are no plans to impose these fees. However, in the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged in the future, because the fees are paid out of Fund assets, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than certain other types of sales charges.

PREMIUM/DISCOUNT INFORMATION

Information regarding how often each Fund's Shares traded on the Exchange at a price above (*i.e.*, at a premium) or below (*i.e.*, at a discount) its NAV is available on the Funds' website at www.sheltoncap.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

The Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, or promoted by the Exchange. The Exchange is not responsible for, nor has it participated in the determination of, the timing, prices, or quantities of Shares to be issued, nor in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Shares are redeemable. The Exchange has no obligation or liability to owners of Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of Shares.

Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Exchange have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages even if notified of the possibility thereof.

The Adviser and the Funds make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in a Fund particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following financial highlights table shows the financial performance information for each Fund's five most recent fiscal years (or the life of a Fund, if shorter). Certain information reflects financial results for a single share of a Fund. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming you reinvested all distributions). This information has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm of the Funds, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the Funds' most recent Form N-CSR filing, which is available upon request and can be found on the SEC's website.

STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF

For a Share Outstanding Throughout each Period

	Year Ended March 31,			Period Ended
	2026	2025	2024	March 31, 2023[a]
PER SHARE DATA:				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 21.60	$ 23.51	$ 20.72	$ 25.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:				
Net investment income[b]	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[c]	4.28	0.90	5.31	(2.59)
Total from investment operations	4.29	0.94	5.48	(2.25)
DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:				
Net investment income	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.26)	(0.46)
Return of capital	(2.92)	(2.81)	(2.43)	(1.57)
Total distributions	(2.93)	(2.85)	(2.69)	(2.03)
ETF transaction fees per share[b]	—	—	0.00 [d]	0.00 [d]
Net asset value, end of period	$ 22.96	$ 21.60	$ 23.51	$ 20.72
Total return[e]	19.80%	3.68%	28.15%	-8.66%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 60,853	$ 41,042	$ 45,260	$ 20,199
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[f]	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of tax expenses to average net assets[f]	0.00% [g]	—%	—%	—%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets[f]	0.04%	0.18%	0.74%	1.86%
Portfolio turnover rate[e][h]	15%	57%	135%	429%

[a] The Fund commenced operations on May 18, 2022.

[b] Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

[c] Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

[d] Amount represents less than $0.005 per share.

[e] Not annualized for periods less than one year.

[f] Annualized for periods less than one year.

[g] Amount represents less than 0.005%.

[h] Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

STF Tactical Growth ETF

For a Share Outstanding Throughout each Period

	Year Ended March 31,			Period Ended
	2026	**2025**	**2024**	**March 31, 2023[a]**
PER SHARE DATA:				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 30.96	$ 31.87	$ 24.74	$ 25.00
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS:				
Net investment income[b]	0.02	0.06	0.21	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments[c]	6.93	0.70	7.13	(0.26)
Total from investment operations	6.95	0.76	7.34	0.08
DISTRIBUTIONS FROM:				
Net investment income	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.21)	(0.34)
Net realized gains	(0.67)	(1.60)	—	—
Total distributions	(0.69)	(1.67)	(0.21)	(0.34)
ETF transaction fees per share[b]	—	—	0.00 [d]	0.00 [d]
Net asset value, end of period	$ 37.22	$ 30.96	$ 31.87	$ 24.74
Total return[e]	22.24%	1.79%	29.83%	0.43%
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$ 29,775	$ 172,616	$ 185,650	$ 128,627
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[f]	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Ratio of tax expenses to average net assets[f]	0.00% [g]	—%	—%	—%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets[f]	0.05%	0.19%	0.77%	1.66%
Portfolio turnover rate[e][h]	4%	52%	140%	423%

[a] The Fund commenced operations on May 18, 2022.

[b] Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the periods.

[c] Realized and unrealized gains and losses per share in the caption are balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per share for the periods, and may not reconcile with the aggregate gains and losses in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the periods.

[d] Amount represents less than $0.005 per share.

[e] Not annualized for periods less than one year.

[f] Annualized for periods less than one year.

[g] Amount represents less than 0.005%.

[h] Portfolio turnover rate excludes in-kind transactions.

STF Tactical Growth & Income ETF
STF Tactical Growth ETF

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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	**Cohen & Company, Ltd.** 1835 Market Street, Suite 310 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103	**Legal Counsel**	**Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP** 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2541

Investors may find more information about the Funds in the following documents:

Statement of Additional Information: The Funds' SAI provides additional details about the investments of each Fund and certain other additional information. The SAI is on file with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports and Form N-CSR: Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in the Funds' Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders and in Form N-CSR. In the Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance. In Form N-CSR, you will find the Funds' annual and semi-annual financial statements.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about a Fund by calling 1-866-590-9112.

Shareholder reports and other information about a Fund also are available:

- Free of charge from the SEC's EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov;
- Free of charge from the Fund's Internet web site at www.sheltoncap.com; or
- For a fee, by e-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov.

(SEC Investment Company Act File No. 811-23226)