

PROSPECTUS

**Preferred-Plus ETF (IPPP)
Dividend Performers ETF (IPDP)**

Listed on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc.

January 31, 2023

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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PREFERRED-PLUS ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Preferred-Plus ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide 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 (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.20%
Interest Expense	0.20%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ¹	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ^{2,3}	1.06%

¹ Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (“AFFE”) are the indirect costs of investing in other investment companies.

² Restated to reflect the Fund’s current unified management fee as if it had been in effect during the previous fiscal year.

³ Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude AFFE and Interest Expense.

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: \$108 **3 Years:** \$337 **5 Years:** \$585 **10 Years:** \$1,294

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 September 30, 2022, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 65% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund’s investment strategy is two-fold: (1) preferred securities, and (2) credit spread options on an S&P 500 ETF or Index; both of which are described in detail below.

Preferred Investment Strategy

The Fund pursues its objective primarily by investing in issues of preferred securities and debt securities that the Fund’s adviser, Innovative Portfolios, LLC (the “Adviser”), believes to be undervalued. In making this determination, the Adviser evaluates the fundamental characteristics of an issuer, including an issuer’s creditworthiness, and also takes into account prevailing market factors. In analyzing credit quality, the Adviser considers not only fundamental analysis, but also an issuer’s corporate and capital structure and the placement of the preferred or debt securities within that structure. In evaluating relative value, the Adviser also takes into account call, conversion and other structural security features, in addition to such factors as the likely directions of credit ratings and relative value versus other fixed-income security classes.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings made for investment purposes) in a portfolio of preferred securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including traditional preferred securities; hybrid preferred securities that have investment and economic characteristics of both preferred stock and debt securities; floating rate preferred securities; convertible preferred securities; and shares of other open-end (including other exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”)) and closed-

end funds that invest primarily in preferred securities. The Fund may invest in preferred securities of all issuer capitalizations. The Fund may also invest in publicly-traded partnerships (“PTPs”).

The Fund intends to focus its investments in the Financials Sector (including securities issued by banks, diversified financials, and insurance companies). In addition, the Fund also may focus its investments in other sectors such as (but not limited to) energy, industrials, utilities, health care and telecommunications. The Adviser retains broad discretion to allocate the Fund’s investments across various sectors and industries.

The Fund may invest in preferred equity or debt securities of any maturity or credit rating, including investment grade securities, below investment grade securities (commonly known as “junk bonds”) and unrated securities. The Fund generally seeks to maintain a minimum weighted average senior debt rating of the issuing companies in which it invests of BBB-, which the Fund considers to be investment grade. Although a company’s senior debt rating may be BBB-, an underlying security issued by such company in which the Fund invests may have a lower rating than BBB-. A security must be rated no lower than B- or B3 in order to be purchased by the Fund (or if unrated, of similar quality in the opinion of the Adviser).

S&P 500 Options Investment Strategy

The Fund intends to maintain approximately 10% asset exposure to a credit spread options strategy, although market conditions may dictate additional exposure. The Fund seeks to achieve a credit spread on an S&P 500 ETF or Index by selling/writing an out-of-the-money (an out-of-the-money put option is one whose strike price is lower than the market price of the underlying reference asset of the option) short put option each month while simultaneously purchasing an out-of-the-money long put option below the short option position. A credit spread is an options strategy that involves the purchase of one option and a sale of another option in the same class and with the same expiration but different strike prices. Such a strategy results in a net credit for entering the option position, and is profitable when the spreads narrow or expire. By buying a protective long put option, the Fund seeks to hedge any significant downside risk posed by the short put option. The short option premium is derived from “implied volatility” — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — and is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option.

For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, the Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

The premium paid for a long put option is typically priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into this derivative contract, the Fund is, in essence, transferring a risk that its counterparty seeks to accept in exchange for the premium received by the counterparty under the derivatives contract. By transferring this risk to a counterparty, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference in premium collected on the short put option premium above and the long option premium paid herein. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell put options that are out-of-the-money. Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. If an option is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

The potential returns of the Fund are generally limited to the amount of cash (premiums) the Fund receives when selling short puts, net of any cash (premiums) paid by the Fund to purchase long puts, plus the returns of the underlying Investments in which the Fund invests.

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund invests as indicated above in preferred securities. These securities will be used to meet margin requirements on the Fund’s option writing strategy. The Fund may write put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Fund does not have a short position (so-called “naked” put options). The Fund may hold positions in equities and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements. Generally, the investment goal is to write options with a target of 10% spread notional exposure however

market conditions may dictate more notional exposure. The Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not been leveraged.

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 those 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:

- **Below Investment Grade Securities Risk.** The Fund’s investments in below investment grade securities are subject to a greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher grade debt securities. The Fund’s investments in below investment grade securities also subject the Fund to greater levels of interest rate, credit and liquidity risk than funds that do not invest in such securities. Issuers of below investment grade securities are often highly leveraged and are more vulnerable to changes in the economy. These securities are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.
- **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, or 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 Fund 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 the S&P 500[®] Index. 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.
- **Distribution Policy Risk.** The Fund’s distributions in respect of any period may exceed the amount of the Fund’s income and gains for that period. In that case, some or all of the Fund’s distributions may constitute a return of capital to shareholders. It is possible for the Fund to suffer substantial investment losses and simultaneously experience additional asset reductions as a result of its distributions to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will decrease the shareholder’s cost basis in the shares of the Fund and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder’s cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. A distribution constituting a return of capital is not a distribution of income or capital gains earned by the Fund and should not be confused with the Fund’s “yield” or “income.”
- **Equity Market Risk.** The trading prices of equity securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund’s NAV and market price 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.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and invests in other ETFs, and, as a result of this structure, is exposed directly or indirectly 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 Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 Shares.
- **Financials Sector Risk.** The Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Financials Sector. The Fund is subject to the risk that the securities of such issuers will underperform the market as a whole due to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Financials Sector. The performance of companies in the Financials Sector may be adversely impacted by many factors, including, among others, government regulations, economic conditions, credit rating downgrades, changes in interest rates, and decreased liquidity in credit markets. The Financials Sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past, and the impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company or on the Financials Sector as a whole cannot be predicted.
- **Fixed Income Risk.**
 - *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. The Fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the recent historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Variable and floating rate securities may increase or decrease in value in response to changes in interest rates, although generally to a lesser degree than fixed-income securities.
 - *Floating Rate Notes Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. Generally, floating rate securities carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the investments. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Floating rate notes generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when the Fund needs to liquidate such loans. Benchmark interest rates, such as the LIBOR, may not accurately track market interest rates.
 - *Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because most of the debt instruments held by the Fund will have floating or variable interest rates.
 - *Prepayment and Extension Risk:* The risk that changes in interest rates, credit spreads or other factors will result in the call (repayment) of a debt instrument before it is expected. The Fund may have to invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or that expectations of such early call will negatively impact the market price of the security. Extension risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates or credit spreads may result in lowering call expectations, which can cause prices to fall.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities also may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional

trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.

- **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.
- **Large Shareholder Risk.** To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Fund are highly concentrated or held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser has investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will redeem Fund Shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly. In addition, a third-party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale (*i.e.*, a seed investor). In such case, an investor may own a majority of the Fund's shares. Similar to other large shareholders, there is a risk that such seed investors may redeem all or a significant portion of their investment in the Fund with little or no notice to the Fund. Any such redemptions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program, including by causing the Fund to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or increase its cash holdings, diluting its investment returns. An unexpected large redemption also may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Fund's Shares.
- **Leveraging Risk.** The use of leverage, such as that embedded in options, could magnify the Fund's gains or losses.
- **LIBOR Discontinuance or Unavailability Risk.** The CLO debt in which the Fund may invest bears interest based upon LIBOR (London InterBank Offered Rate), which is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. On March 5, 2021, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) publicly announced that (i) immediately after December 31, 2021, publication of the 1-week and 2-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will permanently cease (which took place as scheduled); (ii) immediately after June 30, 2023, publication of the overnight and 12-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will permanently cease; and (iii) immediately after June 30, 2023, the 1-month, 3-month and 6-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will cease to be provided or, subject to the FCA's consideration of the case, be provided on a synthetic basis and no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality they are intended to measure and that representativeness will not be restored. There is no assurance that the dates announced by the FCA will not change or that the administrator of LIBOR and/or regulators will not take further action that could impact the availability, composition or characteristics of LIBOR or the currencies and/or tenors for which LIBOR is published, and we recommend that you consult your advisors to stay informed of any such developments. Public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to implement new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain of the Fund's investments and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to buy or sell a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or decline an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility.
- **Management Risk.** The Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective. However, achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Adviser's judgment about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these factors may affect the return on your investment.
- **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.

- *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
- *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. 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. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.
- **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.

Positions may be bought back for a gain or loss and rolled out in the future to create a new spread, and this may occur outside of the normal systematic strategy execution. In a strong market decline where the buyback involves an "in the money" (i.e., an option with a strike price less than the current level of the benchmark index) option, there may be a "debit" roll, whereby the cash needed to close out the option position exceeds the new sale's proceeds.

- **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 also are subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Preferred Securities Risk.** Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return and are subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities (e.g., interest rate risk, call risk and extension risk). In addition, preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert their preferred security into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. A company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds

and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having floating interest rates or dividends, which may result in a decline in value in a falling interest rate environment, having limited liquidity, changing or unfavorable tax treatments and possibly being issued by companies in heavily regulated industries. Preferred securities that do not have a maturity date are considered to be perpetual investments.

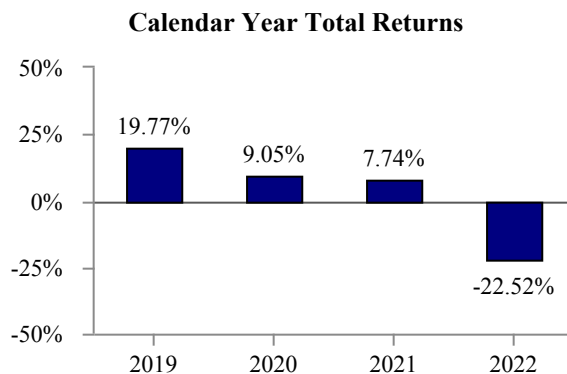
- **Publicly Traded Partnership Risk.** Investing in PTPs (including master limited partnerships) involves special risks in addition to those typically associated with publicly traded companies. PTPs are exposed to the risks of their underlying assets, which in many cases includes the same types of risks as energy and natural resources companies, such as commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk and depletion and exploration risk. PTPs are also subject to capital markets risk, which is the risk that they may be unable to raise capital to execute their growth strategies. PTPs are also subject to tax risk, which is the risk that PTPs may lose their partnership status for tax purposes. The Fund's ability to make investments in certain PTPs, including master limited partnerships, can be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company, and if the Fund does not appropriately limit such investments or if such investments are re-characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's status as a regulated investment company may be jeopardized.
- **REIT Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and, as a result, are particularly reliant on the proper functioning of capital markets. A variety of economic and other factors may adversely affect a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for favorable regulatory treatment.
- **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 or eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. 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. Federal Reserve Policy Risk.** In the 1970 and early 1980s interest rates increased to combat inflation under former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volker. Since peaking in 1981, interest rates were on a downward trajectory creating a 40-year bull market in fixed income with rates bottoming in 2020 during the COVID-19 crisis. Since the Financial Crisis, the Federal Reserve began a program of Quantitative Easing to increase cash in the economy and keep interest costs low. However, these accommodative policies have changed materially in 2022. To combat inflation, the Federal Reserve has been quickly increasing interest rates and has begun Quantitative Tightening (QT) of its Balance Sheets. There has been limited periods where interest rates increased rapidly and zero history of QT. As a result, it is difficult to predict the impact of these changes in interest rates and the slope of yield curve. These quickly changing conditions have materially impacted the capital market with future developments still greatly unknown. The weakening environment may cause decrease in valuations, increased volatility, and lower liquidity, especially in fixed-income markets. While some of these risks are limited to fixed-income securities, the interconnectedness of the capital markets has and will likely continue causing an impact in other asset classes such as equities, FX, and commodities. The ending of historically low interest rate environment may heighten these risks.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.innovativeportfolios.com.

As a result of a reorganization that occurred on March 7, 2022, the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Preferred-Plus (the “Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund”), a series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust, an open-end investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) that had the same investment objective and strategies as the Fund since the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund’s inception on December 24, 2018. The Fund assumed the NAV and performance history of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund. **Performance shown in the bar chart and table for periods prior to March 7, 2022 is that of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund and is not the performance of the Fund.** The Fund’s objective, policies, guidelines, and restrictions are in all material respects equivalent to those of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund, which was created for reasons entirely unrelated to the establishment of a performance record.

The Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 14.08% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -19.85% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

**Average Annual Total Returns
(for periods ended December 31, 2022)**

Preferred-Plus ETF	1-Year	Since Inception*
Return Before Taxes	-22.52%	2.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-23.49%	0.31%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-12.51%	1.17%
ICI BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-20.71%	1.31%
S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Total Return Index** (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.93%	2.97%

* The Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund commenced operations on December 24, 2018.

** Effective March 7, 2022, the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund changed its primary benchmark from the S&P U.S. Preferred Stock Total Return Index, which does not impose minimum credit ratings, to the ICE BofA Core Plus Fixed Rate Preferred Securities Index, because its minimum credit rating was more appropriate to the strategy of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund and the Fund, which also imposes a minimum credit rating.

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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Innovative Portfolios, LLC

Portfolio Managers JR Humphreys, CFA, CAIA, Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2022 and previously served as a portfolio manager of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund from its inception on December 24, 2018 through March 7, 2022, when the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund reorganized into the Fund.

Dave Gilreath, CFP, Managing Director & Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2022 and previously served as a portfolio manager of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund from its inception on December 24, 2018 through March 7, 2022, when the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund reorganized into the Fund.

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.innovativeportfolios.com.

Tax Information

Fund distributions are generally taxable as ordinary income, qualified dividend income, or capital gains (or a combination), unless your investment is in an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged account. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and as capital gain thereafter. Distributions on investments made through tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of assets from those accounts. See “Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes - Dividends and Distributions” for more information.

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.

DIVIDEND PERFORMERS ETF - FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Dividend Performers ETF's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek to provide income. The Fund's secondary objective is capital appreciation.

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 (<i>fees paid directly from your investment</i>)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (<i>expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment</i>)	
Management Fees	0.85%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.37%
Interest Expense	0.37%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses ^{1,2}	1.22%

¹ Restated to reflect the Fund's current unified management fee as if it had been in effect during the previous fiscal year.

² Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund's Financial Highlights because the Financial Highlights include only the direct operating expenses incurred by the Fund and exclude Interest Expense.

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: \$124 **3 Years:** \$387 **5 Years:** \$670 **10 Years:** \$1,477

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 September 30, 2022, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 74% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund's investment strategy is twofold: (1) investing in dividend paying U.S. equity securities, and (2) credit spread options on an S&P 500 ETF or Index; both of which are described in detail below.

Dividend Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest in common stocks of dividend paying U.S. companies. The Fund invests, generally, in large capitalization companies (\$10 billion or higher) but has the ability to invest in income-producing equity securities of all capitalizations with ten years of rising dividend payments. The Fund may also invest in equity real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in dividend-paying securities.

The Fund's adviser, Innovative Portfolios, LLC (the "Adviser"), invests the Fund's assets in companies that have a ten-year history of paying dividends, appear to have the ability to continue to pay dividends, have a history of increasing their dividends, and meet certain risk standards (as discussed in more detail below). The Adviser will generally sell a security if the security is no longer expected to meet the Adviser's dividend or growth expectations or if the risk characteristics place the equity in higher risk deciles.

The selection of dividend-paying stocks is based on the universe of companies based in the U.S. with a history of increasing dividends for 10 consecutive years (Dividend Achievers). That list is further sorted by the companies with the best downside risk (lowest) characteristics. Historically, the companies with lower downside risk scores have potential for long-term growth and have exhibited

lower volatility and lower downside risk. The downside risk score utilizes a fundamental value approach, evaluating the security on certain factors (e.g., free cash-flow, revenue stability, profitability changes and trend, leverage, stock price volatility and correlation, and earning surprise persistency). These variables are used to evaluate downside risk on the securities, meaning the risk of the stock versus the potential return, with the objective to avoid downside risk. The portfolio is periodically rebalanced where companies with higher risk characteristics are exchanged for companies with lower risk characteristics. The quantitative nature of this screening process can lead to sector over-or-under weighting.

S&P 500 Options Strategy

The Fund intends to maintain approximately 20% asset exposure to a credit spread options strategy, although market conditions may dictate additional exposure. The Fund seeks to achieve a credit spread on an S&P 500 ETF or Index by selling/writing an out-of-the-money (an out-of-the-money put option is one whose strike price is lower than the market price of the underlying reference asset of the option) short put option each month while simultaneously purchasing an out-of-the-money long put option below the short option position. A credit spread is an options strategy that involves the purchase of one option and a sale of another option in the same class and with the same expiration but different strike prices. Such a strategy results in a net credit for entering the option position, and is profitable when the spreads narrow or expire. By buying a protective long put option, the Fund seeks to hedge any significant downside risk posed by the short put option.

The short option premium is derived from “implied volatility” — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — and is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, the Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

The premium paid for a long put option is typically priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into this derivative contract, the Fund is, in essence, transferring a risk that its counterparty seeks to accept in exchange for the premium received by the counterparty under the derivatives contract. By transferring this risk to a counterparty, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference in premium collected on the short put option premium above and the long option premium paid herein. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell put options that are out-of-the-money. Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. If an option is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

The potential returns of the Fund are generally limited to the amount of cash (premiums) the Fund receives when selling short puts, net of any cash (premiums) paid by the Fund to purchase long puts, plus the returns of the underlying Investments in which the Fund invests.

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund invests as indicated above in common stocks of dividend paying companies. These securities will be used to meet margin requirements on the Fund’s option writing strategy. The Fund may write put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Fund does not have a short position (so-called “naked” put options). The Fund may hold positions in equities and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements. Generally, the investment goal is to write options with a target of 20% spread notional exposure however market conditions may dictate more notional exposure. The Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not been leveraged.

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 those 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, or 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 Fund 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 the S&P 500[®] Index. 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.
- **Distribution Policy Risk.** The Fund's distributions in respect of any period may exceed the amount of the Fund's income and gains for that period. In that case, some or all of the Fund's distributions may constitute a return of capital to shareholders. It is possible for the Fund to suffer substantial investment losses and simultaneously experience additional asset reductions as a result of its distributions to shareholders. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will decrease the shareholder's cost basis in the shares of the Fund and will result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold. Once a shareholder's cost basis is reduced to zero, further distributions will be treated as capital gain, if the shareholder holds shares of the Fund as capital assets. A distribution constituting a return of capital is not a distribution of income or capital gains earned by the Fund and should not be confused with the Fund's "yield" or "income."
- **Equity Market Risk.** The trading prices of equity securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. The Fund's NAV and market price 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.
- **ETF Risks.** The Fund is an ETF and invests in other ETFs, and, as a result of this structure, is exposed directly or indirectly 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 Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (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 Shares.
- **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.

- **Large Shareholder Risk.** To the extent a large proportion of the shares of the Fund are highly concentrated or held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser has investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will redeem Fund Shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly. In addition, a third-party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in the Fund and hold its investment solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale (*i.e.*, a seed investor). In such case, an investor may own a majority of the Fund's shares. Similar to other large shareholders, there is a risk that such seed investors may redeem all or a significant portion of their investment in the Fund with little or no notice to the Fund. Any such redemptions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program, including by causing the Fund to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or increase its cash holdings, diluting its investment returns. An unexpected large redemption also may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Fund's Shares.
- **Leveraging Risk.** The use of leverage, such as that embedded in options, could magnify the Fund's gains or losses.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to buy or sell a security at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or decline an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility.
- **Management Risk.** The Adviser continuously evaluates the Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objectives. However, achievement of the stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Adviser's judgment about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these factors may affect the return on your investment.
- **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.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large- or mid-capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large- or mid-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies.
- **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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of these factors, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. 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. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **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.

Positions may be bought back for a gain or loss and rolled out in the future to create a new spread, and this may occur outside of the normal systematic strategy execution. In a strong market decline where the buyback involves an "in the money" (i.e., an option with a strike price less than the current level of the benchmark index) option, there may be a "debit" roll, whereby the cash needed to close out the option position exceeds the new sale's proceeds.

- **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 also are subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **REIT Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and, as a result, are particularly reliant on the proper functioning of capital markets. A variety of economic and other factors may adversely affect a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT. In the event of a default by a lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could fail to qualify for favorable regulatory treatment.
- **Sector Risk.** The Fund's investing approach may result in an emphasis on certain sectors or sub-sectors of the market at any given time. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in one sector or sub-sector of the market, it thereby presents a more concentrated risk and its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors or sub-sectors. In addition, the value of Shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a fund with investments in a more diversified mix of sectors and industries. An individual sector or sub-sector of the market may have above-average performance during particular periods, but may also move up and down more than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. The quantitative nature of the screening process can lead to sector over-or-under weighting, and the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or sub-sectors may adversely affect performance.
- **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 or eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. 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. Federal Reserve Policy Risk.** In the 1970 and early 1980s interest rates increased to combat inflation under former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volker. Since peaking in 1981, interest rates were on a downward trajectory creating a 40-year bull

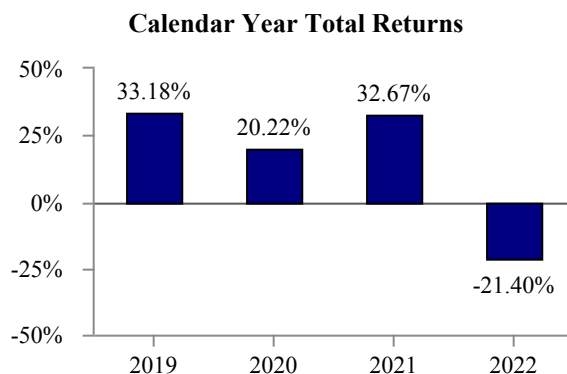
market in fixed income with rates bottoming in 2020 during the COVID-19 crisis. Since the Financial Crisis, the Federal Reserve began a program of Quantitative Easing to increase cash in the economy and keep interest costs low. However, these accommodative policies have changed materially in 2022. To combat inflation, the Federal Reserve has been quickly increasing interest rates and has begun Quantitative Tightening (QT) of its Balance Sheets. There has been limited periods where interest rates increased rapidly and zero history of QT. As a result, it is difficult to predict the impact of these changes in interest rates and the slope of yield curve. These quickly changing conditions have materially impacted the capital market with future developments still greatly unknown. The weakening environment may cause decrease in valuations, increased volatility, and lower liquidity, especially in fixed-income markets. While some of these risks are limited to fixed-income securities, the interconnectedness of the capital markets has and will likely continue causing an impact in other asset classes such as equities, FX, and commodities. The ending of historically low interest rate environment may heighten these risks.

Performance

The following performance information indicates some of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the Fund's performance for calendar years ended December 31. The table illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1-year and since inception periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, does not necessarily indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.innovativeportfolios.com.

As a result of a reorganization that occurred on March 7, 2022, the Fund acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Dividend Performers (the "Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund"), a series of Collaborative Investment Series Trust, an open-end investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") that has had the same investment objectives and strategies as the Fund since the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund's inception on December 24, 2018. The Fund assumed the NAV and performance history of the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund. **Performance shown in the bar chart and table for periods prior to March 7, 2022 is that of the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund and is not the performance of the Fund.** The Fund's objectives, policies, guidelines, and restrictions are in all material respects equivalent to those of the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund, which was created for reasons entirely unrelated to the establishment of a performance record.

The Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.



During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 54.69% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and the lowest quarterly return was -44.54% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020.

Average Annual Total Returns (for periods ended December 31, 2022)

Dividend Performers ETF	1-Year	Since Inception*
Return Before Taxes	-21.40%	14.11%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-21.49%	12.22%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-12.60%	10.63%
NASDAQ U.S. Broad Dividend Achievers Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-5.78%	14.66%
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-18.11%	14.94%

* The Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund commenced operations on December 24, 2018.

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. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as an individual retirement account ("IRA") or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Portfolio Management

Adviser Innovative Portfolios, LLC

Portfolio Managers Dave Gilreath, CFP, Managing Director & Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2022 and previously served as a portfolio manager of the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund from its inception on December 24, 2018 through March 7, 2022, when the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund reorganized into the Fund.

Tom Kaiser, CFA, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has served as a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception in March 2022 and previously served as a portfolio manager of the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund from November 2021 through March 7, 2022, when the Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund reorganized into the Fund.

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.innovativeportfolios.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 in an individual retirement account ("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. See "Dividends, Distributions, and Taxes - Dividends and Distributions" for more information.

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

Investment Objectives

Each Fund's investment objective has been adopted as a non-fundamental investment policy and may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Listed Funds Trust (the "Trust") without shareholder approval upon written notice to shareholders.

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 above, 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 a Fund, regardless of the order in which it appears.

- **Below Investment Grade Securities Risk** (*Preferred-Plus ETF only*). Securities rated "BB" or below by S&P or "Ba" or below by Moody's are known as high yield securities and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds." Such securities entail greater price volatility and credit and interest rate risk than investment-grade securities. Analysis of the creditworthiness of high yield issuers is more complex than for higher-rated securities, making it more difficult for the Adviser to accurately predict risk. There is a greater risk with high yield fixed income securities that an issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. If the Fund pursues missed payments, there is a risk that Fund expenses could increase. In addition, lower-rated securities may not trade as often and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change. As a result of all of these factors, these securities are generally considered to be speculative.
- **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 a 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 Fund 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 Fund Shares, and other data integral to the functioning of a Fund inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. A Fund may also incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future. A Fund and its respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Derivatives Securities Risk.** Each Fund invests in options that derive their performance from the performance of the S&P 500[®] Index. Derivatives, such as the options in which a 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. A 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.
- **Distribution Policy Risk.** During periods of market decline or where the Fund has prolonged negative returns, all or a portion of distributions to shareholders may consist of a return of capital. A return of capital is essentially a return of all or a portion of a shareholder's investment. In addition, even if the Fund's capital grows over time, such growth may be insufficient to enable the Fund to maintain the amount of its targeted cash distributions without making a return of capital to shareholders. Shareholders should note that return of capital will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in the Fund and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's Shares.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The trading prices of equity securities and other instruments fluctuate in response to a variety of factors. A Fund’s NAV and market price 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.
- **ETF Risks.** Each Fund is an ETF and they invest in other ETFs, and, as a result of the structure, is exposed directly or indirectly 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.* 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 the Fund, asset swings in the Fund and/or increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling Shares, including 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 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. To the extent a Fund holds securities that trade on foreign exchanges that are closed when such Fund’s primary listing exchange is open, such Fund is likely to experience premiums and discounts greater than those of domestic ETFs.
 - *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 the Fund’s underlying portfolio holdings, which can be significantly less liquid than Shares.
- **Fixed Income Risk (Preferred-Plus ETF only).**
 - *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. This risk may be especially acute with respect to high yield securities, whose issuers are particularly susceptible to failure to meet repayment obligations principal under current conditions. An issuer may suffer adverse changes in its financial condition or be adversely affected by economic, political or social conditions that could lower the credit quality (or the market’s perception of the credit quality) of a security, leading to greater volatility in the price of the security

and the value of the Fund. A change in the credit quality rating of a security can affect its liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell. Although credit quality may not accurately reflect the true credit risk of a security, a change in the credit quality rating of a security or an issuer can have a rapid, adverse effect on the instrument's liquidity and make it more difficult for the Fund to sell at an advantageous price or time. The risk of the occurrence of these types of events is especially heightened under current conditions. Any applicable limitation on the credit quality of a security in which the Fund may invest is applied at the time the Fund purchases the security.

Credit quality is a measure of the issuer's expected ability to make all required interest and principal payments in a timely manner. An issuer with the highest credit rating has a very strong capacity with respect to making all payments. An issuer with the second highest credit rating has a strong capacity to make all payments, but the degree of safety is somewhat less. An issuer with the lowest credit quality rating may be in default or have extremely poor prospects of making timely payment of interest and principal. Investment grade securities are fixed-income securities that have been determined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization to have a medium to high probability of being paid (although there is always a risk of default), or which, if unrated, have been determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. If nationally recognized statistical rating organizations assign different ratings to the same security, the Fund will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the security's credit quality.

- *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.* Longer term fixed income instruments and zero coupon bonds are generally more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term fixed income instruments. Generally, the longer the average maturity of the fixed income investments in the Fund, the more the Fund's share price will fluctuate in response to interest rate changes. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. Securities with floating interest rates generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. Changes in government or central bank policy, including changes in tax policy or changes in a central bank's implementation of specific policy goals, may have a substantial impact on interest rates, and could have an adverse effect on prices for fixed income securities and on the performance of the Fund. In particular, interest rates in the U.S. are near historically low levels and as a result, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate risk. Any unexpected or sudden reversal of the fiscal policy underlying current interest rate levels could adversely affect the value of the Fund. There can be no guarantee that any particular government or central bank policy will be continued, discontinued or changed, nor that any such policy will have the desired effect on interest rates.

There is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may change, sometimes unpredictably, in response to a variety of factors, such as central bank monetary policies, inflation rates and general economic conditions. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify the Fund's susceptibility to interest rate risk and diminish yield and performance (e.g., during periods of very low or negative interest rates, the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns). Changes in fixed-income or related market conditions, including the potential for changes to interest rates and negative interest rates, may expose fixed-income or related markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for Fund investments, which may be difficult to sell at favorable times or prices, causing the value of the Fund's investments and NAV per share to decline. A rise in general interest rates also may result in increased redemptions from the Fund. Very low, negative or changing interest rates also may have unpredictable effects on securities markets in general, directly or indirectly affecting the Fund's investments, yield and performance.

In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, as with other serious economic disruptions, governmental authorities and regulators are enacting significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including providing direct capital infusions into companies, creating new monetary programs and lowering interest rates considerably. These actions present heightened risks to fixed-income and debt instruments, and such risks could be even further heightened if these actions are unexpectedly or suddenly reversed or are ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes. In addition, the current environment is exposing fixed-income and debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Fund investments.

- *Floating Rate Notes Risk.* Securities with floating or variable interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with fixed interest rates, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value if interest rates decline. A decline in interest rates may result in a reduction of income received from floating rate securities held by the Fund and may adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares. Generally, floating rate securities carry lower yields than fixed notes of the same maturity. The interest rate for a floating rate note resets or adjusts periodically by reference to a benchmark interest rate. The impact of interest rate changes on floating rate investments is typically mitigated by the periodic interest rate reset of the

investments. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes, usually making them more volatile than securities with shorter durations. Floating rate notes generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, may trade infrequently, and their value may be impaired when the Fund needs to liquidate such loans. Benchmark interest rates, such as the LIBOR, may not accurately track market interest rates.

- *Income Risk.* The Fund's income may decline if interest rates fall. This decline in income can occur because most of the debt instruments held by the Fund will have floating or variable interest rates.
- *Prepayment and Extension Risk.* The risk that changes in interest rates, credit spreads or other factors will result in the call (repayment) of a debt instrument before it is expected. The Fund may have to invest the proceeds in lower yielding securities or that expectations of such early call will negatively impact the market price of the security. Extension risk is the risk that changes in the interest rates or credit spreads may result in lowering call expectations, which can cause prices to fall.
- **Foreign Securities Risk** (*Preferred-Plus ETF only*). Investments in non-U.S. securities involve certain risks that may not be present with investments in U.S. securities. For example, investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to risk of loss due to foreign currency fluctuations or to political or economic instability. There may be less information publicly available about a non-U.S. issuer than a U.S. issuer. Non-U.S. issuers may be subject to different accounting, auditing, financial reporting and investor protection standards than U.S. issuers. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding or other taxes and may be subject to additional trading, settlement, custodial, and operational risks. With respect to certain countries, there is the possibility of government intervention and expropriation or nationalization of assets. Because legal systems differ, there also is the possibility that it will be difficult to obtain or enforce legal judgments in certain countries. Since foreign exchanges may be open on days when the Fund does not price its shares, the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the Fund's shares. Conversely, Shares may trade on days when foreign exchanges are closed. Each of these factors can make investments in the Fund more volatile and potentially less liquid than other types of investments.
- **Implied Volatility Risk.** When a 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 a 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 a Fund under such options and thus decrease such Fund's NAV.
- **Large Shareholder Risk.** To the extent a large proportion of the shares of a Fund are highly concentrated or held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder), including funds or accounts over which the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser has investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will redeem Fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly. In addition, a third-party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in a Fund and hold its investment solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale (*i.e.*, a seed investor). In such case, an investor may own a majority of a Fund's shares. Similar to other large shareholders, there is a risk that such seed investors may redeem all or a significant portion of their investment in a Fund with little or no notice to the Fund. Any such redemptions could adversely affect the ability of a Fund to conduct its investment program, including by causing the Fund to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or increase its cash holdings, diluting its investment returns. An unexpected large redemption also may have an adverse effect on the market price of a Fund's Shares.
- **Leveraging Risk.** The use of leverage, such as that embedded in options, could magnify a Fund's gains or losses.
- **LIBOR Discontinuance or Unavailability Risk** (*Preferred-Plus ETF only*). The CLO debt in which the Fund may invest bears interest based upon LIBOR (London InterBank Offered Rate). LIBOR is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. On March 5, 2021, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") publicly announced that (i) immediately after December 31, 2021, publication of the 1-week and 2-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will permanently cease; (ii) immediately after June 30, 2023, publication of the overnight and 12-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will permanently cease; and (iii) immediately after June 30, 2023, the 1-month, 3-month and 6-month U.S. Dollar LIBOR settings will cease to be provided or, subject to the FCA's consideration of the case, be provided on a synthetic basis and no longer be representative of the underlying market and economic reality they are intended to measure and that representativeness will not be restored. There is no assurance that the dates announced by the FCA will not change or that the administrator of LIBOR and/or regulators will not take further action that could impact the availability, composition or characteristics of LIBOR or the currencies and/or tenors for which LIBOR is published, and we recommend that you consult your advisors to stay informed of any such developments. Public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to implement new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same

volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain of the Fund's investments and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades.

- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, the Fund may have to accept a lesser price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility.

In addition, during periods of reduced market liquidity or in the absence of readily available market quotations for particular investments in the Fund's portfolio, the ability of the Fund to assign an accurate daily value to these investments may be difficult and the Adviser may be required to fair value the investments. Fair value determinations are inherently subjective and reflect good faith judgments based on available information. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the determination of a security's fair value in accordance with the Fund's valuation procedures will in fact approximate the price at which the Fund could sell that security at that time (*i.e.*, the sale price could differ, sometimes significantly, from the Fund's last valuation for the security). Investors who purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on days when the Fund is holding fair valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. These risks may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment and if the Fund holds a significant percentage of fair valued or otherwise difficult to value securities, the Fund may be particularly susceptible to the risks associated with valuation.

Liquidity risk also refers to the risk of unusually high redemption requests, redemption requests by certain large shareholders such as institutional investors or asset allocators, or other unusual market conditions that may make it difficult for the Fund to sell investments within the allowable time period to meet redemptions. Meeting such redemption requests could require the Fund to sell securities at reduced prices or under unfavorable conditions or access additional means of liquidity, which would reduce the value of the Fund.

- **Management Risk.** The Adviser continuously evaluates each Fund's holdings, purchases and sales with a view to achieving such Fund's investment objective(s). However, achievement of a stated investment objective cannot be guaranteed. The Adviser's judgment about the markets, the economy, or companies may not anticipate actual market movements, economic conditions or company performance, and these factors may affect the return on your investment. In fact, no matter how good a job the Adviser does, you could lose money on your investment in a Fund, just as you could with other investments. If the Adviser is incorrect in its assessment of the income, growth or price realization potential of a Fund's holdings or incorrect in its assessment of general market or economic conditions, then the value of such Fund's shares may decline.
- **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.
 - *Mid-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of large-capitalization companies. The securities of mid-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than large-capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some medium capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, financial resources, and management personnel and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to large-capitalization companies.
 - *Small-Capitalization Investing Risk.* The securities of small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse issuer, market, political, or economic developments than securities of larger capitalization companies. The securities of small-capitalization companies generally trade in lower volumes and are subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than larger capitalization stocks or the stock market as a whole. Some small capitalization companies have limited product lines, markets, and financial and managerial resources and tend to concentrate on fewer geographical markets relative to larger capitalization companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning smaller-capitalization companies than for larger, more established companies. Small-capitalization companies also may be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates, government regulation, borrowing costs and earnings.
- **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. U.S. and international markets have experienced significant periods of volatility in recent years due to a number of

economic, political and global macro factors, including public health issues, growth concerns in the U.S. and overseas, uncertainties regarding interest rates, trade tensions and the threat of tariffs imposed by the U.S. and other countries. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine, acts of terrorism, spread of infectious diseases or other public health issues, recessions, rising inflation, or other events could have a significant negative impact on the Fund and its investments. 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, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund.

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted economies and markets around the world, including the United States. The pandemic has resulted in a wide range of social and economic disruptions, including closed borders, voluntary or compelled quarantines of large populations, stressed healthcare systems, reduced or prohibited domestic or international travel, supply chain disruptions, and so-called "stay-at-home" orders throughout much of the United States and many other countries. Financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. Such disruptions may continue for an extended period of time or reoccur in the future to a similar or greater extent. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. In response to these disruptions, the U.S. government and the Federal Reserve have taken extraordinary actions to support the domestic economy and financial markets. It is unknown how long circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic will persist, whether they will reoccur in the future, whether efforts to support the economy and financial markets will be successful, and what additional implications may follow from the pandemic. The impact of these events and other epidemics or pandemics in the future could adversely affect Fund performance.

- **Options Risk.** Selling (writing) and buying options are speculative activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. The Funds' 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, a 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 Funds' 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 a 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 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 Funds' use of options may reduce the Funds' 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 Funds, may decline significantly more than if the Funds invested directly in the underlying asset instead of using options.

Positions may be bought back for a gain or loss and rolled out in the future to create a new spread, and this may occur outside of the normal systematic strategy execution. In a strong market decline where the buyback involves an "in the money" (i.e., an option with a strike price less than the current level of the benchmark index) option, there may be a "debit" roll, whereby the cash needed to close out the option position exceeds the new sale's proceeds.

- **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 also are subject to the "ETF Risks" described above.
- **Preferred Securities Risk** (*Preferred-Plus ETF only*). Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return and are subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities (e.g., interest rate risk, call risk and extension risk). In addition, preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. Because many preferred securities allow the issuer to convert their preferred security into common stock, preferred securities are often sensitive to declining common stock values. A company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies. In addition, preferred securities are subject to other risks, such as having no or limited voting rights, being subject to special redemption rights, having distributions deferred or skipped, having floating interest rates or dividends, which may result in a decline in value in a falling interest rate environment, having limited liquidity, changing or unfavorable tax treatments and possibly being issued by companies in heavily regulated industries. Preferred securities that do not have a maturity date are considered to be perpetual investments.

- **Publicly Traded Partnership Risk** (*Preferred-Plus ETF only*). Investing in PTPs (including master limited partnerships) involves special risks in addition to those typically associated with publicly traded companies. PTPs are exposed to the risks of their underlying assets, which in many cases includes the same types of risks as energy and natural resources companies, such as commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk and depletion and exploration risk. PTPs are also subject to capital markets risk, which is the risk that they may be unable to raise capital to execute their growth strategies. PTPs are also subject to tax risk, which is the risk that PTPs may lose their partnership status for tax purposes. The Fund's ability to make investments in certain PTPs, including master limited partnerships, can be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company, and if the Fund does not appropriately limit such investments or if such investments are re-characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund's status as a regulated investment company may be jeopardized.
- **REITs Risk.** Investment in real estate companies, including REITs, exposes the Fund to the risks of owning real estate directly. These include risks related to general, regional and local economic conditions; fluctuations in interest rates and property tax rates; shifts in zoning laws, environmental regulations and other governmental action such as the exercise of eminent domain; increased operating expenses; lack of availability of mortgage funds or other limits to accessing the credit or capital markets; losses due to natural disasters; overbuilding; losses due to casualty or condemnation; changes in property values and rental rates; and other factors. Real estate is highly sensitive to general and local economic conditions and developments. The U.S. real estate market may, in the future, experience and has, in the past, experienced a decline in value, with certain regions experiencing significant losses in property values. Many real estate companies, including REITs, utilize leverage (and some may be highly leveraged), which increases investment risk and the risk normally associated with debt financing, and could potentially increase the Fund's volatility and losses. Exposure to such real estate may adversely affect Fund performance.

Investments in REITs involve unique risks. REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume, and may be more volatile than other securities. In addition, to the extent the Fund holds interests in REITs, it is expected that investors in the Fund will bear two layers of asset-based management fees and expenses (directly at the Fund level and indirectly at the REIT level). In addition, REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or lessees and self-liquidation. In addition, U.S. REITs are subject to special U.S. federal tax requirements. A U.S. REIT that fails to comply with such tax requirements may be subject to U.S. federal income taxation, which may affect the value of the REIT and the characterization of the REIT's distributions. The U.S. federal tax requirement that a REIT distributes substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in the REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. A REIT that successfully maintains its qualification may still become subject to U.S. federal, state and local taxes, including excise, penalty, franchise, payroll, mortgage recording, and transfer taxes, both directly and indirectly through its subsidiaries. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting investments.

- **Sector Risk.** To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors of the economy, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in the following sectors and, therefore, the performance of the Fund could be negatively impacted by events affecting each of these sectors.
 - *Financials Sector Risk (Preferred-Plus ETF only).* To the extent the Fund's investments are exposed to issuers conducting business in the Financials Sector, the Fund is subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the Financials Sector. The Financials Sector can be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, government regulation, the rate of defaults on corporate, consumer and government debt, the availability and cost of capital, and fallout from the housing and sub-prime mortgage crisis. The Financials Sector has experienced significant losses in the recent past. The impact of more stringent capital requirements and of recent or future regulation on any individual financial company, or on the Financials Sector as a whole, cannot be predicted. In recent years, cyber-attacks and technology malfunctions and failures have become increasingly frequent in this sector and have caused significant losses.
- **Tax Risk.** If positions held by a Fund were treated as "straddles" for federal income tax purposes, or a 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 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 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. Federal Reserve Policy Risk.** In the 1970 and early 1980s interest rates increased to combat inflation under former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volker. Since peaking in 1981, interest rates were on a downward trajectory creating a 40-year bull market in fixed income with rates bottoming in 2020 during the COVID-19 crisis. Since the Financial Crisis, the Federal Reserve began a program of Quantitative Easing to increase cash in the economy and keep interest costs low. However, these accommodative policies have changed materially in 2022. To combat inflation, the Federal Reserve has been quickly increasing interest rates and has begun Quantitative Tightening (QT) of its Balance Sheets. There has been limited periods where interest rates increased rapidly and zero history of QT. As a result, it is difficult to predict the impact of these changes in interest rates and the slope of yield curve. These quickly changing conditions have materially impacted the capital market with future developments still greatly unknown. The weakening environment may cause decrease in valuations, increased volatility, and lower liquidity, especially in fixed-income markets. While some of these risks are limited to fixed-income securities, the interconnectedness of the capital markets has and will likely continue causing an impact in other asset classes such as equities, FX, and commodities. The ending of historically low interest rate environment may heighten these risks.

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, and other money market 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, a Fund may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Information about each Fund’s daily portfolio holdings is available at www.innovativeportfolios.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

Innovative Portfolios, LLC, an Indiana limited liability company located at 8801 River Crossing Boulevard, Suite 100, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46240, serves as the investment adviser for each Fund. The Adviser, subject to the oversight of the Board, provides an investment management program for each Fund and manages the day-to-day investment of each Fund’s assets. The Adviser also arranges for 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
Preferred-Plus ETF	0.85%
Dividend Performers ETF	0.85%

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Trust, on behalf of each Fund, and the Adviser (the “Advisory Agreement”), the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Funds except the fee payable to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, 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 (12b-1) fees and expenses (if any).

The basis for the Board’s approval of the Advisory Agreement is available in the Funds’ [Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders](#) for the fiscal period ended March 31, 2022.

Portfolio Managers

The table below reflects the individuals who are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each respective Fund.

Fund	Portfolio Managers
Preferred-Plus ETF	JR Humphreys, CFA, CAIA and Dave Gilreath, CFP
Dividend Performers ETF	Dave Gilreath, CFP and Tom Kaiser, CFA

JR Humphreys, CFA, CAIA, Senior Portfolio Manager

Mr. Humphreys has been with the Adviser since 2018 and Sheaff Brock Investment Advisors, LLC (“SBIA”) since 2015. SBIA, an affiliate of the Adviser, is an SEC registered investment adviser. Prior to joining SBIA, Mr. Humphreys worked at BKD Wealth Advisors, LLC as a Senior Portfolio Manager from October 2003 to June 2015. Mr. Humphreys holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Finance from Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia, where he was also a member of Omicron Delta Epsilon, International Honor Society for Economics.

Dave Gilreath, CFP, Managing Director & Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Gilreath is a founding principal and Chief Investment Officer for the Adviser and SBIA. As Chief Investment Officer, he shares responsibility for setting investment policy, asset allocation, and security selection for the Adviser. He has more than 30 years of experience in the financial services industry, beginning with Bache Halsey Stuart Shields and later with Morgan Stanley/Dean Witter. Mr. Gilreath has been with the Adviser since 2015 and SBIA since 2001. Mr. Gilreath attended Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree.

Tom Kaiser, CFA, Portfolio Manager

Mr. Kaiser has been with the Adviser since 2021 and with SBIA since 2020. As a portfolio manager, he helps with the security selection process, asset allocation, and portfolio analytics. Mr. Kaiser performs similar duties for the Adviser’s various other strategies and at SBIA. He has more than 10 years of experience in the financial services industry beginning with Northern Trust, then with Fitch Ratings, and most recently with 40|86 Advisors from 2016 to 2020. Mr. Kaiser attended Indiana University’s Kelley School of Business, where he earned Bachelor of Science degrees in finance, business economics, and public policy analysis.

Other Service Providers

Forside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of each Fund’s Shares. The Distributor’s principal address is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, 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, as amended, 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. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, located at 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the administrator and transfer agent for the Funds.

U.S. Bank National Association, located at 1555 N. 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 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, 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. In particular, a Fund generally values equity securities at their readily available market quotations. If such information is not available for a security held by a Fund or is determined to be unreliable, the security 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 securities whose market prices are not “readily available” or are deemed to be unreliable. For example, such circumstances may arise when: (i) a security has been de-listed or has had its trading halted or suspended; (ii) a security’s primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; (iii) a security’s primary trading market is closed during regular market hours; or (iv) a security’s value is materially affected by events occurring after the close of the security’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 security, general and/or specific market conditions and the specific facts giving rise to the need to fair value the security. 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 restrict 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 the Funds.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains to its shareholders at least annually. Each Fund seeks to maintain relatively stable quarterly distributions, although the amount of income earned by a Fund varies from period to period. As a result of such distribution strategy, each Fund's distributions are expected to exceed its earnings and profits in some or all tax years, and consequently, all or a portion of the distributions made for a taxable year may be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's cost basis in the applicable Fund and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Shares on which the distribution was received are sold. After a shareholder's basis in the Shares has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be treated as gain from the sale of the shareholder's Shares.

Taxes

The following discussion is a summary of some 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 intends to elect 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 quarterly, and, in any event, at least annually, substantially all of its net investment income and net capital gains income. 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 the 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. Distributions that a Fund receives from an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or from a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so designated by such underlying fund or REIT. 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 the Funds' investment strategies may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividend income or to report distributions as eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

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.

A 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 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 the shareholder 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 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 of the Fund 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 of the Fund 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, as amended. 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 Internal Revenue Service 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.

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. If as of the close of a taxable year more than 50% of the value of a Fund's assets consists of certain foreign stock or securities, each such Fund will be eligible to elect to “pass through” to investors the amount of foreign income and similar taxes (including withholding taxes) paid by such Fund during that taxable year. This means that investors would be considered to have received as additional income their

respective shares of such foreign taxes, but may be entitled to either a corresponding tax deduction in calculating taxable income, or, subject to certain limitations, a credit in calculating federal income tax. If a Fund does not so elect, each such Fund will be entitled to claim a deduction for certain foreign taxes incurred by such Fund. A Fund (or a financial intermediary, such as a broker, through which a shareholder owns Shares) will notify you if it makes such an election and provide you with the information necessary to reflect foreign taxes paid on your income tax return.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Fund as a result of an investment in another RIC (including an ETF which is taxable as a RIC) will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a “qualified fund-of-funds” under the Code. If a Fund is a “qualified fund-of-funds” it will be eligible to file an election with the Internal Revenue Service that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. A Fund will be treated as a “qualified fund-of-funds” under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

Certain Investments in Complex Securities

Each Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect the ability of a Fund to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund’s ability to recognize losses. In turn, those rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by a Fund.

A Fund may invest in options that are considered “section 1256 contracts.” Code section 1256 generally will require any gain or loss arising from the lapse, closing out or exercise of such positions to be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. In addition, a Fund generally will be required to “mark to market” (*i.e.*, treat as sold for fair market value) each outstanding option position that is a section 1256 contract at the close of each taxable year (and on October 31 of each year for excise tax purposes). If a “section 1256 contract” held by a Fund at the end of a taxable year is sold in the following year, the amount of any gain or loss realized on such sale will be adjusted to reflect the gain or loss previously taken into account under the “mark to market” rules. In addition, “section 1256 contracts” under the Code include certain regulated futures contracts and certain other financial contracts.

A Fund’s investment in options that do not qualify as section 1256 contracts under the Code generally will be treated as equity options governed by Code section 1234. Pursuant to Code section 1234, if a written option expires unexercised, the premium received is short-term capital gain to the Fund. If a Fund enters into a closing transaction, the difference between the premium received for writing the option, and the amount paid to close out its position generally is short-term capital gain or loss.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as options, forward, and futures, as well as its long and short positions in portfolio securities, may be considered, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, to constitute “straddles.” Straddles are defined to include “offsetting positions” in actively traded personal property. For instance, a straddle can arise if a Fund writes a certain covered call option on a stock (*i.e.*, a call on a stock owned by the Fund), or writes a call option on a stock index to the extent the Fund’s stockholdings (and any subset thereof) and the index on which it has written a call overlap sufficiently to constitute a straddle under applicable Treasury Regulations. The tax treatment of “straddles” is governed by section 1092 of the Code which, in certain circumstances, overrides or modifies the provisions of section 1256 described above. If a Fund is treated as entering into a “straddle” and at least one (but not all) of the Fund’s positions in derivative contracts comprising a part of such straddle is a section 1256 contract, described above, then such straddle could be characterized as a “mixed straddle.” A Fund may make one or more elections with respect to “mixed straddles.” Depending upon which election is made, if any, the results with respect to the Fund may differ. Generally, to the extent the straddle rules apply to positions established by a Fund, losses realized by the Fund may be deferred to the extent of unrealized gain in any offsetting positions. Moreover, as a result of the straddle rules, short-term capital loss on straddle positions may be recharacterized as long-term capital loss, and long-term capital gain may be characterized as short-term capital gain. In addition, the existence of a straddle can cause the holding periods to be tolled on the offsetting positions. As a result, the straddle rules could cause distributions that would otherwise constitute “qualified dividend income” or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the applicable holding period requirements described above. Furthermore, a Fund may be required to capitalize, rather than deduct currently, any interest expense and carrying charges applicable to a position that is part of a straddle, including any interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry any positions that are part of a straddle. The application of the straddle rules to certain offsetting Fund positions can therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders, and may result in significant differences from the amount, timing and/or character of distributions that would have been made by a Fund if it had not entered into offsetting positions in respect of certain of its portfolio securities.

A Fund may invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) taxed as partnerships. Due to a variety of factors, including significant non-cash deductions such as depreciation and depletion, MLPs have historically made cash distributions to limited partners that exceed the amount of taxable income allocable to such limited partners or members. These excess cash distributions would not be treated as income to a Fund but rather would be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the Fund’s basis in the MLP. As a consequence, a Fund may make distributions that exceed its earnings and profits, which would be characterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in Fund shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the Fund shares are sold. After a shareholder’s basis in Fund shares

has been reduced to zero, distributions in excess of earnings and profits in respect of those Fund shares will be treated as gain from the sale of the Fund shares.

“Qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. “Qualified publicly traded partnership income” is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective federal income tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not.

MLPs and other partnerships that a Fund may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Fund to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your Form 1099 tax reporting statement and, accordingly, send you a corrected Form 1099.

A Fund may invest in U.S. REITs. “Qualified REIT dividends” (*i.e.*, ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to such Fund until after the time that the Fund issues a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

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.innovativeportfolios.com.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

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 the Funds’ 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 the Funds’ Shares in connection with the administration, marketing, or trading of the Funds’ 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 Funds' Shares or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds' Shares particularly.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

On March 7, 2022, the Preferred-Plus ETF and Dividend Performers ETF acquired all of the assets and liabilities of the Preferred-Plus Predecessor Fund and Dividend Performers Predecessor Fund (each, a "Predecessor Fund" and together, the "Predecessor Funds"), respectively, in exchange for shares of beneficial interest of the applicable Fund (the "Reorganization"). As a result of the Reorganization, each Fund adopted the financial and performance history of their respective Predecessor Fund.

The following financial highlights tables show 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). The financial information for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the independent registered public accounting firm of each Fund and Predecessor Fund, whose report, along with each Fund's financial statements, is included in the Funds' [Annual Report](#), which is available upon request. The Predecessor Funds' financial information, including their financial highlights, for the period ended September 30, 2019, was audited by another public accounting firm whose report is available upon request.

Preferred-Plus ETF
Financial Highlights
For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021	Year Ended September 30, 2020	Period Ended September 30, 2019 ⁽¹⁾
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 12.04	\$ 11.09	\$ 11.21	\$ 10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment operations:				
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.49	0.40	0.41	0.34
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(2.66)	1.25	— ⁽⁷⁾	1.24
Total from investment operations	(2.17)	1.65	0.41	1.58
Less distributions paid:				
From net investment income	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.41)	(0.29)
From net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.23)	(0.32)	(0.05)	(0.08)
From return of capital	(0.07)	—	(0.07)	—
Total distributions paid	(0.68)	(0.70)	(0.53)	(0.37)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$ 9.19</u>	<u>\$ 12.04</u>	<u>\$ 11.09</u>	<u>\$ 11.21</u>
Total return, at NAV⁽³⁾	-18.64%	15.01%	3.95%	15.97% ⁽⁴⁾
Total return, at Market⁽³⁾	-18.88%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplemental Data and Ratios:				
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$ 12,383	\$ 13,993	\$ 10,595	\$ 7,270
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reimbursements (excluding interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.37%	2.13%	2.43%	2.70%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reimbursements (including interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.48%	2.15%	2.48%	2.76%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reimbursements (excluding interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.14%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reimbursements (including interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.25%	1.52%	1.55%	1.56%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets after reimbursement ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	4.45%	3.31%	3.90%	3.96% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio Turnover ⁽⁶⁾	65% ⁽¹⁰⁾	27%	70%	6% ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ The Fund commenced operations on December 24, 2018.

⁽²⁾ Per share net investment income (loss) was calculated using average shares outstanding.

⁽³⁾ Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends.

⁽⁴⁾ Not annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁵⁾ Annualized for periods less than one year.

⁽⁶⁾ Excludes in-kind transactions associated with creations and redemptions of the Fund.

⁽⁷⁾ The amount of net realized and unrealized gain on investment per share for the period does not accord with the amounts in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

⁽⁸⁾ Expense waived or reimbursed reflect reductions to total expenses, as discussed in the notes to the financial statements. These amounts would increase the net investment loss ratio or decrease the net investment income ratio, as applicable, had such reductions not occurred.

⁽⁹⁾ Does not include income and expenses of investment companies in which the Fund invests.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The proceeds from sales of securities incurred by the Fund related to the alignment of the Predecessor Fund's portfolio with the Fund's investment style are excluded from the portfolio turnover rate calculation. See Notes 6 and 8 of the Notes to Financial Statements for further information. If such amounts had not been excluded, the portfolio turnover rate would have been 114% for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Dividend Performers ETF
Financial Highlights
For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021	Year Ended September 30, 2020	Period Ended September 30, 2019 ⁽¹⁾
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 16.93	\$ 12.91	\$ 12.16	\$ 10.00
Income (Loss) from Investment operations:				
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(3.45)	5.06	1.06 ⁽⁷⁾	2.23
Total from investment operations	(3.31)	5.13	1.18	2.30
Less distributions paid:				
From net investment income	(0.24)	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.06)
From net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(1.08)	(1.04)	(0.23)	(0.08)
From return of capital	(0.77)	—	(0.07)	—
Total distributions paid	(2.09)	(1.11)	(0.43)	(0.14)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	<u>\$ 11.53</u>	<u>\$ 16.93</u>	<u>\$ 12.91</u>	<u>\$ 12.16</u>
Total return, at NAV⁽³⁾	-22.92%	39.80%	10.08%	23.04% ⁽⁴⁾
Total return, at Market⁽³⁾	-23.31%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supplemental Data and Ratios:				
Net assets, end of period (000's)	\$ 12,667	\$ 15,174	\$ 9,581	\$ 11,749
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reimbursements (excluding interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.30%	2.08%	2.50%	2.48%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets before reimbursements (including interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.52%	2.12%	2.66%	2.56%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reimbursements (excluding interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.13%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets after reimbursements (including interest expense) ⁽⁸⁾ ..	1.35%	1.54%	1.66%	1.56%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets after reimbursement ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾	0.86%	0.41%	1.04%	0.80% ⁽⁵⁾
Portfolio Turnover ⁽⁶⁾	74%	58%	129%	15% ⁽⁴⁾

(1) The Fund commenced operations on December 24, 2018.

(2) Per share net investment income (loss) was calculated using average shares outstanding.

(3) Total return in the table represents the rate that the investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund, assuming reinvestment of dividends.

(4) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(5) Annualized for periods less than one year.

(6) Excludes in-kind transactions associated with creations and redemptions of the Fund.

(7) The amount of net realized and unrealized gain on investment per share for the period does not accord with the amounts in the Statement of Operations due to share transactions for the period.

(8) Expense waived or reimbursed reflect reductions to total expenses, as discussed in the notes to the financial statements. These amounts would increase the net investment loss ratio or decrease the net investment income ratio, as applicable, had such reductions not occurred.

(9) Does not include income and expenses of investment companies in which the Fund invests.

**PREFERRED-PLUS ETF
DIVIDEND PERFORMERS ETF**

Adviser	Innovative Portfolios, LLC 8801 River Crossing Boulevard, Suite 100 Indianapolis, Indiana 46240	Transfer Agent and Administrator	U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC d/b/a U.S. Bank Global Fund Services 615 East Michigan Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Custodian	U.S. Bank National Association 1555 N. Rivercenter Drive, Suite 302 Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212	Distributor	Foreside Fund Services, LLC Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100 Portland, Maine 04101
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Cohen & Company, Ltd. 1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 800 Cleveland, Ohio 44115	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 herein incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. It is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports: Additional information about a Fund's investments will be available in the Funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, when available, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected a Fund's performance after the first fiscal year the Fund is in operation.

You can obtain free copies of these documents, request other information or make general inquiries about a Fund by contacting the Fund at c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-0701 or by calling 1-866-704-6857.

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

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

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