

FCF Advisors

Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF (DFNV)
(formerly, Donoghue Forlines Risk Managed Innovation ETF)
Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF (DFHY)
Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF (DFRA)

Prospectus

November 28, 2023

This Prospectus provides important information about the Donoghue Forlines Risk Managed Innovation ETF, the Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF, and the Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”), each a series of TrimTabs ETF Trust (“Trust”), that you should know before investing in the Funds. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.

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

Shares of the Funds (“Shares”) are listed and traded on Cboe BZX Exchange, Inc. (“Cboe” or “Exchange”). Shares are not individually redeemable. The Trust is a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”).

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No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus and the Funds' Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") dated November 28, 2023 (which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and is legally a part of this Prospectus) and, if given or made, such information or representations may not be relied upon as having been authorized by us.

FUND SUMMARY

Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF

Investment Objective

The Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the FCF US Quality Innovation Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses

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

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

Management Fee ¹	0.69%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>0.69%</u>

¹ The management fee is structured as a “unified fee,” pursuant to which the Fund’s investment adviser pays all expenses of the Fund, except for the management fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

² “Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses” have been restated to reflect current fees.

Example

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

<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 161% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue its investment objective, the Fund invests, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is sponsored and maintained by FCF Indexes LLC (the "Index Provider"), an affiliate of FCF Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of a strategy that seeks to provide equity exposure to U.S. publicly traded companies with strong free cash flow and strong research and development ("R&D") investment. The Fund intends to maintain a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the holdings of the Underlying Index.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, an equity security must: (i) be a U.S. listed common stock; (ii) have a minimum total market capitalization larger than the 97th percentile of the cumulative market capitalization of all U.S.-listed companies; (iii) have an average monthly trading volume of greater than \$75 million over the last six months; and (iv) have been issued by a company that has reported over the past 12 months certain characteristics of its expenses, including free cash flow and positive R&D expense.

Each security eligible for inclusion is then scored based on the following components of the company issuing the security (the "FCF Innovation Score"), which is intended to be representative of a company's free cash flow and innovation: (i) quality of earnings (*i.e.*, a metric that determines the proportion of income attributable to the cash flow activities of a company); (ii) profits generated from R&D; (iii) degree of R&D investment relative to total assets; (iv) assets turnover; and (v) financial leverage. Only companies with an FCF Innovation Score within the top 25% of all eligible securities are candidates for inclusion in the Underlying Index. A target weighting is then assigned to each security based on a combination of its FCF Innovation Score and free-float market capitalization. Companies are then ranked based on their target weighting and sequentially included in the Underlying Index until either 120 securities have been included or 90% of the cumulative security weight has been included, whichever occurs first.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly. The Fund is generally rebalanced and reconstituted in accordance with the Underlying Index.

The Fund can use derivative instruments, including exchange-traded futures contracts, to gain exposure to component securities of the Underlying Index.

Donoghue Forlines LLC, the Fund's sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser"), may engage in active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated. As of September 30, 2023, the Fund is concentrated in the technology sector.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund.

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

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often, small and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions. Small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Index-Based Strategy Risk. The Fund is managed as an index-based fund that seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund may hold the component securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or the relevant market as a whole. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy. The Fund will seek to track the Underlying Index in all market conditions, including during adverse market conditions when other funds may seek to take temporary defensive measures (such as investing significantly in cash or cash equivalents). Accordingly, unless the Underlying Index allocates significant portions of its assets to cash and/or cash equivalents during times of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may be subject to a higher level of market risk during such times than other funds. Additionally, the Fund generally rebalances and reconstitutes its portfolio in accordance with the Underlying Index and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance, reconstitution or downside protection trigger schedule will typically result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance or reconstitution schedule.

Market Events Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Fund's control, including the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions, adverse investor sentiment, lower demand for a company's goods or services, and general market conditions. In a declining market, the prices for all securities (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Security values tend to move in cycles, with periods when securities markets generally rise and periods when they generally decline. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund, its investments and the trading of its Shares.

Concentration Risk. A fund concentrated in an industry or group of industries is likely to present more risks than a fund that is broadly diversified over several industries or groups of industries. Compared to the broad market, an individual industry or group of related industries may be more strongly affected by changes in the economic climate, broad market shifts, moves in a particular dominant stock or regulatory changes.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument derives its value from an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (collectively, "underlying asset"). The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, including counterparty, leverage and liquidity risks. Derivatives may also be harder to value, less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund's ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* Exchange-traded futures contracts are a type of derivative, which call for the future delivery of an asset, or cash settlement, at a certain stated price on a specified future date. Futures contracts involve the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV.

Active and Frequent Trading Risk. Active and frequent trading of portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, and may also result in higher taxes if Shares are held in a taxable account.

Index Correlation Risk. While the Sub-Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index closely (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's returns may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the returns of the Underlying Index due to operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, regulatory requirements and/or operational inefficiencies.

Index Calculation Risk. The Underlying Index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. The Fund, the Index Provider, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Underlying Index calculation agent and any of their respective affiliates cannot offer assurances that the Underlying Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers at any particular time.

ETF Risk. As an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"), the Fund is subject to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants Concentration Risk.* The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.
- *Flash Crash Risk.* Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell Shares at these temporarily low market prices.
- *Large Shareholder Risk.* Certain shareholders, including the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates, or groups of related shareholders, such as those investing through one or more model portfolios, may own a substantial amount of the Shares. The disposition of Shares by large shareholders, resulting in redemptions through or by APs, could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* Shares may trade above or below their NAV. Accordingly, investors may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares or receive less than NAV when

selling Shares. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.

- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Performance

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



For the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2023, the Fund's total return was 12.69%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 9.66% for the quarter ended June 30, 2021, and the lowest quarterly return was -17.14% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Period Ended December 31, 2022

Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/07/2020)
Return Before Taxes	-24.05%	-3.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-24.32%	-4.15%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-14.14%	-2.64%
Russell 1000[®] Growth Total Return Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	-29.14%	-3.52%
Russell 1000[®] Total Return (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) ¹	-19.13%	2.08%
FCF US Quality Innovation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-23.93%	-2.85%

¹Effective December 30, 2022, the Fund’s broad-based securities market index was changed from the Russell 1000[®] Index to the Russell 1000[®] Growth Index to more closely align with the Fund’s principal investment strategy, which has overweight exposure to growth stocks.

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. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of portfolio shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. 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-advantaged arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

FCF Advisors LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

Donoghue Forlines LLC serves as the sub-adviser of the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

John A. Forlines III, CIO of the Sub-Adviser, Jeffrey R. Thompson, CEO of the Sub-Adviser, Richard E. Molari, COO of the Sub-Adviser, and Nicholas A. Lobley, Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser, each serve the Fund as a portfolio manager, and have served in such role since the Fund’s inception in December 2020. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers 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).

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 (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” are taxed to you as long-term capital gains, and distributions may also be subject to state and/or local taxes. Fund distributions generally are not taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or you are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

Purchases Through Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF

Investment Objective

The Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the FCF Tactical High Yield Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses

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

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

Management Fee ¹	0.69%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.20%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses²	0.89%

¹ The management fee is structured as a “unified fee,” pursuant to which the Fund’s investment adviser pays all expenses of the Fund, except for the management fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

² The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets as reported in the “Financial Highlights” section of the Prospectus, which reflects the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

Example

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

<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
\$91	\$284	\$493	\$1,096

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 792% of the average value of its portfolio. The index experienced tactical signals during the fiscal year resulting in the Fund moving partially into short-term treasury exposures and back to high yield exposures.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue its investment objective, the Fund invests, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is sponsored and maintained by FCF Indexes LLC (the "Index Provider"), an affiliate of FCF Advisors LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"). The Underlying Index is designed to track the performance of a strategy that seeks to provide risk-managed exposure to exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest primarily in high yield debt instruments (also known as "junk bonds") ("High Yield Bond ETFs"). The Fund intends to maintain a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the holdings of the Underlying Index.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a High Yield Bond ETF must: (i) be U.S. listed; (ii) invest primarily in U.S. high yield debt instruments; (iii) have more than \$1 billion in assets under management ("AUM"); (iv) have an expense ratio of less than 0.50%; and (v) have an investment process that excludes factors, hedges and long/short strategies. Eligible High Yield Bond ETFs are weighted based on their expenses (lower expenses increase weighting) and AUM (greater AUM increases weighting). These securities comprise the "High Yield Bond Portfolio" of the Underlying Index.

The types of high yield debt instruments in which a High Yield Bond ETF may invest include corporate bonds or other bonds or debt instruments that are generally rated below investment grade, which are those rated lower than Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or lower than BBB- by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"). High Yield Bond ETFs may invest up to 100% of their respective assets in instruments generally rated below Caa3 by Moody's or CCC- by S&P.

The Underlying Index utilizes a proprietary, rules-based methodology that employs a tactical overlay that is intended to provide downside protection to the High Yield Bond ETF allocations. The tactical overlay will provide either a "buy signal" or a "sell signal," which are used to determine whether the Underlying Index will be in a bullish (i.e., fully invested long position) or defensive posture, respectively. When a "buy signal" is triggered, the Underlying Index will be comprised entirely of High Yield Bond ETFs. When a "sell signal" is triggered, the Underlying Index will eliminate 80% of its High Yield Bond ETF allocations in exchange for ETFs that invest primarily in intermediate-term U.S. Treasury securities and/or other cash equivalents ("Intermediate-Term Treasury ETFs"). The tactical overlay will provide buy or sell signals on a daily basis. Please review the portfolio holdings information on the Fund's website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com/dfhy to determine whether the Fund is in a bullish or defensive posture prior to making an investment in the Fund.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, an Intermediate-Term Treasury ETF must: (i) be U.S. listed; (ii) invest primarily in intermediate-term U.S. Treasury securities (*i.e.*, those with durations typically between 3.5 and 6 years) and/or other cash equivalents; (iii) have more than \$1 billion in AUM; (iv) have an expense ratio of 0.15% or less; and (v) have an investment process that excludes factors, hedges and long/short strategies. Eligible Intermediate-Term Treasury ETFs are weighted and ranked based on their expenses (lower expenses increase weighting) and AUM (greater AUM increases weighting). These securities comprise the "U.S. Treasury Portfolio" of the Underlying Index.

Allocations to the High Yield Bond Portfolio are rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually. The composition of the U.S. Treasury Portfolio is also rebalanced quarterly and reconstituted annually. The Fund is generally rebalanced and reconstituted in accordance with the Underlying Index. Allocations implemented pursuant to the tactical overlay are determined at the close of trading on each business

day, based on the signal triggered, and become effective at the close of trading on the following business day. The Fund will generally implement tactical overlay allocations in accordance with the Underlying Index.

The Fund can use derivative instruments, including exchange-traded futures contracts, to gain exposure to component securities of the Underlying Index.

Donoghue Forlines LLC, the Fund's sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser"), may engage in active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund.

Underlying ETFs Risk. In seeking to track the Underlying Index, the Fund invests substantially all of its assets in High Yield Bond ETFs and/or Intermediate-Term Treasury ETFs (together, the "Underlying ETFs"). Accordingly, the Fund's investment performance is directly related to the performance of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund's net asset value (or "NAV") will change with changes in the value of the Underlying ETFs based on their market valuations. An investment in the Fund will entail more costs and expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying ETFs. As the Underlying ETFs, or the Fund's allocations among the Underlying ETFs, change from time to time, or to the extent that the total annual fund operating expenses of any Underlying ETF changes, the weighted average operating expenses borne by the Fund may increase or decrease.

High Yield (Junk Bond) Securities Risk. High yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality are considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and are generally subject to greater levels of credit quality risk than investment grade securities. High yield securities are usually issued by companies, including smaller and medium capitalization companies, without long track records of sales and earnings, or with questionable credit strength. These companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying floating rate loans. These fixed-income securities are considered below "investment-grade." The retail secondary market for these "junk bonds" may be less liquid than that of higher-rated fixed income securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell these securities or could result in lower prices than higher-rated fixed income securities. These risks can reduce the value of the shares of a High Yield Bond ETF and the income it earns.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If a High Yield Bond ETF invests in illiquid securities or its portfolio securities otherwise become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the High Yield Bond ETF because the High Yield Bond ETF may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. In the event that a High Yield Bond ETF voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates its portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading of its securities, the High Yield Bond ETF may not receive full value for those assets, which will reduce the value of the High Yield Bond ETF's shares, and in turn, the value of the Fund's investment in such shares.

U.S. Treasury Securities Risk. U.S. Treasury securities may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics and may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of an Intermediate-Term Treasury ETF's investments to decline.

Index-Based Strategy Risk. The Fund is managed as an index-based fund that seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund may hold the component securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or the relevant market as a whole. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy. The Fund will seek to track the Underlying Index in all market conditions, including during adverse market conditions when other funds may seek to take temporary defensive measures (such as investing significantly in cash or cash equivalents). Accordingly, unless the Underlying Index allocates significant portions of its assets to cash and/or cash equivalents during times of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may be subject to a higher level of market risk during such times than other funds. Additionally, the Fund generally rebalances and reconstitutes its portfolio, and implements tactical overlay allocations, in accordance with the Underlying Index and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance, reconstitution or tactical overlay trigger schedule will typically result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance, reconstitution or tactical overlay trigger schedule.

Tactical Overlay Risk. Neither the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the tactical overlay process employed by the Underlying Index methodology will achieve its intended results. Investment in a fund that utilizes a tactical overlay that seeks to minimize risk may not be appropriate for every investor seeking a particular risk profile. Please review the portfolio holdings information on the Fund's website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com/dfhy to determine whether the Fund is in a bullish or defensive posture prior to making an investment in the Fund.

Market Events Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Fund's control, including the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions, adverse investor sentiment, lower demand for a company's goods or services, and general market conditions. In a declining market, the prices for all securities (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Security values tend to move in cycles, with periods when securities markets generally rise and periods when they generally decline. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund, its investments and the trading of its Shares.

Concentration Risk. A fund concentrated in an industry or group of industries is likely to present more risks than a fund that is broadly diversified over several industries or groups of industries. Compared to the broad market, an individual industry or group of related industries may be more strongly affected by changes in the economic climate, broad market shifts, moves in a particular dominant stock or regulatory changes.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument derives its value from an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (collectively, "underlying asset"). The Fund's investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, including counterparty, leverage and liquidity risks. Derivatives may also be

harder to value, less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund's ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* Exchange-traded futures contracts are a type of derivative, which call for the future delivery of an asset, or cash settlement, at a certain stated price on a specified future date. Futures contracts involve the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV.

Active and Frequent Trading Risk. Active and frequent trading of portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, and may also result in higher taxes if Shares are held in a taxable account.

Index Correlation Risk. While the Sub-Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index closely (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund's returns may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the returns of the Underlying Index due to operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, regulatory requirements and/or operational inefficiencies.

Index Calculation Risk. The Underlying Index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index and to determine whether a "buy" or "sell" trigger should be issued, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. The Fund, the Index Provider, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Underlying Index calculation agent and any of their respective affiliates cannot offer assurances that the Underlying Index's calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or the appropriate trigger at any particular time.

ETF Risk. As an ETF, the Fund is subject to the following risks:

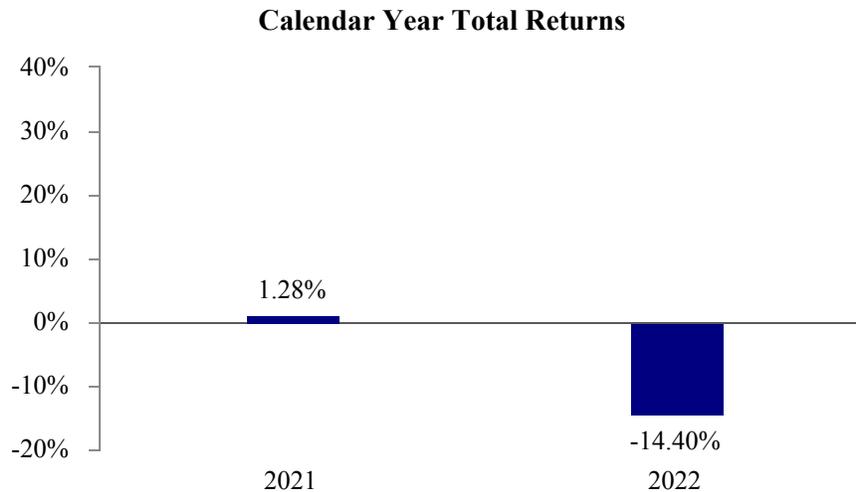
- *Authorized Participants Concentration Risk.* The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants ("APs"). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.
- *Flash Crash Risk.* Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell Shares at these temporarily low market prices.
- *Large Shareholder Risk.* Certain shareholders, including the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates, or groups of related shareholders, such as those investing through one or more model portfolios, may own a substantial amount of the Shares. The disposition of Shares by large shareholders resulting in redemptions through or by APs could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a

large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

- *Premium-Discount Risk.* Shares may trade above or below their NAV. Accordingly, investors may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares or receive less than NAV when selling Shares. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.
- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Performance

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



For the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2023, the Fund's total return was 1.88%. During the period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund's highest quarterly return was 1.91% for the quarter ended June 30, 2021, and the lowest quarterly return was -6.90% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Period Ended December 31, 2022

Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/07/2020)
Return Before Taxes	-14.40%	-6.22%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-15.45%	-7.46%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	-8.50%	-5.16%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-13.01%	-7.04%
FCF Tactical High Yield Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-14.80%	-6.70%

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. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of portfolio shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. 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-advantaged arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

FCF Advisors LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

Donoghue Forlines LLC serves as the sub-adviser of the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

John A. Forlines III, CIO of the Sub-Adviser, Jeffrey R. Thompson, CEO of the Sub-Adviser, Richard E. Molari, COO of the Sub-Adviser, and Nicholas A. Lobley, Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser, each serve the Fund as a portfolio manager, and have served in such role since the Fund’s inception in December 2020. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers 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).

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 (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” are taxed to you as long-term capital gains, and distributions may also be subject to state and/or local taxes. Fund distributions generally are not taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or you are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

Purchases Through Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF

Investment Objective

The Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF (the “Fund”) seeks to provide investment results that closely correspond, before fees and expenses, to the performance of the FCF Yield Enhanced Real Asset Index (the “Underlying Index”).

Fees and Expenses

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

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

Management Fee ¹	0.69%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.69%

- ¹ The management fee is structured as a “unified fee.” The Fund’s investment adviser, FCF Advisors LLC (the “Adviser”), has delegated to the Fund’s sub-adviser the obligation to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for any fees paid by the Adviser and the following expenses, each of which are paid by the Fund: the management fee, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

Example

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

<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
\$70	\$221	\$384	\$859

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund may pay transaction costs, including commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. For the for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2023, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 90% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue its investment objective, the Fund invests, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is sponsored and maintained by FCF Indexes LLC (the “Index Provider”), an affiliate of FCF Advisors LLC, the Fund’s investment adviser. The Underlying Index is designed to track the investment results of a rules-based strategy that aims to provide exposure to “real assets” equities based on the Adviser’s proprietary research. The Fund intends to maintain a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the holdings of the Underlying Index.

The Adviser currently defines “real assets” equities as common stock, real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), and American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) included in the “Real Assets Industry Group,” as defined by the Index Provider. The Index Provider currently classifies the following sectors as within the Real Assets Industry Group, each as defined by a third-party industry classification system: real-estate related sectors, including diversified, equity and mortgage REITs; infrastructure-related sectors, including industrial manufacturing and services; commodities related sectors, including chemical, plastic and rubber materials, manufactured products, and food and tobacco production; and natural resources related sectors, including upstream energy, downstream and midstream energy, integrated oil and gas exploration and production, waste management, and mining and mineral products.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, an equity security must: (i) be included in the Real Assets Industry Group; (ii) be U.S. listed; (iii) have a 6-month monthly average price volume in the top 45 percentile of the global equity universe; (iv) have a trading lot size, multiplied by the 6-month average closing price, of less than \$100,000; (v) have reported the following financial statement items within the past 12 months, based on its most recent financial reports: (a) free cash flow, (b) net income, (c) dividends, (d) total revenue, (e) total assets, and (f) total equity; (vi) have reported positive free cash flow in the past 12 months; and (vii) not be a target company in any pending or completed mergers and/or acquisitions within the past 12 months. The Underlying Index may include securities of issuers of all capitalization sizes.

Each security eligible for inclusion is then scored based on the following components of the company issuing the security (the “FCF Quality Dividend Score”), which is intended to be representative of a company’s ability to generate profits and pay dividends: (i) free cash flow profitability; (ii) quality of earnings (*i.e.*, a metric that determines the proportion of income attributable to the cash flow activities of a company); and (iii) dividend yield. Only companies with an FCF Quality Dividend Score within the top 25% of all eligible securities are candidates for inclusion in the Underlying Index. A target weighting is then assigned to each security based on a combination of its FCF Quality Dividend Score and free-float market capitalization. Companies are then ranked based on their target weighting and sequentially included in the Underlying Index until either 75 securities have been included or 90% of the cumulative security weight has been included, whichever occurs first. The Underlying Index is rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly. The Fund’s portfolio is generally rebalanced and reconstituted quarterly, in accordance with the Underlying Index.

The Fund can use derivative instruments, including exchange-traded futures contracts, to gain exposure to component securities of the Underlying Index.

Donoghue Forlines LLC, the Fund’s sub-adviser (the “Sub-Adviser”), may engage in active and frequent trading of the Fund’s portfolio securities to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

The Fund will concentrate its investments (*i.e.*, invest more than 25% of its total assets) in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the Underlying Index is

concentrated. As of September 30, 2023, the Underlying Index is concentrated in the Real Assets Industry Group, as described above.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Fund involves risk, including those described below. *There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.* An investor may lose money by investing in the Fund.

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

REITs Risk. A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. The Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with direct investments in REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations.

Depository Receipts Risk. The risks of investments in depository receipts are substantially similar to a direct investment in a foreign security. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including due to: differences in information available about foreign issuers; differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

MLP Risk. An MLP is a publicly traded partnership primarily engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, and mining of minerals and natural resources. MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

MLP Tax Risk. MLPs taxed as partnerships, subject to the application of certain partnership audit rules, generally do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for

U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. Often, small and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions. Small and medium capitalization companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Index-Based Strategy Risk. The Fund is managed as an index-based fund that seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, the Fund may hold the component securities of the Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or the relevant market as a whole. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause the Fund's returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy. The Fund will seek to track the Underlying Index in all market conditions, including during adverse market conditions when other funds may seek to take temporary defensive measures (such as investing significantly in cash or cash equivalents). Accordingly, unless the Underlying Index allocates significant portions of its assets to cash and/or cash equivalents during times of adverse market or economic conditions, the Fund may be subject to a higher level of market risk during such times than other funds. Additionally, the Fund generally rebalances and reconstitutes its portfolio in accordance with the Underlying Index and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance or reconstitution schedule will typically result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance or reconstitution schedule.

Market Events Risk. The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Fund's control, including the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions, adverse investor sentiment, lower demand for a company's goods or services, and general market conditions. In a declining market, the prices for all securities (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Security values tend to move in cycles, with periods when securities markets generally rise and periods when they generally decline. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on the Fund, its investments and the trading of its Shares.

Concentration Risk. A fund concentrated in an industry or group of industries is likely to present more risks than a fund that is broadly diversified over several industries or groups of industries. Compared to the broad market, an individual industry or group of related industries may be more strongly affected by changes in the economic climate, broad market shifts, moves in a particular dominant stock or regulatory changes.

Real Assets Industry Group Risk. The risks of investing in the Real Assets Industry Group include the risks of focusing investments in the real estate, infrastructure, commodities and natural resources related sectors, and adverse developments in these sectors may significantly affect the value of the Shares. Accordingly, the Fund is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting one or more of these sectors than a fund that invests more broadly, and the Fund may perform poorly during a downturn affecting issuers in those sectors. Companies involved in activities related to the Real Assets Industry Group can be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulation or deregulation, global

political and economic developments, energy and commodity prices, the overall supply and demand for oil and gas, changes in tax zoning laws, environmental issues, and low inflation.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument derives its value from an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (collectively, “underlying asset”). The Fund’s investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, including counterparty, leverage and liquidity risks. Derivatives may also be harder to value, less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact the Fund’s ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* Exchange-traded futures contracts are a type of derivative, which call for the future delivery of an asset, or cash settlement, at a certain stated price on a specified future date. Futures contracts involve the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund’s strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund’s NAV.

Active and Frequent Trading Risk. Active and frequent trading of portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, and may also result in higher taxes if Shares are held in a taxable account.

Index Correlation Risk. While the Sub-Adviser seeks to track the performance of the Underlying Index closely (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), the Fund’s returns may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the returns of the Underlying Index due to operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, regulatory requirements and/or operational inefficiencies.

Index Calculation Risk. The Underlying Index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. The Fund, the Index Provider, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Underlying Index calculation agent and any of their respective affiliates cannot offer assurances that the Underlying Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers.

ETF Risk. As an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the Fund is subject to the following risks:

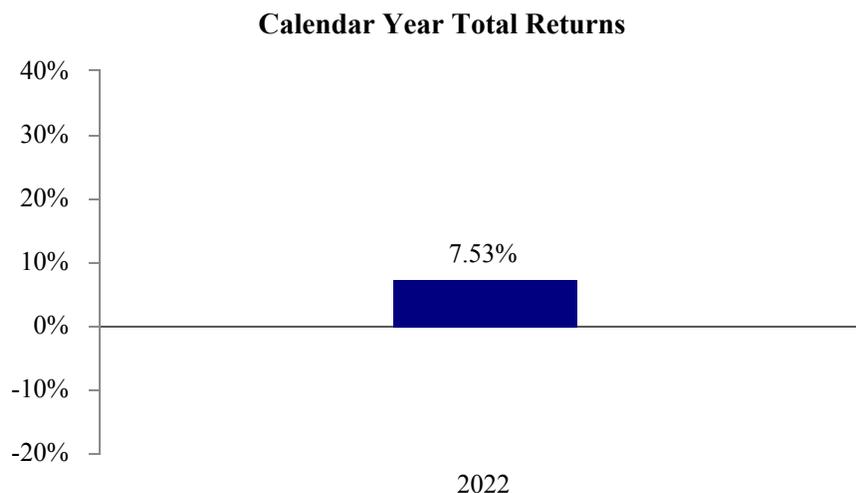
- *Authorized Participants Concentration Risk.* The Fund may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as Authorized Participants (“APs”). To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, Shares may trade at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting.
- *Flash Crash Risk.* Sharp price declines in securities owned by the Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in Shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to

NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell Shares at these temporarily low market prices.

- *Large Shareholder Risk.* Certain shareholders, including the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates, or groups of related shareholders, such as those investing through one or more model portfolios, may own a substantial amount of the Shares. The disposition of Shares by large shareholders resulting in redemptions through or by APs could have a significant negative impact on the Fund. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.
- *Premium-Discount Risk.* Shares may trade above or below their NAV. Accordingly, investors may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares or receive less than NAV when selling Shares. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV, changes in the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares, and changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of the Fund's holdings.
- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. Although the Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted.

Performance

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



For the year-to-date period ended September 30, 2023, the Fund's total return was 11.03%. During the

period of time shown in the bar chart, the Fund’s highest quarterly return was 14.71% for the quarter ended December 31, 2022, and the lowest quarterly return was -13.08% for the quarter ended June 30, 2022.

Average Annual Total Returns

For the Period Ended December 31, 2022

Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF	1 Year	Since Inception (12/13/2021)
Return Before Taxes	7.53%	10.34%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	4.89%	7.74%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Shares	5.30%	7.29%
S&P Real Assets Equity Index	-3.03%	-2.51%
FCF Yield Enhanced Real Asset Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.90%	9.74%

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-advantaged arrangements such as an individual retirement account (“IRA”) or other tax-advantaged accounts.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

FCF Advisors LLC serves as the investment adviser of the Fund.

Donoghue Forlines LLC serves as the sub-adviser of the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

John A. Forlines III, CIO of the Sub-Adviser, Jeffrey R. Thompson, CEO of the Sub-Adviser, Richard E. Molari, COO of the Sub-Adviser, and Nicholas A. Lobley, Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser, each serve the Fund as a portfolio manager, and have served in such role since the Fund’s inception in December 2021. Each portfolio manager is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

Shares are listed on the Exchange, and individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market through brokers 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).

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 (the “Deposit Securities”) and/or a designated amount of U.S. cash.

Investors may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling Shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”). Recent information about the Fund, including its NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads is available on the Fund’s website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com.

Tax Information

Distributions you receive from the Fund are generally taxable to you as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, except that distributions reported by the Fund as “capital gain dividends” are taxed to you as long-term capital gains, and distributions may also be subject to state and/or local taxes. Fund distributions generally are not taxable to you if you are investing through a tax-advantaged retirement plan account or you are a tax-exempt investor, although you may be taxed on withdrawals from your tax-advantaged account.

Purchases Through Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FUNDS

Additional Information About Each Fund’s Investment Strategies

This Prospectus describes the principal investment strategies and risks of the Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF (the “Innovation ETF”), the Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF (the “High Yield ETF”) and the Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF (the “Real Asset ETF”) but does not describe all of the Funds’ investment practices. For more information about other types of investments the Funds may make, and about the risks of investing in the Funds, please see the Funds’ SAI, which is available upon request. Each Fund’s investment objective is non-fundamental and may be changed without a vote of shareholders upon at least 60 days’ prior written notice to shareholders. There is no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objectives.

The Innovation ETF’s policy to invest, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the FCF US Quality Innovation Index (the “Innovation Index”), may be changed upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

The High Yield ETFs’ policy to invest, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the FCF Tactical High Yield Index (the “High Yield Index”), may be changed upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

The Real Asset ETF’s policy to invest, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in component securities of the FCF Yield Enhanced Real Asset Index (the “Underlying Index”), may be changed upon 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

The Innovation ETF, the High Yield ETF and the Real Asset ETF will not seek to “beat” the performance of the Innovation Index and High Yield Index, respectively (each, an “Underlying Index” and, together, the “Underlying Indexes”), and will not seek temporary defensive measures when markets decline or appear overvalued. Instead, each Fund uses an indexing investment approach to try to approximate the investment performance of its Underlying Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the Underlying Index; however, there may be times when a Fund does not hold every security in its Underlying Index. The Sub-Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between each Fund’s performance, before fees and expenses, and that of its Underlying Index will be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

Although each Fund generally employs a “full replication” methodology in seeking to track its Underlying Index, meaning that it typically invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index, under various circumstances, such as where it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those same weightings, the Sub-Adviser may employ a “sampling” methodology. When utilizing a sampling methodology, the Sub-Adviser will use a quantitative analysis to select securities from the Underlying Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include industry weightings, market capitalization, return variability, earnings valuation, yield and other financial characteristics of securities. When employing a sampling methodology, the Sub-Adviser bases the quantity of holdings in a Fund on a number of factors, including asset size of the Fund, and generally expects the Fund to hold less than the total number of securities in its Underlying Index. However, the Sub-Adviser reserves the right to invest a Fund’s assets in as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

There also may be instances in which the Sub-Adviser may choose to (i) overweight or underweight a security in an Underlying Index, (ii) purchase securities not contained in the Underlying Index that the Sub-Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index, or (iii) utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index. Each Fund may also invest its assets in certain index futures, options, options on index futures, swap contracts or other derivatives, as related to its respective Underlying Index and its component securities, cash and cash equivalents, as well as in securities and other instruments not included in its Underlying Index but which the Sub-Adviser believes will help the Fund track its Underlying Index.

Each Fund may sell securities included in its Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index, or purchase securities not included in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index.

Additional Information about the Funds’ Risks

The section below provides additional information about the risks of investing in the Funds, including the principal risks identified under “Principal Risks” in each Fund Summary. Unless otherwise noted, the following risks apply to both Funds.

Principal Risks

Active and Frequent Trading Risk. Active and frequent trading of portfolio securities may result in increased transaction costs to a Fund, including brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and other transaction costs on the sale of the securities and on reinvestment in other securities, and may also result in higher taxes if Shares are held in a taxable account.

Concentration Risk. A fund concentrated in an industry or group of industries is likely to present more risks than a fund that is broadly diversified over several industries or groups of industries. Compared to the broad market, an individual industry or group of related industries may be more strongly affected by changes in the economic climate, broad market shifts, moves in a particular dominant stock or regulatory changes.

- *Technology Sector Risk (Innovation ETF Only).* Market or economic factors impacting technology companies and those that rely heavily on technology (together, “technology companies”) could have a significant impact on the value of the Fund’s investments. The values of these companies’ stocks are particularly vulnerable to rapid changes in product cycles, rapid product obsolescence, government regulation, and competition with other companies, both domestically and internationally. Stocks of technology companies also tend to be more volatile than the overall market, especially for smaller, less-seasoned companies. Technology companies are heavily dependent on patent and intellectual property rights, the loss or impairment of which may adversely affect their profitability. Additionally, technology companies may face dramatic and often unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel.

Depository Receipts Risk (*Real Asset ETF only*). The risks of investments in depository receipts are substantially similar to a direct investment in a foreign security. Returns on investments in foreign securities could be more volatile than, or trail the returns on, investments in U.S. securities. Exposures to foreign securities entail special risks, including due to: differences in information available about foreign issuers; differences in investor protection standards in other jurisdictions; capital controls risks, including the risk of a foreign jurisdiction imposing restrictions on the ability to repatriate or transfer currency or other assets; political, diplomatic and economic risks; regulatory risks; and foreign market and trading risks, including the costs of trading and risks of settlement in foreign jurisdictions. In addition, depository receipts may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities, and their value may change materially at times when the U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Derivatives Risk. A derivative instrument derives its value from an underlying security, currency, commodity, interest rate, index or other asset (collectively, “underlying asset”). A Fund’s investments in derivatives may pose risks in addition to and greater than those associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, including counterparty, leverage and liquidity risks. Counterparty risk is the risk that the counterparty to the derivative instrument will default on its obligation to pay a Fund the amount owed or otherwise perform under the derivative instrument. Derivatives create leverage risk because they do not require payment up front equal to the economic exposure created by holding a position in the derivative. As a result, an adverse change in the value of the underlying asset could result in a Fund sustaining a loss that is substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative, which may make the Fund’s returns more volatile and increase the risk of loss. Derivative instruments may also be less liquid than more traditional investments and a Fund may be unable to sell or close out its derivative positions at a desirable time or price. This risk may be more acute under adverse market conditions, during which a Fund may be most in need of liquidating its derivative positions. Derivatives may also be harder to value, less tax efficient and subject to changing government regulation that could impact a Fund’s ability to use certain derivatives or their cost. Derivatives strategies may not always be successful.

- *Futures Contracts Risk.* Exchange-traded futures contracts are a type of derivative, which call for the future delivery of an asset, or cash settlement, at a certain stated price on a specified future

date. Futures contracts involve the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying assets. In addition, there is the risk that a Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by a Fund or the Sub-Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile, and the use of futures may increase the volatility of a Fund's NAV.

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

ETF Risk. As an ETF, each Fund is subject to the following risks:

- *Authorized Participants Concentration Risk.* The Funds may have a limited number of financial institutions that may act as APs. Only APs who have entered into agreements with the Funds' distributor may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Funds. To the extent that those APs exit the business or are unable to process creation and/or redemption orders, and no other AP is able to step forward to create and redeem in either of those cases, Shares may trade like closed-end fund shares at a discount to NAV and possibly face delisting from the Exchange.
- *Flash Crash Risk.* Sharp price declines in securities owned by a Fund may trigger trading halts, which may result in the Fund's shares trading in the market at an increasingly large discount to NAV during part (or all) of a trading day. In such market conditions, market or stop-loss orders to sell the ETF shares may be executed at market prices that are significantly below NAV. Shareholders could suffer significant losses to the extent that they sell Shares at these temporarily low market prices.
- *Large Shareholder Risk.* Certain shareholders, including the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates, or groups of related shareholders, such as those investing through one or more model portfolios, may own a substantial amount of a Fund's Shares. In addition, a third party investor, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser or their respective affiliates, an AP, a lead market maker, or another entity may invest in a Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund's achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not sell its Shares in the secondary market or transact through an AP to redeem its investment. Dispositions of a large number of Shares by these shareholders may adversely affect a Fund's liquidity and net assets to the extent such transactions result in redemptions through or by an AP. These redemptions may also force a Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and increase the Fund's brokerage costs. To the extent these large shareholders transact in Shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares.

- *Premium-Discount Risk.* The Shares may trade above or below their NAV. Accordingly, investors may pay more than NAV when purchasing Shares or receive less than NAV when selling Shares. The NAV of each Fund will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The market prices of Shares, however, will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of, and demand for, Shares on the Exchange. The trading price of Shares may deviate significantly from NAV during periods of market volatility. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities held by a Fund. The market price of Shares may also fluctuate in accordance with changes in the liquidity, or the perceived liquidity, of a Fund's holdings, and a decrease, or a perceived decrease, in such liquidity may lead to increased divergence between the Shares' market price and NAV. Such divergence is more likely under stressed market conditions.
- *Secondary Market Trading Risk.* Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market will generally pay brokerage commissions or other charges imposed by brokers as determined by that broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will also incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity, and is generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may cause increased bid/ask spreads. Although Shares are listed on the Exchange, there can be no assurance that an active or liquid trading market for them will develop or be maintained. Market makers are not obligated to make a market, nor are APs obligated to purchase Shares. In times of market stress, market makers and authorized participants can refrain from these activities and any such absences can lead to greater premiums and discounts. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. Further, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Funds will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Geographic Region Risk. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region or a particular country, such as the U.S., the Fund will generally have more exposure to that region or country's economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a significant portion of a Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments. Adverse conditions in a certain region or country can also adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated.

High Yield (Junk Bond) Securities Risk (*High Yield ETF only*). High yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality are considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments and are generally subject to greater levels of credit quality risk than investment grade securities. High yield securities are usually issued by companies, including smaller and medium capitalization companies, without long track records of sales and earnings, or with questionable credit strength. These companies may be particularly affected by

interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying floating rate loans. These fixed-income securities are considered below “investment-grade.” The retail secondary market for these “junk bonds” may be less liquid than that of higher-rated fixed income securities, and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell these securities or could result in lower prices than higher-rated fixed income securities. These risks can reduce the value of the shares of an Underlying ETF and the income it earns.

Index-Based Strategy Risk. Each Fund is managed as an index-based fund that seeks to track the performance of its Underlying Index. This differs from an actively managed fund, which typically seeks to outperform a benchmark index. As a result, a Fund may hold the component securities of its Underlying Index regardless of the current or projected performance of a specific security or the relevant market as a whole. Maintaining investments in securities regardless of market conditions or the performance of individual securities could cause a Fund’s returns to be lower than if the Fund employed an active strategy. Each Fund will seek to track its Underlying Index in all market conditions, including during adverse market conditions when other funds may seek to take temporary defensive measures (such as investing significantly in cash or cash equivalents). Accordingly, unless an Underlying Index allocates significant portions of its assets to cash and/or cash equivalents during times of adverse market or economic conditions, a Fund may be subject to a higher level of market risk during such times than other funds. Additionally, each Fund generally rebalances and reconstitutes its portfolio, and for the High Yield ETF, implements tactical overlay allocations, as discussed above, in accordance with its Underlying Index and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index’s rebalance, reconstitution or trigger schedule will typically result in corresponding changes to the Fund’s rebalance, reconstitution or trigger schedule.

Index Calculation Risk. Each Underlying Index relies on various sources of information to assess the criteria of issuers included in the Underlying Index and, for the High Yield ETF’s Underlying Index, to determine whether a “buy” or “sell” trigger should be issued, including information that may be based on assumptions and estimates. The Funds, the Index Provider, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Underlying Index calculation agent and any of their respective affiliates cannot offer assurances that either Underlying Index’s calculation methodology or sources of information will provide an accurate assessment of included issuers or the appropriate trigger at any particular time.

Index Correlation Risk. While the Sub-Adviser seeks to track the performance of each Underlying Index closely (i.e., to achieve a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index), a Fund’s returns may not match or achieve a high degree of correlation with the returns of its Underlying Index due to operating expenses, transaction costs, cash flows, regulatory requirements and/or operational inefficiencies. Additionally, if a Fund issues or redeems Creation Units principally for cash, it will incur higher costs in buying or selling securities than if it issued and redeemed Creation Units principally in kind, which may contribute to tracking error. A Fund may also fair value certain of the securities it holds. To the extent a Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices, the Fund’s ability to track its Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Since each Underlying Index is not subject to the tax diversification requirements to which each Fund must adhere, a Fund may be required to deviate its investments from the securities contained in, and relative weightings of, its Underlying Index. Liquidity constraints may also prevent a Fund from investing in certain securities included in its Underlying Index or from purchasing or selling certain securities at the same time as its Underlying Index. A Fund may also deviate from its Underlying Index for tax efficiency purposes or when it needs cash to meet redemptions.

Investment Risk. As with all investments, an investment in the Funds is subject to investment risk. Investors in the Funds could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an

investment, over short or long periods of time. An investment in the Funds is not a bank deposit and it is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Liquidity Risk (*High Yield ETF only*). Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If an Underlying ETF invests in illiquid securities or its portfolio securities otherwise become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the Underlying ETF because the Underlying ETF may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. In the event that an Underlying ETF voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates its portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading of its securities, the Underlying ETF may not receive full value for those assets, which will reduce the value of the Underlying ETF's shares, and in turn, the value of the High Yield ETF's investment in such shares.

Market Events Risk. The value of securities in each Fund's portfolio may decline due to daily fluctuations in the securities markets that are generally beyond the Fund's control, including the quality of the Fund's investments, economic conditions, adverse investor sentiment, lower demand for a company's goods or services, and general market conditions. In a declining market, the prices for all securities (including those in the Fund's portfolio) may decline, regardless of their long-term prospects. Security values tend to move in cycles, with periods when securities markets generally rise and periods when they generally decline. In addition, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions, or other events could have a significant impact on a Fund, its investments and the trading of its Shares.

MLP Risk (*Real Asset ETF only*). An MLP is a publicly traded partnership primarily engaged in the transportation, storage, processing, refining, marketing, exploration, production, and mining of minerals and natural resources. MLP common units, like other equity securities, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards an issuer or certain market sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of common units of individual MLPs, like the prices of other equity securities, also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios. In certain instances, creditors of an MLP would have the right to seek a return of capital that had been distributed to an investor in the MLP. The right of an MLP's creditors would continue even after the Fund has sold its investment in the partnership. MLPs typically invest in real estate, oil and gas equipment leasing assets, but they also finance entertainment, research and development, and other projects.

MLP Tax Risk (*Real Asset ETF only*). MLPs taxed as partnerships, subject to the application of certain partnership audit rules, generally do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business mix of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being required to pay U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. The classification of an MLP as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP. Thus, if any of the MLPs owned by the Fund were treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it could result in a reduction in the value of your investment in the Fund and lower income.

Real Assets Industry Group Risk (*Real Asset ETF only*). The risks of investing in the Real Assets Industry Group include the risks of focusing investments in the real estate, infrastructure, commodities and natural resources related sectors, and adverse developments in these sectors may significantly

affect the value of the Shares. Accordingly, the Fund is more susceptible to adverse developments affecting one or more of these sectors than a fund that invests more broadly, and the Fund may perform poorly during a downturn affecting issuers in those sectors. Companies involved in activities related to the Real Assets Industry Group can be adversely affected by, among other things, government regulation or deregulation, global political and economic developments, energy and commodity prices, the overall supply and demand for oil and gas, changes in tax zoning laws, environmental issues, and low inflation.

REITs Risk (*Real Asset ETF only*). A REIT is a company that pools investor funds to invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. The Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with direct investments in REITs. REITs may be affected by changes in their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. Furthermore, REITs are dependent on specialized management skills. Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent in financing a limited number of properties. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders or unitholders and may be subject to defaults by borrowers and to self-liquidations.

A REIT is not taxed on net income and net realized gains distributed to its shareholders if, among other things, it distributes substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) and certain other amounts for each taxable year. In addition, the performance of a REIT may be affected by its failure to qualify for tax-free “pass-through” of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, including regulations thereunder and Internal Revenue Service interpretations or similar authority, or its failure to maintain exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act.

Sampling Risk. The use of a representative sampling approach may result in a Fund holding a smaller number of securities than are in its Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development to an issuer of securities that a Fund holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in its Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in a Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater. In addition, by sampling the securities in an Underlying Index, a Fund faces the chance that the securities selected for the Fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the Underlying Index, thereby increasing tracking error.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk (*Innovation ETF and Real Asset ETF only*). Investing in the securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risks and the possibility of greater price volatility than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Such companies often have narrower markets for their goods and/or services and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies, and often have limited product lines, services, markets, financial resources or are dependent on a small management group. In addition, because such securities are not well-known to the investing public, do not have significant institutional ownership and are followed by relatively few security analysts, there will normally be less publicly available information concerning these securities compared to what is available for the securities of larger companies. As a result, the performance of small and medium capitalization companies may be more volatile and they may face greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility of the Innovation ETF’s portfolio.

Tactical Overlay Risk (*High Yield ETF only*). Neither the Adviser nor the Sub-Adviser can offer assurances that the tactical overlay process employed by the High Yield Index methodology will achieve its intended results. Investment in a fund that utilizes a tactical overlay that seeks to minimize risk may not be appropriate for every investor seeking a particular risk profile. Please review the

portfolio holdings information on the Fund's website at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com/dfhy to determine whether the Fund is in a bullish or defensive posture prior to making an investment in the Fund.

Underlying ETFs Risk (*High Yield ETF only*). In seeking to track its Underlying Index, High Yield ETF invests substantially all of its assets in the Underlying ETFs. Accordingly, the Fund's investment performance is directly related to the performance of the Underlying ETFs. The Fund's NAV will change with changes in the value of the Underlying ETFs and other securities in which the Fund invests based on their market valuations. An investment in the Fund will entail more direct and indirect costs and expenses than a direct investment in the Underlying ETFs. For example, in addition to the expenses of the Fund, the Fund indirectly pays a portion of the expenses (including operating expenses and management fees) incurred by the Underlying ETFs. One Underlying ETF may buy the same securities that another Underlying ETF sells. Also, an investor in the Fund may receive taxable gains from portfolio transactions by the Underlying ETFs, as well as taxable gains from transactions in shares of the Underlying ETFs held by the Fund. As the Underlying ETFs, or the Fund's allocations among the Underlying ETFs, change from time to time, or to the extent that the total annual fund operating expenses of the Underlying ETFs changes, the weighted average operating expenses borne by the Fund may increase or decrease.

U.S. Treasury Securities Risk (*High Yield ETF only*). U.S. Treasury securities may differ from other securities in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of an Underlying ETF's investments to decline. On August 5, 2011, S&P Global Ratings downgraded U.S. Treasury securities from AAA rating to AA+ rating. More recently, in August 2023, Fitch Ratings downgraded the U.S. long-term credit rating from AAA to AA+. A further downgrade of the ratings of U.S. government debt obligations, which are often used as a benchmark for other borrowing arrangements, could result in higher interest rates for individual and corporate borrowers, cause disruptions in the international bond markets and have a substantial negative effect on the U.S. economy. A downgrade of U.S. Treasury securities from another ratings agency or a further downgrade below AA+ rating may cause the value of an Underlying ETF to decline.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

FCF Advisors LLC acts as the Funds' investment adviser. The Adviser is located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10105. The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act"). The Adviser was founded in 2005 and managed \$367.5 million as of June 30, 2023. Since 2015, the Glick family has held a controlling interest in the Adviser through ownership of one or more entities holding a majority of the membership units in the Adviser.

The Adviser is responsible for overseeing the management and business affairs of the Funds. The Adviser has engaged the Sub-Adviser to manage each Fund's investments in accordance with each Fund's respective objectives, policies, and restrictions, subject to oversight and supervision by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. The Adviser continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the Funds' investment programs, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Trustees.

The Adviser has entered into an investment advisory agreement ("Management Agreement") with respect to the Funds. Pursuant to that Management Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser an annual advisory

fee based on its average daily net assets for the services and facilities it provides payable at the annual rates set forth below (the “Advisory Fee”):

Fund	Advisory Fee
Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF	0.69%
Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF	0.69%
Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF	0.69%

For the fiscal period ended July 31, 2023, the Adviser received the full advisory fee from each Fund. The Adviser bears all of its own costs associated with providing these advisory services. The Advisory Fee for each Fund is structured as a “unified fee.” Accordingly, with respect to the Innovation ETF and the High Yield ETF, the Adviser pays all expenses of each Fund, except for the fee payment under the Management Agreement, payments under each Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or a Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

With respect to the Real Asset ETF, the Adviser has delegated to the Sub-Adviser the obligation to pay all expenses of the Fund, except for any fees paid by the Adviser and the following expenses, each of which are paid by the Fund: the fee payment under the Management Agreement, payments under the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 plan, brokerage expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest (including borrowing costs and dividend expenses on securities sold short), litigation expenses and other extraordinary expenses (including litigation to which the Trust or the Fund may be a party and indemnification of the Trustees and officers with respect thereto).

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the Management Agreement with respect to each Fund is available in the Funds’ annual report for the period ended July 31, 2023.

Sub-Adviser

Donoghue Forlines LLC acts as the Funds’ sub-adviser. The Sub-Adviser is located at One International Place, Suite 310, Boston, MA 02110. The Sub-Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act. The Sub-Adviser was established in 1986 for the purpose of advising individuals and institutions. As of June 30, 2023, the Sub-Adviser had approximately \$757.9 million in assets under management or under advisement.

The Sub-Adviser makes day-to-day investment decisions for the Funds and selects broker-dealers for executing portfolio transactions, subject to the Sub-Adviser’s best execution obligations and the Trust’s and the Sub-Adviser’s brokerage policies. The Adviser, however, will continue to have overall responsibility for the management and investment of the assets and responsibility for all advisory services furnished by the Sub-Adviser, and will supervise the Sub-Adviser in the performance of its duties for the Funds pursuant to written policies and procedures designed to prevent violations of applicable laws and regulations, Board procedures, and the provisions of the Funds’ prospectus and SAI, as supplemented from time to time.

The Sub-Adviser has entered into a sub-advisory agreement (“Sub-Advisory Agreement”) with the Adviser with respect to the Funds. Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Innovation ETF and the High Yield ETF, the Adviser will pay to the Sub-Adviser a fee, payable monthly in arrears, equal to 50% of the gross advisory fee payable by the Fund to the Adviser for such month.

Pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Real Asset ETF, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser out of the Advisory Fee it receives from the Fund. The Adviser retains a portion of the Advisory Fee equal to an annualized rate of 0.07% of the Fund's average daily net assets, and the remainder of the Advisory Fee is paid by the Adviser to the Sub-Adviser as full compensation for its services.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Sub-Advisory Agreement with respect to each Fund is available in the Funds' annual report for the period ended July 31, 2023.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following employees of the Sub-Adviser are the Funds' portfolio managers, each of whom is jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio and has served in such position since the inception of each Fund's operations (2020):

John A. Forlines III, Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser

Mr. Forlines has served as Chief Investment Officer of the Sub-Adviser since joining the firm in 2018. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Forlines was Chairman and CIO of JAForldines Global, an independent investment adviser, since its inception in 2000. Mr. Forlines is an Executive in Residence in the Department of Economics at Duke where he teaches classes in behavioral finance and decision making.

In addition to his work at the Sub-Adviser and Duke University, Mr. Forlines is the Managing Partner of the Forlines Family Office, which is active primarily in charitable support for education in the United States. Mr. Forlines enjoyed a long career with J.P. Morgan from 1985-2000, serving various roles within the firm, including Vice President of Structured Products, Co-Head of the U.S. Private Equity Group, Managing Director in the Securities Business Development Group and Managing Director and Co-Head of U.S. Tech, Media & Telecom Investment Banking.

Jeffrey R. Thompson, *Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser*

Mr. Thompson is the Chief Executive Officer of the Sub-Adviser. In addition to being a principal of the firm, he is a member of Investment Policy Committee and co-portfolio manager. As part of Mr. Thompson's responsibilities on the Investment Policy Committee, he leads the design and ongoing management of the technical signals and models applied to many of the firm's investment strategies.

Mr. Thompson has been with the Sub-Adviser since 1998 and was the key driver for helping the firm develop its first pooled investment vehicle. He was instrumental in taking the firm's commitment to offering tactical risk management for individual clients and families to establishing the indices and investment strategies that are applied within many of the Sub-Advisers investment strategies. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Thompson held positions at Lehman Brothers, Gruntal & Co., Cowen & Co., and BTS Asset Management. In addition, Mr. Thompson currently serves on the Board of Directors for the Academy of Notre Dame in Tyngsboro, MA where he also acts as the Chair of the Finance Committee.

Richard E. Molari, *Chief Operating Officer of the Sub-Adviser*

Mr. Molari is an accomplished investment management operations and global trading specialist with over 18 years of industry experience. He has extensive knowledge of international equity, fixed income and currency markets as well as back and middle office operations, portfolio accounting and compliance regulations. Mr. Molari joined the Sub-Adviser in 2014 to manage the trading and operations team.

Prior to his current role, Mr. Molari spent nine years at a multi-billion-dollar Boston based global hedge fund, trading international equities and managing trade operations. He started his professional career in fund accounting and back office administration with BISYS Hedge Fund Services Inc. Mr. Molari holds a dual Bachelor's of Science degree from Northeastern University in Finance and Entrepreneurship. He is currently an active member of the Boston Securities Traders Association and the Boston Security Analysts Society.

Nicholas A. Lobley, *Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser*

Mr. Lobley was promoted to Portfolio Manager of the Sub-Adviser in 2019. Mr. Lobley was previously promoted to Senior Research Analyst in 2018 after joining the firm as Analyst in 2018. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Lobley was an Analyst with JAFornines Global, an independent investment adviser, since 2017. From 2016 to 2017, Mr. Lobley was an Associate with Paley Advisors, LLC. Mr. Lobley holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Oberlin College.

The Funds' SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers, including other accounts managed, ownership in the Funds, and compensation.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

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, accountant and transfer agent to the Funds.

U.S. Bank N.A., located at 1555 N. RiverCenter Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as the custodian to the Funds.

Quasar Distributors, LLC, located at 111 East Kilbourn Avenue, Suite 2200, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, serves as the Funds' distributor (the "Distributor").

Cohen & Company, Ltd., located at 1835 Market Street, Suite 310, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm to the Funds.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young LLP, located at 2005 Market Street, Suite 2600, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103, serves as legal counsel to the Funds.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Funds issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in Creation Units. Only APs may acquire Shares directly from the Funds, and only APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Funds, 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.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES ON THE SECONDARY MARKET

Most investors will buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers and, therefore, must have a brokerage account to buy and sell Shares. Shares can be bought or sold through your broker throughout the trading day like shares of any publicly traded issuer. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some

or all of the spread between the bid and the offered prices in the secondary market for Shares. The price at which you buy or sell Shares (*i.e.*, the market price) may be more or less than the NAV of the Shares. Unless imposed by your broker, there is no minimum dollar amount you must invest in the Fund and no minimum number of Shares you must buy.

Shares are listed on the Exchange under the following symbols:

Fund	Ticker Symbol
Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF	DFNV
Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF	DFHY
Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF	DFRA

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

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

Book Entry. Shares are held in book entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), or its nominee, will be the registered owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the owner of all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely on the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any stocks that you hold in book entry or “street name” through your brokerage account. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income dividends and capital gain distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Funds.

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

Continuous Offering. The method by which Creation Units of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Units of Shares are issued and sold by the Funds on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirements and liability provisions of the Securities Act. For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Units after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells Shares directly to customers or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the

broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

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

ACTIVE INVESTORS AND MARKET TIMING

The Board of Trustees has evaluated the risks of market timing activities by the Funds’ shareholders. Unlike traditional mutual funds, Shares can only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Funds in Creation Units by APs and the vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market. Because the secondary market trades do not directly involve the Funds, it is unlikely those trades would cause the harmful effects of market timing, including dilution, disruption of portfolio management, increases in the Funds’ trading costs and the realization of capital gains. Further, direct trading on a short-term basis by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. The Funds may also employ fair valuation pricing, which may minimize potential dilution from market timing. In addition, the Funds impose transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Shares to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Funds in effecting trades. Given this structure, the Board of Trustees determined that it is not necessary to adopt policies and procedures to detect and deter market timing of Shares. The Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase order at any time and reserve the right to impose restrictions on disruptive or excessive trading in Creation Units. The Funds also reserve the right to reject any redemption order in accordance with applicable law.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE PLAN

The Funds have adopted a distribution and service plan (“Plan”) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. Under the Plan, the Funds are authorized to pay distribution fees to the Distributor and other firms that provide distribution and shareholder services (“Service Providers”). If a Service Provider provides such services, the Funds may pay fees at an annual rate not to exceed 0.25% of average daily net assets, pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

No distribution or service fees are currently paid by the Funds, however, and there are no current plans to impose these fees. In the event Rule 12b-1 fees are charged, over time they would increase the cost of an investment in the Funds because they would be paid on an ongoing basis.

NET ASSET VALUE

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

Each Fund calculates its NAV per Share by:

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

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

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

When calculating the NAV of Shares, expenses are accrued and applied daily and stocks held by a Fund are valued at their market value when reliable market quotations are readily available. Equity securities are valued primarily on the basis of market quotations reported on stock exchanges and other securities markets around the world. Securities listed on a national securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for portfolio securities traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC ("NASDAQ")), including securities traded over the counter, are valued at the last quoted sale price on the primary exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded on valuation date (or at approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern time if a security's primary exchange is normally open at that time), or, if there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, at the most recent quoted bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used. If such prices are not available, the security will be valued as set forth in the Trust's "Use of Independent Brokers to Value Securities Procedures" and "Fair Value Procedures," as applicable. Investments in non-exchange traded investment companies are valued at their NAVs. Foreign currency exchange rates are generally determined as of 4:00 p.m., New York time.

Both market quotations and indicative bids are obtained from outside pricing services. Additionally, the Funds' Board of Trustees (the "Board") has designated the Adviser to serve as the valuation designee, pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, to perform the fair value determinations relating to any or all Fund investments. Accordingly, if a market quotation is not readily available or otherwise becomes unreliable, the Adviser will determine in good faith the price of the security held by the Fund based on a determination of the security's fair value pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the Board. In addition, the Adviser may use fair valuation to price securities that trade on a foreign exchange when a significant event has occurred after the foreign exchange closes but before the time at which the Fund's NAV is calculated. Foreign exchanges typically close before the time at which Share prices are calculated and may be closed altogether on some days when the Exchange is open for trading.

Fair valuation may have the effect of reducing stale pricing arbitrage opportunities presented by the pricing of Shares. However, when the Funds use fair valuation to price securities, they may value those securities higher or lower than another fund would have priced the security. Also, the use of fair valuation may cause the Shares' NAV performance to diverge from the Shares' market price and from the performance of various benchmarks used to compare Fund performance. Because of the judgment involved in fair valuation decisions, there can be no assurance that the value ascribed to a particular security is accurate.

FUND WEBSITE AND DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Trust maintains a website for the Funds at www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com. Among other things, this website includes this Prospectus and the SAI, and includes the Funds' last [annual](#) and semi-annual reports, certain market price information about Shares, daily NAV and a historical comparison of the Shares' market prices to NAV.

In addition, each day the Funds are open for business, the Trust publicly disseminates each Fund's full portfolio holdings as of the close of the previous day through the website. A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings is also available in the Funds' SAI.

DIVIDENDS, OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Fund Distributions

Each Fund generally pays out dividends from its net investment income, if any, and distributes its net capital gains, if any, to shareholders at least annually. Each Fund typically earns dividends from stocks in which it invests and may generate net gains from certain foreign currency transactions. These amounts, net of expenses, are distributed to Fund shareholders as "income dividends." Each Fund realizes capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Net long-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as "capital gain dividends."

Brokers may make available to their customers who own Shares the DTC book-entry dividend reinvestment service. To determine whether this service is available and whether there is a commission or other charge for using this service, consult your broker. Brokers may require a Fund's shareholders to adhere to specific procedures and timetables. If this service is available and used, dividend distributions of both net income and net realized gains will be automatically reinvested in additional whole Shares purchased in the secondary market. Without this service, investors would receive all their distributions in cash.

Taxes

The following is a summary of the material federal income tax considerations applicable to an investment in Shares. The summary is based on the laws and regulations in effect on the date of this Prospectus and existing published judicial and administrative interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. In addition, this summary assumes that a shareholder holds Shares as "capital assets" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and does not hold Shares in connection with a trade or business. This summary does not address all potential federal income tax considerations possibly applicable to shareholders holding Shares through a partnership (or other pass-through entity) or to shareholders subject to special tax rules. Prospective shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of investing in Shares based on their particular circumstances.

Fund distributions to you and sales of your Shares will have tax consequences to you. Such consequences may not apply if you hold your Shares through a tax-exempt entity or tax-advantaged retirement account, such as an individual retirement account or 401(k) plan.

Taxes on Distributions

Distributions by the Funds generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain. Distributions of a Fund's "investment company taxable income" (which is, generally, net investment income, net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss, and net gains or losses from certain foreign currency transactions, if any) are taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current or accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional Shares.

Distributions of a Fund's net capital gain (which is the excess of net long-term capital gain over short-term capital loss) that are properly reported by the Fund as "capital gain dividends" will be taxable to you as long-term capital gains at rates of 0%, 15% or 20% depending on the taxable income of an individual, trust or estate (each an "individual"), regardless of your holding period for your Shares and whether paid in cash or, if available, reinvested in additional Shares. Distributions to you in excess of a Fund's earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital and first will reduce your adjusted tax basis in your Shares and, after your adjusted basis is reduced to zero, will constitute capital gain. Such capital gain will be long-term capital gain, and thus will be taxed at the maximum rates noted above, if the distributions are attributable to Shares held by you for more than one year. Distributions by the Funds that qualify as "qualified dividend income" are taxable to individuals at the long-term capital gain rates mentioned above. In order for a distribution by a Fund to be treated as qualified dividend income by you, (1) it must be attributable to dividends the Fund receives on stock of most domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other requirements and, (2) you must meet similar requirements with respect to your Shares.

In the case of an individual, distributions by the Funds and net capital gains realized on sales of Shares will also be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the individual's "net investment income" (which generally includes those distributions and gains) or (2) the excess of the individual's "modified adjusted gross income" over \$200,000 (or \$250,000 if married and filing jointly).

Corporate shareholders are generally eligible for the 50% dividends-received deduction with respect to a Fund's ordinary income dividends, but not its capital gain dividends, to the extent the Fund reports such dividends as qualifying for this deduction, except that the aggregate amount so reported in any year cannot exceed the dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations.

Under a dividend reinvestment service, you may have the option to have all cash distributions automatically reinvested in additional Shares. Any distributions reinvested under such a service will nevertheless be taxable to you. You will have an adjusted basis in the additional Shares purchased through such a reinvestment service equal to the amount of the reinvested distribution plus the amount of any fees charged for the transaction. The additional Shares will have a holding period commencing on the day following the day on which they are credited to your account.

A distribution will reduce a Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital. In general, distributions are subject to federal income tax for the calendar year when they are paid. However, certain distributions paid in January may be treated as paid on December 31 of the prior year.

If you are a non-corporate shareholder of a Fund, you may be subject to federal back-up withholding tax if you have not provided the Fund with a taxpayer identification number (for an individual, a social security number) and made other required certifications. You may also be subject to state and local taxes on distributions, sales and redemptions.

Taxes When Shares are Sold

Generally, you will recognize taxable gain or loss if you sell or otherwise dispose of your Shares. Any gain arising from such a disposition generally will be treated as long-term capital gain if you held the Shares for more than one year; otherwise, it will be classified as short-term capital gain, which is taxable at ordinary income tax rates. However, any capital loss arising from the disposition of Shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of the amount of capital gain dividends received with respect to such Shares. In addition, all or a portion of any loss recognized upon a disposition of Shares may be disallowed under “wash sale” rules if other Shares of the same Fund are purchased (whether through reinvestment of distributions or otherwise) within 30 days before or after the disposition. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected in an adjustment to the basis of the acquired Shares.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

An AP that exchanges equity securities for one or more Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss on the exchange. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Unit(s) at the time of purchase (plus any cash received by the AP as part of the issue) and the AP’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered (plus any cash paid by the AP as part of the issue). An AP who exchanges one or more Creation Unit(s) for equity securities generally will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the AP’s basis in the Creation Unit(s) (plus any cash paid by the AP as part of the exchange) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the AP as part of the exchange). The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Unit(s) cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. APs exchanging securities should consult their own tax advisors with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss might be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon a redemption of one or more Creation Unit(s) is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Creation Unit(s) have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if they have been held for one year or less, assuming that such Creation Units are held as a capital asset.

If a Fund redeems Creation Units in cash, it may recognize more capital gains than it will if it redeems Creation Units in-kind.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain federal income tax considerations under current law, which is subject to change in the future. Shareholders such as non-resident aliens, foreign trusts or estates, or foreign corporations or partnerships may be subject to different U.S. federal income tax treatment.

You should consult your tax advisor for further information regarding federal, state, local and/or foreign tax consequences relevant to your specific situation. More information about federal taxes is in the Funds’ SAI.

INDEX PROVIDER

FCF Indexes LLC is the index provider for the Underlying Indexes.

The Index Provider sponsors and maintains each Underlying Index and has engaged an unaffiliated third-party to act as index calculation agent. The Adviser has entered into a licensing agreement with the Index Provider to use the Underlying Indexes. The Adviser, in turn, has entered into a sub-licensing agreement with each Fund to permit each Fund to use its Underlying Index. The license to use each Underlying Index has been provided to the Adviser and the Funds at no cost.

The Index Provider is affiliated with the Adviser. Accordingly, the Adviser has adopted firewall procedures as part of its Code of Ethics, which are designed to prevent impermissible sharing of non-public index information.

DISCLAIMERS

The Index Provider, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and their respective affiliates (collectively the "Adviser Parties") do not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein, and none of them shall have any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions therein. The Adviser Parties do not make any warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Funds, owners of the Shares of the Funds or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein. The Adviser Parties make no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Indexes or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser Parties have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of the Underlying Indexes, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

HOUSEHOLDING POLICY

It is the policy of the Funds to mail only one copy of the prospectus, annual report, semi-annual report and proxy statements to all shareholders who share the same mailing address and share the same last name and have invested in the Fund(s) covered by the same document. You are deemed to consent to this policy unless you specifically revoke this policy and request that separate copies of such documents be mailed to you. In such case, you will begin to receive your own copies within 30 days after our receipt of the revocation. You may request that separate copies of these disclosure documents be mailed to you by writing to us at: TrimTabs ETF Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201 or calling us at: 800-617-0004.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, which may include, among others, the Funds' investment adviser, custodian, and transfer agent, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders are not parties to any such contractual arrangements and are not intended beneficiaries of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any shareholder any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase Shares. Neither this Prospectus nor the SAI is intended, or should be read, to be or give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any investor, or to give rise to any rights in any shareholder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables that follow are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the period of the Funds' operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The financial highlights below have been derived from the Funds' financial statements. The information for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2023, has been audited by Cohen & Company, Ltd., the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' [annual report](#) to shareholders for the fiscal period ended July 31, 2023, which is available upon request. The information for the fiscal years ended prior to July 31, 2023 was audited by the Funds' previous independent registered public accounting firm.

Donoghue Forlines Innovation ETF

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year/period

	Year Ended July 31, 2023	Year Ended July 31, 2022	Period Ended July 31, 2021 ^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 23.99	\$ 29.61	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net Investment Income ^(b)	0.17	0.12	0.02
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	2.85	(4.34)	4.60
Total from Investment Operations	3.02	(4.22)	4.62
Less Distributions:			
From Net Investment Income	(0.27)	(0.05)	(0.01)
From Net Realized Gain on Investments	—	(1.35)	—
Total Distributions	(0.27)	(1.40)	(0.01)
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 26.74	\$ 23.99	\$ 29.61
Total Return	12.84%	-15.16%	18.48% ^(c)
Supplemental Data:			
Net Assets at End of Year/Period (000's)	\$ 39,446	\$ 92,953	\$ 87,362
Ratios to Average Net Assets:			
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.69%	0.69%	0.69% ^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	0.72%	0.45%	0.11% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	161%	82%	40% ^(c)

^(a) Commencement of operations on December 7, 2020.

^(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^(c) Not annualized.

^(d) Annualized.

^(e) Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

Donoghue Forlines Tactical High Yield ETF

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year/period

	Year Ended July 31, 2023	Year Ended July 31, 2022	Period Ended July 31, 2021 ^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 22.13	\$ 25.23	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:			
Net Investment Income ^(b)	0.93	0.61	0.57
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(1.33)	(3.08)	0.15
Total from Investment Operations	(0.40)	(2.47)	0.72
Less Distributions:			
From Net Investment Income	(0.85)	(0.63)	(0.49)
Total Distributions	(0.85)	(0.63)	(0.49)
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 20.88	\$ 22.13	\$ 25.23
Total Return	-1.73%	-9.96%	2.92% ^(c)
Supplemental Data:			
Net Assets at End of Year/Period (000's)	\$ 31,319	\$ 47,587	\$ 88,952
Ratios to Average Net Assets^(f):			
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.69%	0.69%	0.69% ^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	4.44%	2.52%	3.54% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	792%	1029%	327% ^(c)

^(a) Commencement of operations on December 7, 2020.

^(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^(c) Not annualized.

^(d) Annualized.

^(e) Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

^(f) Income and expense ratios presented do not reflect the income and expenses of underlying funds.

Donoghue Forlines Yield Enhanced Real Asset ETF

For a capital share outstanding throughout each year/period

	Year Ended July 31, 2023	Period Ended July 31, 2022^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Year/Period	\$ 26.31	\$ 25.00
Income from Investment Operations:		
Net Investment Income ^(b)	1.21	0.63
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain on Investments	3.10	1.11 ^(f)
Total from Investment Operations	4.31	1.74
Less Distributions:		
From Net Investment Income	(1.50)	(0.43)
From Net Realized Gain on Investments	(0.75)	—
Total Distributions	(2.25)	(0.43)
Net Asset Value, End of Year/Period	\$ 28.37	\$ 26.31
Total Return	17.62%	6.88% ^(c)
Supplemental Data:		
Net Assets at End of Year/Period (000's)	\$ 41,848	\$ 34,857
Ratios to Average Net Assets:		
Expenses to Average Net Assets	0.69%	0.69% ^(d)
Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	4.62%	3.79% ^(d)
Portfolio Turnover Rate ^(e)	90%	48% ^(e)

^(a) Commencement of operations on December 13, 2021.

^(b) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^(c) Not annualized.

^(d) Annualized.

^(e) Excludes impact of in-kind transactions.

^(f) As required by the SEC standard per share data calculation methodology, this represents a balancing figure derived from the other amounts in the financial highlights tables that captures all other changes affecting net asset value per share. This per share gain amount does not correlate to the aggregate of the net realized and unrealized loss in the Statement of Operations for the period ended July 31, 2022, primarily due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund's shares in relation to fluctuating market values of the Fund's portfolio.

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

Annual/Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders

Additional information about the Funds is available in their annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders, when available. The [annual report](#) will explain the market conditions and investment strategies affecting each Fund's performance during the preceding fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information

The SAI dated November 28, 2023, which contains more details about the Funds, is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus, which means that it is legally part of this Prospectus.

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

Call: 800-617-0004
Write: TrimTabs ETF Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
P.O. Box 701
Milwaukee, WI 53201
Visit: www.donoghueforlinesetfs.com

Information Provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission

Information about the Funds, including their reports and the SAI, has been filed with the SEC. They are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>). You can also request copies of these materials, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address (publicinfo@sec.gov).

Investment Company Act File No. 811-22995.