

Statement of Additional Information

LocalShares Investment Trust Nashville Area ETF

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a Prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus (“Prospectus”) for the Nashville Area ETF, a separate investment portfolio (the “Fund”) of LocalShares Investment Trust (the “Trust”), as such Prospectus may be revised from time to time.

Principal U.S. Listing Exchange: NYSE Arca, Inc.
Ticker: NASH

The current Prospectus for the Trust is dated August 28, 2017. Capitalized terms used herein that are not defined have the same meaning as in the Prospectus, unless otherwise noted.

A copy of the Prospectus may be obtained, without charge, by calling toll free 1-855-480-NASH (1-855-480-6274) or visiting www.nashvilleareaetf.com, or writing to LocalShares Investment Trust, 4535 Harding Pike, Suite 201, Nashville, Tennessee 37205.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this SAI. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Statement of Additional Information, dated August 28, 2017.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST AND THE FUND

The Trust was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on August 23, 2012 and is authorized to have multiple series or portfolios. The Trust is an open-end, non-diversified management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). The offering of the Trust's shares is registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). This SAI relates to the Fund.

The Fund described in this SAI will invest in a portfolio of securities that represent a benchmark index of publicly traded companies based in the Nashville, Tennessee region. The index is the LocalShares Nashville Index. The LocalShares Nashville Index was created using proprietary methodology developed by LocalShares Investments, LLC. LocalShares Investments, LLC is the investment adviser to the Fund (the "Adviser"). Decker Wealth Management LLC is the investment sub-adviser ("DWM" or "Sub-Adviser") to the Fund.

The Fund issues and redeems shares at net asset value per share ("NAV") only in blocks of 50,000 shares or multiples thereof ("Creation Units"). These transactions are usually in exchange for a basket of securities and an amount of cash. As a practical matter, only institutions or large investors purchase or redeem Creation Units. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, shares of the Fund are not redeemable securities.

Shares of the Fund are listed on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("Listing Exchange") and trade throughout the day on the Listing Exchange and other secondary markets at market prices that may differ from NAV. As in the case of other publicly-traded securities, brokers' commissions on transactions are based on negotiated commission rates at customary levels.

The Trust reserves the right to adjust the share prices of shares in the future to maintain convenient trading ranges for investors. Any adjustments would be accomplished through stock splits or reverse stock splits, which would have no effect on the net assets of the Fund.

"LocalShares" and "Nashville ETF" are service marks of LocalShares Investments, LLC and have been licensed for use by the Adviser. LocalShares Investments, LLC has patent applications pending on the methodology and operation of the LocalShares Nashville Index.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Fund seeks to replicate as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the price and yield performance of the LocalShares Nashville Index. The Fund invests in securities included in, or representative of, the LocalShares Nashville Index, regardless of their investment merits. The Fund is not actively managed and does not try to outperform the LocalShares Nashville Index and does not seek temporary defensive positions under any market conditions, including when equity markets decline or appear to be overvalued.

This investment strategy, known as "indexing," may eliminate some of the risks of active portfolio management, such as poor security selection. In addition, indexing may also help increase after-tax investment performance by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed investment companies.

The Fund normally invests at least 90% of its total assets (exclusive of collateral held from securities lending) in securities that comprise the LocalShares Nashville Index. The LocalShares Nashville Index is comprised of publicly traded U.S. companies that have corporate headquarters in the Nashville, Tennessee region and that meet certain requirements regarding capitalization and trading volume. More specifically, the eligibility requirements for inclusion within the LocalShares Nashville Index are:

1. Listing on the NYSE, NYSE MKT or NASDAQ Global Select Market;
2. Corporate headquarters based in the Nashville, Tennessee region, which is defined as Davidson county (the county where Nashville is located) and all counties contiguous to Davidson county (*i.e.*, Robertson, Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, and Cheatham counties);
3. Market capitalization of at least \$100 million during the 25 days preceding the Screening Date; and

4. Average daily volume of stock traded exceeding 50,000 shares for the preceding three months.

The LocalShares Nashville Index is weighted on several factors, including relative growth, liquidity, low volatility, momentum, return, valuation, and yield.

The Fund employs a “passive management” or indexing investment approach designed to approximate the investment performance of the LocalShares Nashville Index by investing in a portfolio of securities that generally replicates the LocalShares Nashville Index. The Fund attempts to invest all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the LocalShares Nashville Index in approximately the same proportions as the index, but it may also invest in cash deposits, money market instruments, or treasuries. The Fund may concentrate its investments in a particular industry or group of industries to the extent that the LocalShares Nashville Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

The Adviser expects that, over time, the correlation between the Fund’s performance and that of the LocalShares Nashville Index, before fees and expenses, to be 95% or better. A figure of 100% would indicate perfect correlation.

GENERAL RISK

An investment in the Fund should be made with an understanding that the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities may fluctuate in accordance with changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular security or issuer and changes in general economic or political conditions. An investor in the Fund could lose money over short or even long periods of time.

An investment in the Fund should also be made with an understanding of the risks inherent in an investment in equity securities, including the risk that the financial condition of issuers may become impaired or that the general condition of the stock market may deteriorate (either of which may cause a decrease in the value of the portfolio securities and thus in the value of shares of the Fund). Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and to volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence and perceptions of their issuers change. These investor perceptions are based on various and unpredictable factors, including expectations regarding government, economic, monetary and fiscal policies, inflation and interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, and global or regional political, economic or banking crises.

Holders of common stocks incur more risk than holders of preferred stocks and debt obligations because common stockholders, as owners of the issuer generally have inferior rights to receive payments from the issuer in comparison with the rights of creditors, or holders of debt obligations or preferred stocks. Further, unlike debt securities, which typically have a stated principal amount payable at maturity (whose value, however, is subject to market fluctuations prior thereto), or preferred stocks, which typically have a liquidation preference and which may have stated optional or mandatory redemption provisions, common stocks have neither a fixed principal amount nor a maturity. Common stock values are subject to market fluctuations as long as the common stock remains outstanding.

Although all of the securities in the LocalShares Nashville Index are listed on major U.S. stock exchanges, there can be no guarantees that a liquid market for such securities will be maintained. The existence of a liquid trading market for certain securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in such securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made or maintained or that any such market will be or remain liquid. The price at which securities may be sold and the value of the Fund’s shares will be adversely affected if trading markets for the Fund’s portfolio securities are limited or absent, or if bid/ask spreads are wide.

Events in the financial sector have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets. Domestic equity markets experienced extreme volatility and turmoil during 2008 and 2009 and have remained challenging in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected, and well-known financial institutions have experienced significant liquidity and other problems. Some of these institutions have declared bankruptcy or defaulted on their debt. It is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue. These events and possible continuing market turbulence may have an adverse effect on Fund performance.

LACK OF DIVERSIFICATION. The Fund is considered to be “non-diversified.” A “non-diversified” classification means that the Fund is not limited by the 1940 Act with regard to the percentage of its assets that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer. As a result, the Fund may invest more of its assets in the securities of a single issuer or a smaller number of issuers than if it were classified as a diversified fund. As a result, the Fund may be more exposed to the risks associated with and developments affecting an individual issuer or a small number of issuers than a fund that invests more widely, which may have a greater impact on the Fund’s volatility and performance.

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), so that it will not be subject to federal income tax on income and gains that are timely distributed to Fund shareholders. The Fund will invest its assets, and otherwise conduct its operations, in a manner that is intended to satisfy the qualifying income, diversification and distribution requirements necessary to establish and maintain RIC qualification under Subchapter M.

A discussion of some of the other risks associated with an investment in the Fund is contained in the Prospectus.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

The Trust has delegated to Adviser, and the Adviser has delegated to the Sub-Adviser, the authority and responsibility for voting proxies on the portfolio securities held by the Fund. In the event the Sub-Adviser does not or cannot vote proxies on the portfolio securities held by the Fund, the Adviser will vote any such proxies in accordance with the Sub-Adviser’s proxy voting guidelines. The remainder of this section discusses the Sub-Adviser’s proxy voting guidelines and the Sub-Adviser’s role in implementing such guidelines.

The Sub-Adviser has formed a proxy voting committee that will be responsible for monitoring corporate actions, making voting decisions in the best interest of clients and ensuring that proxies are submitted in a timely manner. The proxy voting committee will generally vote proxies according to the Sub-Adviser’s then-current proxy voting guidelines (the “Guidelines”). The Guidelines include many specific examples of voting decisions for the types of proposals that are most frequently presented, including: composition of the board of directors; approval of independent auditors; management and director compensation; anti-takeover mechanisms and related issues; changes to capital structure; and corporate and social policy issues. Although the Guidelines are followed as a general policy, certain issues are considered on a case-by-case basis based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Since corporate governance issues are diverse and continually evolving, the Sub-Adviser monitors these changes. In situations where there may be a conflict of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships that the Sub-Adviser maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes, the Sub-Adviser takes appropriate steps to ensure that its proxy voting decisions are made in the best interest of its clients and are not the product of such conflict.

Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies during each 12-month period ended on June 30, 2017 is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling toll free 1-855-480-NASH (1-855-480-6274) or through the Fund’s website at www.nashvilleareaetf.com; and (ii) on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDING DISCLOSURE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted a Portfolio Holdings Policy (the “Policy”) designed to govern the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings and the use of material non-public information about Fund holdings. The Policy applies to all officers, employees, and agents of the Fund, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The Policy is designed to ensure that the disclosure of information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings is consistent with applicable legal requirements and otherwise in the best interest of the Fund.

As an exchange-traded fund, information about the Fund’s portfolio holdings is made available on a daily basis in accordance with the provisions of any Order of the SEC applicable to the Fund, regulations of the Fund’s Listing Exchange and other applicable SEC regulations, orders and no-action relief. Such information typically reflects all or a portion of the Fund’s anticipated portfolio holdings as of the next Business Day. A “Business Day” with respect to the Fund is any day on which its Listing Exchange is open for business. As of the date of this SAI, each Listing Exchange observes the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day (observed), Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving close at 1:00pm ET, Christmas Eve (observed) close at 1:00pm ET and Christmas Day (observed). This information is used in connection with the creation and redemption process and is disseminated on a daily basis through the facilities of the Listing Exchange, the National Securities Clearing Corporation (“NSCC”) and/or third-party service providers.

The Fund may disclose on the Fund's website at the start of each Business Day the identities and quantities of the securities and other assets held by the Fund that will form the basis of the Fund's calculation of its NAV on that Business Day. The portfolio holdings so disclosed is based on information as of the close of business on the prior Business Day and/or trades that have been completed prior to the opening of business on that Business Day and that are expected to settle on that Business Day.

Daily access to the Fund's portfolio holdings is permitted to personnel of the Advisers, the Fund's distributor and the Fund's administrator, custodian and accountant and other agents or service providers of the Trust who have need of such information in connection with the ordinary course of their respective duties to the Fund. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings.

The Fund may disclose its complete portfolio holdings or a portion of its portfolio holdings online at www.nashvilleareaetf.com. Online disclosure of such holdings is publicly available at no charge.

The Fund will disclose its complete portfolio holdings schedule in public filings with the SEC on a quarterly basis, based on the Fund's fiscal year, within sixty (60) days of the end of the quarter, and will provide that information to shareholders, as required by federal securities laws and regulations thereunder.

No person is authorized to disclose the Fund's portfolio holdings or other investment positions except in accordance with the Policy. The Board will review the implementation of the Policy on a periodic basis.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCALSHARES NASHVILLE INDEX

A brief description of the LocalShares Nashville Index on which the Fund is based and the equity markets in which the Fund invests is provided below. Additional information about the LocalShares Nashville Index, including the components and weightings, as well as the rules that govern inclusion and weighting is available at www.solactive.com by clicking on the "Equity Indexing" link at the top of the page, then clicking on the "Custom Indices" link on the left hand column, and then scrolling down the alphabetical listings to the "LocalShares Nashville Index" link. The index rules can then be accessed under "Documents" at the bottom of the page by clicking the "Guideline" link.

Component Selection Criteria. The LocalShares Nashville Index is comprised of equity securities that meet the following eligibility requirements for inclusion initially, as well as on each quarterly rebalancing.

1. Listing on the NYSE, NYSE MKT or NASDAQ Global Select Market;
2. Corporate headquarters based in the Nashville, Tennessee region, which is defined as Davidson county (the county where Nashville is located) and all counties contiguous to Davidson county (*i.e.*, Robertson, Sumner, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, and Cheatham counties);
3. Market capitalization of at least \$100 million during the 25 days preceding the Screening Date; and
4. Average daily volume of stock traded exceeding 50,000 shares for the preceding three months.

The equity securities in the LocalShares Nashville Index may include common stocks, real estate investment trust ("REIT") interests, and master limited partnership ("MLP") units. Certain types of securities (such as preferred stock, business development companies, and investment companies) are excluded. Companies not in compliance with applicable regulatory filings will also be excluded.

Index Weighting. The initial weighting of the LocalShares Nashville Index is equal among all component securities. These initial weightings are then adjusted based on the following factors: relative growth, liquidity, low volatility, momentum, return, valuation, and yield. Additional adjustments are made in order to determine the final weightings. The maximum weight of any component is twice the equal weighting and the minimum weighting is one-fourth the equal weighting.

For example, assume that the LocalShares Nashville Index consists of 25 component securities on a quarterly rebalancing date (*i.e.*, 25 securities meet the eligibility requirements for inclusion in the LocalShares Nashville Index described above). First, each security would be assigned an equal weighting of 4% (100%/25). Scores are then assigned to each component security relative to the other component securities with respect to each of the factors noted above. Each component's weighting is then adjusted higher or lower based on how it scores overall relative to the other component securities. The weighting of any component security, however, will not be adjusted above 8% (4% x 2) or below 1% (4% x ¼). Finally, if the adjusted weightings add up to a number greater than or less than 100%, the weighting are adjusted equally to ensure that the total is 100%.

Quarterly Index Reconstitution. The LocalShares Nashville Index is "rebalanced" on a quarterly basis. The quarterly rebalancing of the LocalShares Nashville Index takes place at the close of business on the third Friday in January, April, July, and October.

During the quarterly rebalancing, securities are screened to determine whether they comply with LocalShares' proprietary index methodology and are eligible to be included in the LocalShares Nashville Index. This date is sometimes referred to as the "Index Measurement Date" or the "Screening Date." Based on this screening, securities that meet the LocalShares Nashville Index requirements are added to the LocalShares Nashville Index, and securities that do not meet such requirements are dropped from the LocalShares Nashville Index. A "Preliminary Index" is made publicly available based on this information. The "Weighting Date" is the date when the final weight of each component security of the LocalShares Nashville Index is established. The weighting processes for quarterly rebalancings are identical to those described above for the index weighting. The final LocalShares Nashville Index constituents and their respective weightings are made publicly available at this time.

Index Maintenance. Index maintenance occurs throughout the year and includes monitoring and implementing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, stock splits, corporate restructurings and other corporate actions. Corporate actions are generally implemented after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date of such corporate actions. To the extent reasonably practicable, such changes will be announced at least two days prior to their implementation.

Index Availability. The LocalShares Nashville Index is calculated and disseminated throughout each day the NYSE is open for trading.

Index Provider. Solactive AG is the index provider for the Fund (the "Index Provider"). The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor, or the Administrator. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider to use the LocalShares Nashville Index. The Fund is entitled to use the LocalShares Nashville Index pursuant to a sub-licensing arrangement with the Adviser.

The Index Provider develops, calculates, and maintains its own proprietary indices and serves as the calculation agent for third-party indices.

Changes to the Index Methodology. The LocalShares Nashville Index is governed by a published, rules-based methodology. Changes to the methodology may be made only by the Index Provider and will be publicly disclosed at www.solactive.com prior to implementation. Sixty (60) days' notice will be given prior to the implementation of any such change.

Daily Index Calculation. The Index Provider, using the rules-based methodology, will calculate, maintain and disseminate the LocalShares Nashville Index on a daily basis. In addition, the Index Provider has established policies and procedures designed to prevent non-public information about pending changes to the LocalShares Nashville Index from being used or disseminated in an improper manner.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES AND LIMITATIONS

The following fundamental investment policies and limitations supplement those set forth in the Fund's Prospectus. Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such standard or percentage limitation will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or other asset. Accordingly, other than the Fund's limitations or borrowings, any subsequent change in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment policies and limitations. In the event that the Fund's lending or borrowings at any time exceed percentage limitations, due to subsequent changes in the value of the Fund's assets or otherwise, within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays), the Fund will take corrective action to reduce the percentage below the maximum permitted.

The Fund's fundamental investment policies cannot be changed without approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's shares. For these purposes, a "majority" of shares means shares representing the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the Fund's net assets voted, so long as shares representing more than 50% of the Fund's net assets are present or represented by proxy; or (2) more than 50% of the Fund's net assets. The Fund's non-fundamental investment policies can be changed without a shareholder vote provided that it obtains Board approval and provides its shareholders with at least sixty (60) days' prior written notice of any change.

The Fund, as a fundamental investment policy, may not:

Senior Securities

Issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.

Borrowing

Borrow money, except that the Fund may (i) borrow money from banks for temporary or emergency purposes (but not for leverage or the purchase of investments) up to 10% of its total assets and (ii) make other investments or engage in other transactions permissible under the 1940 Act that may involve a borrowing, provided that the combination of (i) and (ii) shall not exceed 331/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed), less the Fund's liabilities (other than borrowings).

Underwriting

Act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in the disposition of portfolio securities.

Real Estate

Purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by real estate, real estate investment trusts or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business).

Commodities

Purchase or sell physical commodities unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments (but this shall not prevent the Fund from investing in securities or other instruments backed by physical commodities).

Loans

Lend any security or make any other loan to other persons, except through (i) the purchase of debt securities permissible under the Fund's investment policies or (iii) the lending of portfolio securities, provided that no such loan of portfolio securities may be made by the Fund if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans would exceed 331/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

Concentration

Invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries, except to the extent that the LocalShares Nashville Index that the Fund replicates concentrates in an industry or group of industries. This restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

For a discussion of senior security issuances permitted under the 1940 Act, see "*Investment Strategies and Risks*" – "*Borrowing*" below. For a discussion of securities lending permitted under the 1940 Act, see "*Investment Strategies and Risks*" – "*Securities Lending*" below.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

In addition to the investment restrictions adopted as fundamental policies set forth above, the Fund has adopted a non-fundamental policy not to invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control or purchase or otherwise acquire any illiquid security, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, which currently permits up to 15% of each Fund's net assets to be invested in illiquid securities (calculated at the time of investment). Investments in illiquid securities are discussed in more detail in "Investment Strategies and Risks" below.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental investment policy in accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of the LocalShares Nashville Index. The Fund also has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change in such policy. If, subsequent to an investment, the 80% requirement is no longer met, each Fund's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Fund into compliance with this policy.

The Fund has adopted a non-fundamental limitation such that, under normal market conditions, any borrowings by the Fund will not exceed 10% of the Fund's net assets. Borrowing by the Fund is discussed in more detail in "Investment Strategies and Risks" below.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The following investment strategies and related risks supplement the Fund's investment strategies and policies set forth in the Prospectus. With respect to the different investments discussed as follows, the Fund may acquire such investments to the extent consistent with its investment strategies and policies.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES. As noted under Non-Fundamental Policies above, the Fund may invest up to an aggregate amount of 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. Illiquid securities include securities subject to contractual or other restrictions on resale and other instruments that lack readily available markets. The inability of the Fund to dispose of illiquid or not readily marketable investments readily or at a reasonable price could impair the Fund's ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes. The liquidity of securities purchased by the Fund which are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act is monitored by the Fund on an ongoing basis. In the event that such a security is deemed to be no longer liquid, the Fund's holdings will be reviewed to determine what action, if any, is required to ensure that the retention of such security does not result in the Fund having more than 15% of its assets invested in illiquid or not readily marketable securities.

MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS. The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in high-quality money market instruments on an ongoing basis to provide liquidity or for other reasons. The instruments in which the Fund may invest include: (i) short-term obligations issued by the U.S. government; (ii) negotiable certificates of deposit ("CDs"), fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances of U.S. and foreign banks and similar institutions; and (iii) commercial paper rated at the date of purchase "Prime-1" by Moody's or "A-1+" or "A-1" by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or, if unrated, of comparable quality as determined by the Fund. CDs are short-term negotiable obligations of commercial banks. Time deposits are non-negotiable deposits maintained in banking institutions for specified periods of time at stated interest rates. Banker's acceptances are time drafts drawn on commercial banks by borrowers, usually in connection with international transactions.

U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS. The Fund may invest in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations are a type of bond and include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Payment of principal and interest on U.S. government obligations (i) may be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States (as with U.S. Treasury obligations and Government National Mortgage Association, certificates) or (ii) may be backed solely by the issuing or guaranteeing agency or instrumentality itself (as with Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and Federal Home Loan Bank notes). In the latter case, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. On September 7, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. The U.S. Treasury has put in place a set of financing agreements to help ensure that these entities continue to meet their obligations to holders of bonds they have issued or guaranteed. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SECURITIES. The Fund may invest in the securities of other investment companies (including money market funds and business development companies). Under the 1940 Act, the Fund's investment in investment companies, subject to certain exceptions, is limited to: (i) 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any one investment company, (ii) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one investment company and (iii) 10% of the Fund's total assets of investment companies in the aggregate. Shareholders indirectly bear a proportionate share of the Fund's investments in the securities of other investment companies.

REITs. The Fund may invest in the securities of REITs, which pool investors' funds for investments primarily in real estate properties, to the extent allowed by law. Investment in REITs may be the most practical available means for the Fund to invest in the real estate industry. As a shareholder in a REIT, the Fund would bear its ratable share of the REIT's expenses, including its advisory and administration fees. At the same time, the Fund would continue to pay its own investment advisory fees and other expenses, as a result of which the Fund and its shareholders in effect will be absorbing duplicate levels of fees with respect to investments in REITs. A REIT may focus on particular projects, such as apartment complexes, or geographic regions, such as the southeastern United States, or both.

REITs generally can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs generally invest a majority of their assets in income-producing real estate properties to generate cash flow from rental income and a gradual asset appreciation. The income-producing real estate properties in which equity REITs invest typically include properties such as office, retail industrial, hotel and apartment buildings, self-storage, specialty and diversified and healthcare facilities. Equity REITs can realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments on the mortgages. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity REITs and mortgage REITs.

REITs can be listed and traded on national securities exchanges or can be traded privately between individual owners. The Fund may invest in both publicly and privately traded REITs.

The Fund conceivably could own real estate directly as a result of a default on the securities it owns. The Fund, therefore, may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including difficulties in valuing and trading real estate, declines in the values of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, adverse changes in the climate for real estate, environmental liability risks, increases in property taxes, capital expenditures and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants and increases in interest rates.

In addition to the risks described above, equity REITs may be affected by any changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs depend upon management skill, are not diversified, and are therefore subject to the risk of financing single or a limited number of projects. Such REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation and the possibility of failing to maintain an exemption from the 1940 Act. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of debt securities held by the Fund. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his/her proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs.

MLPs. Investments in MLP units involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including tax risks, limited shareholder voting rights, limited rights to elect management, and possible conflicts between the general partner and the partnership. To be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an MLP must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from certain qualifying sources, such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and certain marketing of mineral or natural resources. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes and accordingly may be subject to increased volatility. Such lack of liquidity and increased volatility may limit the Fund's ability to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

A percentage of a distribution received by the Fund as the holder of the MLP interest may be treated as a return of capital, which would reduce the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the interests of the MLP, which will result in an increase in the amount of income or gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the Fund for tax purposes upon the sale of any such interests or upon subsequent distributions in respect of such interests. Furthermore, any return of capital distribution received from the MLP may require the Fund to restate the character of its distributions and amend any shareholder tax reporting previously issued.

Much of the benefit the Fund derives from its investment in equity securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Partnerships do not pay U.S. federal income tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the partnership's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses, and takes that share into account in calculating its own U.S. federal income tax liability. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP could be reduced and the after-tax return to the Fund with respect to its investment in such MLPs could be materially reduced. 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 a shareholder's investment in the Fund and lower distributions.

BORROWING. The Fund may borrow as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, including to meet redemptions or to facilitate the settlement of securities or other transactions. The Fund's ability to borrow money is limited by its non-fundamental investment policies, by the 1940 Act, and by applicable exemptions, no-action letters, interpretations, and other pronouncements issued from time to time by the SEC and its staff or any other regulatory authority with jurisdiction. Under the 1940 Act, a fund is required to maintain continuous asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets made for temporary or emergency purposes. Any borrowings for temporary purposes in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or for other reasons, a fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time. To the extent that the Fund's borrowings exceed 5%, the Fund will not make any purchases of securities. Further, the maximum percentage of the Fund's assets that would be mortgaged, pledged, hypothecated, or in any manner constitute security for indebtedness is 10%.

To the extent that the Fund has outstanding borrowings, it will be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs that may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased. A fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

The SEC takes the position that transactions that have a leveraging effect on the capital structure of a fund or are economically equivalent to borrowing can be viewed as constituting a form of borrowing by the fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. These transactions can include entering into reverse repurchase agreements; engaging in mortgage-dollar-roll transactions; selling securities short (other than short sales "against-the-box"); buying and selling certain derivatives (such as futures contracts); selling (or writing) put and call options; engaging in sale-buybacks; entering into firm-commitment and standby-commitment agreements; engaging in when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward-commitment transactions; and other similar trading practices. (The Fund does not intend to engage in any of the aforementioned transactions.) A borrowing transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund maintains an offsetting financial position; segregates liquid assets (with such liquidity determined by the advisor in accordance with procedures established by the board of trustees) equal (as determined on a daily mark-to-market basis) in value to the fund's potential economic exposure under the borrowing transaction; or otherwise "covers" the transaction in accordance with applicable SEC guidance (collectively, "covers" the transaction). A fund may have to buy or sell a security at a disadvantageous time or price in order to cover a borrowing transaction. In addition, segregated assets may not be available to satisfy redemptions or for other purposes.

SECURITIES LENDING. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to qualified institutional investors (typically brokers, dealers, banks, or other financial institutions, including the Fund's securities lending agent) who may need to borrow securities in order to complete certain transactions, such as covering short sales, avoiding failures to deliver securities, or completing arbitrage operations. By lending its portfolio securities, the Fund attempts to increase its net investment income through the receipt of interest on the securities lent. All securities loans will be made pursuant to agreements requiring the loans to be continuously secured by collateral in cash or money market instruments at least equal at all times to the market value of the loaned securities. The borrower pays to the Fund an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on loaned securities. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities lent that might occur during the term of the loan would be for the account of the Fund.

If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities lent because of insolvency or other reasons, the Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities lent or in gaining access to the collateral. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities lent, a fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Cash received as collateral through loan transactions may be invested in other eligible securities. Investing this cash subjects that investment to market appreciation or depreciation, and the Fund bears all losses related to the investment of the collateral. The costs of securities lending do not appear in the Fund's fee table.

The terms and the structure of the loan arrangements, as well as the aggregate amount of securities loans, must be consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules or interpretations of the SEC thereunder. These provisions limit the amount of securities a fund may lend to 33 1/3% of the fund's total assets. The Fund, however, does not intend to loan more than 10% of its total assets, computed at the time of a loan. The SEC further requires that (1) the borrower pledge and maintain with the fund collateral consisting of cash, an irrevocable letter of credit, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government having at all times not less than 100% of the value of the securities lent; (2) the borrower add to such collateral whenever the price of the securities lent rises (*i.e.*, the borrower "marks-to-market" on a daily basis); (3) the loan be made subject to termination by the fund at any time; and (4) the fund receive reasonable interest on the loan (which may include the fund's investing any cash collateral in interest-bearing short-term investments), any distribution on the lent securities, and any increase in their market value.

The Adviser will consider the creditworthiness of the borrower, among other things, in making decisions with respect to the lending of securities, subject to oversight by the board of trustees. At the present time, the SEC does not object if an investment company pays reasonable negotiated fees in connection with lent securities, so long as such fees are set forth in a written contract and approved by the investment company's trustees. In addition, voting rights pass with the lent securities, but if the Fund has knowledge that a material event will occur affecting securities on loan, and in respect of which the holder of the securities will be entitled to vote or consent, the Board has a fiduciary duty to call the loaned securities in time to vote or consent. The Fund bears the risk that there may be a delay in the return of the securities, which may impair the Fund's ability to vote on such a matter.

TRACKING STOCKS. The Fund may invest in tracking stocks. A tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to "track" the performance of such business unit or division. The tracking stock may pay dividends to shareholders independent of the parent company. The parent company, rather than the business unit or division, generally is the issuer of tracking stock. However, holders of the tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company's common stock.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS. The Board may, in the future, authorize the Fund to invest in securities contracts and investments other than those listed in this SAI and in the Fund's Prospectus, provided they are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and do not violate any investment restrictions or policies.

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 Fund on an ongoing basis, at any point a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur. 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 requirement 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 Fund's distributor, breaks them down into constituent shares, and sells such 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 categorization 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, generally are 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. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to shares of the Fund are reminded that, pursuant to Rule 153 under the Securities Act ("Rule 153"), a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with the sale on the Listing Exchange is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at the Listing Exchange upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and affairs of the Fund and the Trust. The Board has considered and approved contracts, as described herein, under which certain companies provide essential management and administrative services to the Trust. Like most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the day-to-day management of risk, is performed by third-party service providers, such as the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Distributor and Administrator. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, has oversight responsibility with respect to the risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and eliminate or mitigate the potential effects of risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance, or reputation of the Trust or the Fund. Under the overall supervision of the Board and the Audit Committee (discussed in more detail below), the service providers to the Fund employ a variety of processes, procedures, and controls to identify risks relevant to the operations of the Trust and the Fund to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (*e.g.*, the Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that activity.

The Board's role in risk management oversight begins before the inception of the Fund, at which time the Fund's Adviser presents the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies, and risks of the Fund. Additionally, the Fund's Adviser and Sub-Adviser provide the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices, and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board oversees the risk management of the Fund's operations, in part, by requesting periodic reports from and otherwise communicating with various personnel of the Fund and its service providers, including the Trust's CCO and the Fund's independent accountants. The Board and, with respect to identified risks that relate to its scope of expertise, the Audit Committee, oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Fund may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided to the Fund by the Adviser and will receive information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on at least an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew any Advisory Agreements and Sub-Advisory Agreements with the Adviser and Sub-Adviser, respectively, the Board will meet with the Adviser and Sub-Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly will consider the Adviser's and Sub-Adviser's adherence to the Fund's investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also will review information about the Fund's performance and investments.

The Trust's CCO will meet regularly with the Board to review and discuss compliance and other issues. At least annually, the Trust's CCO will provide the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and Sub-Adviser. The report will address the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board will receive reports from the Trust's service providers regarding operational risks, portfolio valuation, and other matters. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm will review with the Audit Committee its audit of the Trust's financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Trust and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Trust's internal controls.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Fund can be identified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund's goals, and that the processes, procedures, and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, despite the periodic reports the Board will receive and the Board's discussions with the service providers to the Fund, it may not be made aware of all of the relevant information of a particular risk. Most of the Trust's investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Fund's Adviser, Sub-Adviser, and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management, but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Trust's and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available, or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's risk management oversight is subject to substantial limitations.

Members of the Board and Officers of the Trust. Set forth below are the names, age, positions with the Trust, term of office, and the principal occupations and other directorships for a minimum of the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as members of the Board and as officers of the Trust. The members of the Board serve as Trustees for the life of the Trust or until retirement, removal, or their office is terminated pursuant to the Trust's Declaration of Trust. There is only one fund currently in the fund complex as that term is defined in the 1940 Act; thus, each Trustee oversees only that one fund.

The Chairman of the Board, Elizabeth S. Courtney, is an interested person of the Fund as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. She is the sole director and chair of the board of the Adviser and she is a director, the CEO and a 23% owner of LocalShares, LLC, the parent of the Adviser.

The Board is composed of a super-majority (75 percent) of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Fund (*i.e.*, "Independent Trustees"). There is an Audit Committee and Governance and Nominating Committee of the Board, each of which is chaired by an Independent Trustee and comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The chairman for each committee is responsible for running that committee's meeting, formulating agendas for those meetings, and coordinating with management to serve as a liaison between the Independent Trustees and management on matters within the scope of the responsibilities of the committee as set forth in its respective Board-approved charter. The Fund has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Fund. The Fund made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the Independent Trustees of the Fund constitute a super-majority of the Board, the anticipated assets under management of the Fund, the number of funds overseen by the Board, and the total number of Trustees on the Board.

Name, Address, and Age ¹	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office ² and Length of Service	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Interested Trustee				
Elizabeth S. Courtney⁴ (54)	Trustee, Chairman of the Board, President, & Treasurer	Since 2013	Chairman of the Board and Director of LocalShares Investments, LLC (since 2012); Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of LocalShares Investments, LLC (2012 – 2015); CEO, Director, and Member of LocalShares LLC (since 2012); President of DVL Seigenthaler, Inc. (since 2015); CEO of Seigenthaler Public Relations, Inc. (2004 – 2015).	None
Independent Trustees				
Craven Crowell (74)	Independent Trustee	Since 2013	Chairman of Craven Crowell Strategies, LLC (a management consulting firm) (since 2011); Partner in Oliver Wyman (a management consulting firm) (2004 – 2011).	None
Douglas Cruickshanks (70)	Independent Trustee	Since 2013	Vice Chairman of the Board of FirstBank (since 2012); President and CEO of FirstBank (2002 – 2012).	None
Rebecca R. Stilwell (56)	Independent Trustee	Since 2013	Managing Director at Morgan Stanley Smith Barney (2004 to 2012); Interim President of O'More College of Design (2013 – 2015).	None
Officers				
LuAnne Garvey (58)	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2015	Compliance Director, Cipperman Compliance Services, LLC (since 2014); Compliance Manager, Foreside Financial Group (2012 – 2013); Compliance Manager BNY Mellon Distributors, (2010 – April 2012).	N/A
Michael Schulz (39)	Secretary	Since 2013	Director of Marketing, LocalShares Investments, LLC (since 2013); Field Representative for U.S. Senator Lamar Alexander (June 2006 – May 2013).	N/A
Stephen Connors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456 (33)	Assistant Treasurer	Since 2016	Director, SEI Investments, Fund Accounting (since December 2014); Audit Manager, Deloitte & Touche LLP (2011 – 2014); Supervisor, BBD, LLP (formerly Briggs, Bunting & Dougherty, LLP) (2007 – 2011).	N/A ⁵

- 1 Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Trustee and officer is c/o LocalShares Investments, LLC, 4535 Harding Pike, Suite 201, Nashville, Tennessee 37205.
- 2 Each Trustee holds office for an indefinite term until the earlier of (i) the election of his successor or (ii) the date the Trustee dies, resigns, or is removed. Each officer serves until removed by the Board or the principal executive officer of the Trust, or until such officer resigns.
- 3 Directorships of companies required to report to the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.
- 4 Elizabeth S. Courtney is deemed to be an “interested person” (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust due to her affiliation with LocalShares Investments, LLC
- 5 Certain officers of the Trust also serve as officers of one or more mutual funds for which SEI Investments Company or its affiliates act as investment manager, administrator, or distributor.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of their ability to review and understand information about the Trust and the Fund provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Fund, and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Fund's shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his/her own experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills as described below.

Elizabeth S. Courtney, a founder of LocalShares Investments, LLC brings extensive corporate communications and entrepreneurial experience to the board of the Trust. Ms. Courtney, also the President of DVL Seigenthaler and managing partner, Finn Partners, is a communications strategist with deep marketing expertise serving corporations including many in the financial services industry. Ms. Courtney led Seigenthaler Public Relations to record growth and profitability since being named its CEO in 2004. In January 2015 Seigenthaler Public Relations combined with DVL Public Relations and became a subsidiary of Finn Partners. Recognized for her leadership, Ms. Courtney was named one of Nashville, Tennessee's "Most Admired CEOs" by Nashville Business Journal in 2012 and "Woman of Achievement" by the Nashville YWCA in 2010. In 2003, Ms. Courtney was selected as a Leadership Foundation Fellow by the International Women's Forum.

Craven Crowell provides extensive corporate and government service experience to the board of the Trust. Mr. Crowell served for eight years as Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority ("TVA") an independent, federally-owned corporation with over \$11 billion in revenue. Mr. Crowell was appointed to the three-member TVA Board of Directors by President Clinton, who designated him as Chairman following his confirmation by the U.S. Senate in 1993. In 2002, Governor Niu Maosheng appointed Mr. Crowell to the position of International Economic Advisor to the People's Government of the Hebei Province, China. Following his government service, Mr. Crowell served as a partner with Oliver Wyman, an international management consulting firm with offices in 16 countries. In 2012, he joined the board of the Electric Reliability Council of Texas as an unaffiliated director and Chairman. Mr. Crowell is a former Chairman of the Electric Power Research Institute of Palo Alto, California.

Douglas Cruickshanks, Jr. is a veteran banking executive and recognized corporate and community leader. Mr. Cruickshanks has been Vice Chairman of FirstBank since 2013 after serving for 11 years as its President and CEO. While in this position, FirstBank enjoyed substantial growth in assets, locations, and the number of associates serving the bank's customers across the state of Tennessee. In his current role as Vice Chairman, Mr. Cruickshanks provides leadership of the executive management team in strategic and advisory roles across all of FirstBank's operating divisions and is involved in corporate governance and regulatory relationships. Mr. Cruickshanks joined FirstBank in 2002 after retiring as Tennessee president of Bank of America following a career that spanned more than 30 years. In 1995, he was named President of NationsBank Virginia and consumer executive for the mid-Atlantic region, overseeing 600 branches in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Rebecca R. Stilwell brings over 25 years of senior investment and financial services management experience to the Trust board. Ms. Stilwell's career includes more than two decades with Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, including having served as Regional Director of the Midwest Region, the largest of Morgan Stanley's eight regions with 2,500 advisors and 10 states. Ms. Stilwell also held management positions in the company's regions in Dallas, Houston, Seattle, San Francisco, and Nashville. Ms. Stilwell served as a Managing Director in Morgan Stanley's retail group before retiring from the company in 2012. She is a graduate of Texas A&M University.

Audit Committee. Each Independent Trustee is a member of the Trust's Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee"). The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee are the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the Trust's independent auditors, including the resolution of disagreements regarding financial reporting between Trust management and such independent auditors. The Audit Committee's responsibilities include, without limitation, to (i) oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Trust and its internal control over financial reporting and, as the Audit Committee deems appropriate, to inquire into the internal control over financial reporting of certain third-party service providers; (ii) oversee the quality and integrity of the Fund's financial statements and the independent audits thereof; (iii) oversee, or, as appropriate, assist Board oversight of, the Trust's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that relate to the Trust's accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; (iv) approve prior to appointment the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors and, in connection therewith, to review and evaluate the qualifications, independence, and performance of the Trust's independent auditors; and (v) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the full Board. The Board of the Trust has adopted a written charter for the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee held 2 meetings during the last fiscal year.

Nominating Committee. Each Independent Trustee is also a member of the Trust's Nominating Committee. The principal responsibilities of the Nominating Committee are to identify individuals qualified to serve as Independent Trustees of the Trust and to recommend its nominees for consideration by the full Board. While the Nominating Committee is solely responsible for the selection and nomination of the Trust's Independent Trustees, the Nominating Committee may consider nominations for the office of Trustee made by Trust stockholders as it deems appropriate. The Nominating Committee considers nominees recommended by shareholders if such nominees are submitted in accordance with Rule 14a-8 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), in conjunction with a shareholder meeting to consider the election of Trustees. Trust stockholders who wish to recommend a nominee should send nominations to the Secretary of the Trust that include biographical information and set forth the qualifications of the proposed nominee. The Nominating Committee held no meetings during the Fund's last fiscal year.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows each Trustee's ownership of shares of the Fund as of December 31, 2016:

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee
Elizabeth S. Courtney	none
Craven Crowell	\$10,001–\$50,000
Douglas Cruickshanks	\$50,001–\$100,000
Rebecca R. Stilwell	\$10,001–\$50,000

Remuneration of Trustees. Independent Trustee fees are paid from the unitary fee paid to the Adviser by the Fund. Each Independent Trustee receives an annual fee of \$8,000 for meetings of the Board attended by the Trustee. Independent Trustees are also reimbursed for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him/her in connection with attending such meetings. Interested trustees do not receive any trustee fees or expenses reimbursements. The estimated compensation to be paid to the Independent Trustees through the end of the Trust's first full fiscal year is \$8,000 per Trustee.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

As of August 18, 2017, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust, as a group, owned 1.44% of the shares of the Fund.

Although the Fund does not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of Depository Trust Company ("DTC") participants, as of August 10, 2017, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund is set forth in the table below:

Name and Address of Owner	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Fund Owned
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. One Bryant Park New York, NY, 10036	10%
Charles Schwab 211 Main Street San Francisco, CA, 94105	29%
Morgan Stanley & Co., LLC 1585 Broadway New York, NY, 10036	18%
TD Ameritrade 200 South 108th Avenue Omaha, NE 68154	5%
Raymond James & Assoc., Inc. 880 Carillon Parkway St. Petersburg, FL, 33733	7%
NFS LLC 200 Seaport Boulevard Boston, MA, 02210	11%

Shareholders owning 25% or more of outstanding Shares may be in control and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

Investment Adviser. LocalShares Investments, LLC serves as investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an Advisory Agreement between the Trust and LocalShares Investments, LLC (the "Advisory Agreement"). LocalShares Investments, LLC is a Delaware LLC and is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), and has offices located at 4535 Harding Pike, Suite 201, Nashville, Tennessee 37205. LocalShares Investments, LLC is governed by a board of directors of which Elizabeth S. Courtney is the sole director. LocalShares Investments, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LocalShares, LLC. LocalShares, LLC is governed by a board of directors that consists of the following individuals: Michael D. Shmerling, Chairman, Elizabeth S. Courtney, William S. Decker, Cameron A. Newton and James C. Phillips. (Prior to its conversion on July 1, 2016 to a limited liability company, LocalShares Investments, LLC operated since its inception as a corporation named LocalShares, Inc.).

Under the Advisory Agreement, LocalShares Investments, LLC has overall responsibility for the general management and administration of the Trust. LocalShares Investments, LLC provides an investment program for the Fund. LocalShares Investments, LLC also arranges for sub-advisory, transfer agency, custody, fund administration, and all other non-distribution related services necessary for the Fund to operate.

The Fund pays the Adviser the following Management Fee:

Name of Fund	Management Fee
Nashville Area ETF	0.65%

In exchange, the Adviser has agreed to pay all expenses of the Trust, except for: (i) brokerage expenses and other expenses (such as stamp taxes) connected with the execution of portfolio transactions or in connection with creation and redemption transactions; (ii) legal fees or expenses in connection with any arbitration, litigation or pending or threatened arbitration or litigation, including any settlements in connection therewith; (iii) interest; (iv) taxes; and (v) extraordinary expenses. The Adviser has agreed to waive fees and expenses so that the Fund's Total Annual Operating Expenses will not exceed 0.49%. This fee waiver will remain in effect through September 30, 2017, and may be extended thereafter by the Adviser in its sole discretion. Expenses related to the initial organization, registration, and offering of the Fund were borne by the Adviser.

The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund originally continued in effect for two years from its initial effective date, and currently continues in effect for successive periods of one year, subject to the provisions for termination and all of the other terms and conditions hereof if: (a) such continuation shall be specifically approved at least annually by the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust, including a majority of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose; and (b) the Adviser shall not have notified a Fund in writing at least sixty (60) days prior to the anniversary date of this Contract in any year thereafter that it does not desire such continuation with respect to that Fund.

The Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is terminable without any penalty, by vote of the Board of Trustees of the Trust or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, in each case on sixty (60) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically and immediately in the event of its "assignment" (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser will not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund in connection with the performance of the Advisory Agreement, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

The fee paid to the Adviser by the Fund and the amount of fees reimbursed or waived by the Adviser for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are set forth below.

Fund	Fees paid to the Adviser	Reimbursements or Waivers
Nashville Area ETF	2017: \$60,602	2017: \$15,005
	2016: \$71,736	2016: \$17,555
	2015: \$58,410	2015: \$14,378

Sub-Adviser. Decker Wealth Management LLC, a registered investment adviser with offices located at 4535 Harding Pike, Suite 300, Nashville, Tennessee 37205, serves as the Sub-Adviser for, and is responsible for the day-to-day management of, the Fund. The Sub-Adviser chooses the Fund's portfolio investments and places orders to buy and sell the Fund's portfolio investments. For providing sub-advisory services to the Fund, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser an annual fee of \$62,500 plus 3 basis points (0.03%) of the daily net assets of the Fund. The fee paid to the Sub-Adviser by the Adviser for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are set forth below:

Fund	2015	2016	2017
Nashville Area ETF	\$31,368	\$38,487	\$17,995

Portfolio Manager. The Fund is managed by the Sub-Adviser's management team. The individual member of the team responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolios is listed below.

Mr. William S. Decker. As the founder and managing member of Decker Wealth Management LLC, Mr. Decker's primary responsibilities include the development and application of investment strategy for the firm's clients. Mr. Decker's career experience includes over eleven years with Morgan Stanley where he served as Senior Vice President – Investments and over five years with US Trust/Bank of America where he served as Senior Vice President & Private Client Advisor. At both firms, he focused on wealth management for high net worth individuals and families. Mr. Decker completed his undergraduate studies at Baylor University, earning a bachelor's degree with a public administration major, and earned an MBA from Pepperdine University.

The following information about the Fund's Portfolio Manager is provided as of December 31, 2016.

Types of Accounts Managed	Total Number of Additional Accounts Managed/Total Assets*
Registered Investment Companies	0 / None
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0 / None
Other Accounts	503 / \$155,937,924

* None of the Accounts has an advisory fee that is based on the performance of the account.

Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership

As of April 30, 2017, the dollar value range of shares owned in the Fund by the portfolio manager was: \$1-\$10,000.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

As the managing member of DWM, William S. Decker does not receive any separate compensation for this role as portfolio manager. His compensation is determined by his ownership interest in and the profitability of DWM. Accordingly, Mr. Decker benefits indirectly from favorable Fund performance and growth in Fund assets. In addition, Mr. Decker is also likely to benefit indirectly from favorable Fund performance and growth in Fund assets as a member of LocalShares, LLC, the Adviser's parent company.

Code of Ethics. The Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, and the Distributor have adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Employees subject to the Codes of Ethics may invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund. The Codes of Ethics are on public file with, and are available from, the SEC.

Administrator, Custodian, and Transfer Agent. SEI Investments Global Funds Services serves as administrator (the “Administrator”) and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. serves as custodian and transfer agent (the “Custodian”) for the Fund. The Administrator’s principal address is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456 and the Custodian’s principal address is 140 Broadway, New York, New York, 10005.

Under the Administration Agreement with the Trust, the Administrator provides necessary administrative and accounting services, and financial reporting for the maintenance and operations of the Trust and the Fund. In addition, the Administrator makes available the office space, equipment, personnel, and facilities required to provide such services. As compensation for the foregoing services, the Administrator receives asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Trust.

Under the Custodian and Transfer Agency Agreement with the Trust, the Custodian maintains in separate accounts cash, securities, and other assets of the Trust and the Fund, keeps all necessary accounts and records, and provides other services. The Custodian is required, upon the order of the Trust, to deliver securities held by it and to make payments for securities purchased by the Trust for the Fund. The Custodian also acts as transfer agent for the Fund’s authorized and issued shares of beneficial interest, and as dividend disbursing agent of the Trust. As compensation for the foregoing services, the Custodian receives certain out of pocket costs, transaction fees, and asset-based fees which are accrued daily and paid monthly by the Trust.

Distributor. SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“Distributor”), a wholly owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company and an affiliate of the Administrator, is the distributor of shares of the Trust. Its principal address is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Distributor has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Trust pursuant to which it distributes shares of the Fund. The Distribution Agreement will continue for two years from its effective date and is renewable annually thereafter, provided that such annual continuance is approved by either (i) the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust, or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the shareholders and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the approval. Shares are continuously offered for sale by the Fund through the Distributor only in Creation Units, as described in the applicable Prospectus and below in the Creation and Redemption of Creation Units section. Shares in less than Creation Units are not distributed by the Distributor. The Distributor will deliver the applicable Prospectus and, upon request, this SAI to persons purchasing Creation Units and will maintain records of both orders placed with it and confirmations of acceptance furnished by it. The Distributor is a broker-dealer registered under the 1934 Act and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). The Distributor is not affiliated with either LocalShares or any stock exchange.

The Distribution Agreement for the Fund will provide that it may be terminated at any time, without the payment of any penalty, on at least sixty (60) days prior written notice to the other party (i) by vote of a majority of the trustees or (ii) by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its “assignment” (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Distributor may also enter into agreements with securities dealers (“Soliciting Dealers”) who will solicit purchases of Creation Units of shares. Such Soliciting Dealers may also be Authorized Participants (as defined below) or DTC Participants (as defined below).

Intermediary Compensation. LocalShares or its affiliates, out of their own resources and not out of Fund assets (*i.e.*, without additional cost to the Fund or its shareholders), may pay certain broker dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries (“Intermediaries”) for certain activities related to the Fund, including marketing and education support and the sale of Fund shares. These arrangements are sometimes referred to as “revenue sharing” arrangements. Revenue sharing arrangements are not financed by the Fund, and thus, do not result in increased Fund expenses. They are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fees and expenses sections of the Fund’s Prospectus and they do not change the price paid by investors for the purchase of the Fund’s shares or the amount received by a shareholder as proceeds from the redemption of Fund shares.

Such compensation may be paid to Intermediaries that provide services to the Fund, including marketing and education support (such as through conferences, webinars, and printed communications). Such compensation may also be paid to Intermediaries for inclusion of the Fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list, in other sales programs. LocalShares periodically assesses the advisability of continuing to make these payments.

Payments to an Intermediary may be significant to the Intermediary, and amounts that Intermediaries pay to your adviser, broker or other investment professional, if any, may also be significant to such adviser, broker or investment professional. Because an Intermediary may make decisions about what investment options it will make available or recommend, and what services to provide in connection with various products, based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive, such payments create conflicts of interest between the Intermediary and its clients. For example, these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend the Fund over other investments. The same conflict of interest exists with respect to your financial adviser, broker or investment professionals if he or she receives similar payments from his or her Intermediary firm.

BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS

The Sub-Adviser assumes general supervision over placing orders on behalf of the Fund for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities. In selecting the brokers or dealers for any transaction in portfolio securities, the Sub-Adviser's policy is to make such selection based on factors deemed relevant, including but not limited to, the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the reasonableness of the commission or mark-up or mark-down, if any, execution capability, settlement capability, back office efficiency and the financial condition of the broker or dealer, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. The overall reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid is evaluated by the Sub-Adviser based upon its knowledge of available information as to the general level of commissions paid by other institutional investors for comparable services. Brokers may also be selected because of their ability to handle special or difficult executions, such as may be involved in large block trades, less liquid securities, broad distributions, or other circumstances. The Sub-Adviser does not consider the provision or value of research, products or services a broker or dealer may provide, if any, as a factor in the selection of a broker or dealer or the determination of the reasonableness of commissions paid in connection with portfolio transactions. The Trust has adopted policies and procedures that prohibit the consideration of sales of the Fund's shares as a factor in the selection of a broker or a dealer to execute its portfolio transactions.

The aggregate brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the fiscal years ended April 30, 2015, 2016 and 2017 are set forth below:

Fund	2015	2016	2017
Nashville Area ETF	\$4,468.00	\$5,765.00	\$5,464.69

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE TRUST

Shares. The Trust was established as a Delaware statutory trust on August 23, 2012. The Trust currently is comprised of one fund. The Fund issues shares of beneficial interest, with no par value. The Board may add additional separate series to the Trust in the future. The Trust is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company.

Each share issued by the Fund has a pro rata interest in the assets of the Fund. Shares have no preemptive, exchange, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable. Each share is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Board of Trustees with respect to the Fund, and in the net distributable assets of the Fund on liquidation.

Each share has one vote with respect to matters upon which a shareholder vote is required consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder.

Under Delaware law, the Trust is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. The policy of the Trust is not to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. All shares of the Fund have noncumulative voting rights for the Board. Under Delaware law, Trustees of the Trust may be removed by vote of the shareholders.

The Trust's organizational documents provide that, if Trustees have exercised reasonable care and have acted under the reasonable belief that their actions are in the best interests of the Trust, the Trustees shall not be responsible for or liable in any event for any neglect or wrongdoing of any officer, agent, employee, investment adviser, sub-adviser, administrator, principal underwriter or custodian of the Trust, nor shall any Trustee be responsible or liable for the act or omission of any other Trustee, except in cases of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee. The Trust's organizational documents also contain provisions indemnifying Trustees and officers to the fullest extent permitted by law against liability and against all expenses reasonably incurred or paid by him or her in connection with any claim, action, suit or proceeding in which he or she becomes involved as a party or otherwise by virtue of his or her being or having been such a Trustee, director, officer or employee and against amounts paid or incurred by him or her in settlement thereof. Among other things, these indemnification provisions exclude any liability arising by reason willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or the reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the Trustee's or officer's office with the Trust. In the normal course of business the Fund enters into contracts with third-party service providers that contain a variety of representations and warranties and that provide general indemnifications.

Following the creation of the initial Creation Unit(s) of shares of the Fund and immediately prior to the commencement of trading in the Fund's shares, a holder of shares may be a "control person" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act. The Fund cannot predict the length of time for which one or more shareholders may remain a control person of the Fund.

Shareholders may make inquiries by writing to the Trust, c/o LocalShares Investments, LLC at 4535 Harding Pike, Suite 201, Nashville, Tennessee 37205.

Absent an applicable exemption or other relief from the SEC or its staff, beneficial owners of more than 5% of the shares of the Fund may be subject to the reporting provisions of Section 13 of the 1934 Act and the SEC's rules promulgated thereunder. In addition, absent an applicable exemption or other relief from the SEC staff, officers and Trustees of the Fund and beneficial owners of 10% of the shares of the Fund ("Insiders") may be subject to the insider reporting, short-swing profit and short sale provisions of Section 16 of the 1934 Act and the SEC's rules promulgated thereunder. Beneficial owners and Insiders should consult with their own legal counsel concerning their obligations under Sections 13 and 16 of the 1934 Act.

Termination of the Trust or the Fund. The Trust or the Fund may be terminated by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees or the affirmative vote of a super majority of the holders of the Trust or the Fund entitled to vote on termination. Although the shares are not automatically redeemable upon the occurrence of any specific event, the Trust's organizational documents provide that the Board will have the unrestricted power to alter the number of shares in a Creation Unit. In the event of a termination of the Trust or the Fund, the Board, in its sole discretion, could determine to permit the shares to be redeemable in aggregations smaller than Creation Units or to be individually redeemable. In such circumstance, the Trust may make redemptions in-kind, for cash, or for a combination of cash or securities.

Role of DTC. DTC acts as Securities Depository for the Shares of the Trust. Shares of the Fund are represented by securities registered in the name of DTC or its nominee and deposited with, or on behalf of, DTC.

DTC, a limited-purpose trust company, was created to hold securities of its participants ("DTC Participants") and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among the DTC Participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of the DTC Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities' certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. More specifically, DTC is owned by a number of its DTC Participants and by the NYSE, AMEX and FINRA. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants").

Beneficial ownership of shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as "Beneficial Owners") is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from or through the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of shares. No Beneficial Owner shall have the right to receive a certificate representing such shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement between the Trust and DTC, DTC is required to make available to the Trust upon request and for a fee to be charged to the Trust a listing of the shares of the Fund held by each DTC Participant. The Trust shall inquire of each such DTC Participant as to the number of Beneficial Owners holding shares, directly or indirectly, through such DTC Participant. The Trust shall provide each such DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement or other communication, in such form, number and at such place as such DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that such notice, statement or communication may be transmitted by such DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to such Beneficial Owners. In addition, the Trust shall pay to each such DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, all subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., as the registered holder of all shares of the Trust. DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall credit immediately DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in shares of the Fund as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name", and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The Trust has no responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners, or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such shares, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests, or for any other aspect of the relationship between DTC and the DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants. DTC may decide to discontinue providing its service with respect to shares of the Trust at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Trust and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the Trust shall take action to find a replacement for DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost.

CREATION & REDEMPTION OF CREATION UNITS

Creation. The Trust issues and sells shares of the Fund only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at the NAV next determined after receipt, on any Business Day (as defined below), of an order in proper form.

Fund Deposit. The consideration for purchase of Creation Units of the Fund generally consists of the in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of equity securities (the "Deposit Securities") and an amount of cash (the "Cash Component") computed as described below. The Deposit Securities generally consist of a representative sample of the securities in the LocalShares Nashville Index. Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the "Fund Deposit," which represents the minimum initial and subsequent investment amount for a Creation Unit of the Fund.

The Cash Component is sometimes also referred to as the "Balancing Amount." The Cash Component is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of the shares (per Creation Unit) and the value of Deposit Securities. If the Cash Component is a positive number, the Authorized Participant will deliver the Cash Component. If the Cash Component is a negative number, the Authorized Participant will receive the Cash Component. The Cash Component does not include any stamp duty tax or other similar fees and expenses payable upon transfer of beneficial ownership of the Deposit Securities. These are the sole responsibility of the Authorized Participant.

The Fund, through the NSCC, makes available on each Business Day, prior to the opening of business on the applicable Listing Exchange (currently 9:30 a.m., Eastern Time), the list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the current Fund Deposit (based on information at the end of the previous Business Day) for the Fund.

Such Deposit Securities are applicable, subject to any adjustments as described below, in order to effect creations of Creation Units of the Fund until such time as the next-announced composition of the Deposit Securities is made available.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a Fund Deposit for the Fund changes from time to time based on changes to the Index and other factors.

In addition, the Trust reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash (*i.e.*, a “cash in lieu” amount) to be added to the Cash Component at its discretion. For example, cash may be substituted to replace any Deposit Security that may not be available in sufficient quantity for delivery or that may not be eligible for transfer through the systems of DTC or the Clearing Process (discussed below). The Trust also reserves the right to permit or require a “cash in lieu” amount where the delivery of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant (as described below) would be restricted under the securities laws or where the delivery of the Deposit Security to the Authorized Participant would result in the disposition of the Deposit Security by the Authorized Participant becoming restricted under the securities laws, or in other situations deemed appropriate by the Trust.

Procedures for Creation of Creation Units. To be eligible to place orders with the Distributor and to create a Creation Unit of the Fund, an entity must be: (i) a “Participating Party,” *i.e.*, a broker-dealer or other participant in the clearing process through the Continuous Net Settlement System of the NSCC (the “Clearing Process”), a clearing agency that is registered with the SEC; or (ii) a DTC Participant, and, in each case, must have executed an agreement with the Distributor with respect to creations and redemptions of Creation Units (“Participant Agreement”). A Participating Party and DTC Participant are collectively referred to as an “Authorized Participant.” Investors should contact the Distributor for the names of Authorized Participants that have signed a Participant Agreement. All shares of the Fund, however created, will be entered on the records of DTC in the name of Cede & Co. for the account of a DTC Participant.

All orders to create shares must be placed for one or more Creation Units. Except as described herein, all orders to create Creation Units must be received by the Distributor no later than the closing time of the regular trading session on the applicable Listing Exchange (“Closing Time”) (ordinarily 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time) on the date such orders are placed in order for creation of Creation Units to be effected based on the NAV of shares of the Fund as next determined on such date after receipt of the order in proper form. The date on which an order to create Creation Units is placed is referred to as the “Transmittal Date.” Orders must be transmitted by an Authorized Participant by telephone or other transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement, as described below, which procedures may change from time to time without notice at the discretion of the Trust. Economic or market disruptions or changes, or telephone or other communication failure, may impede the ability to reach the Distributor or an Authorized Participant.

All orders to create Creation Units through an Authorized Participant shall be placed with an Authorized Participant, in the form required by such Authorized Participant. In addition, the Authorized Participant may request the investor to make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order, *e.g.*, to provide for payments of cash, when required. Investors should be aware that their particular broker may not have executed a Participant Agreement and, therefore, orders to create Creation Units of the Fund have to be placed by each investor’s broker through an Authorized Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. In such cases, there may be additional charges to such investor. At any given time, there may be only a limited number of broker-dealers that have executed a Participant Agreement and only a small number of such Authorized Participants may have international capabilities.

Those placing orders for Creation Units of the Fund through the Clearing Process should afford sufficient time to permit proper submission of the order to the Distributor prior to the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date. Orders for Creation Units of the Fund that are effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the DTC Participant earlier on the Transmittal Date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of Deposit Securities and the Cash Component.

Placement of Creation Orders for the Fund Using the Clearing Process. The Clearing Process is a process commonly used to create or redeem Creation Units of the Fund. Fund Deposits made through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed a Participant Agreement. The Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit through the Custodian to NSCC, on behalf of the Participating Party, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Participating Party's creation order. Pursuant to such trade instructions to NSCC, the Participating Party agrees to deliver the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component to the Trust, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor. An order to create Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Placement of Creation Orders for the Fund Outside the Clearing Process. Fund Deposits made outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed a Participant Agreement. A DTC Participant who wishes to place an order creating Creation Units to be effected outside the Clearing Process does not need to be a Participating Party, but such orders must state that the DTC Participant is not using the Clearing Process and that the creation of Creation Units will instead be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through DTC. The Fund Deposit transfer must be ordered by the DTC Participant on the Transmittal Date in a timely fashion so as to ensure the delivery of the requisite number of Deposit Securities through DTC to the account of the Fund by no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the "Settlement Date." The Settlement Date is typically the third Business Day following the Transmittal Date. The Fund reserves the right to settle transactions on a basis other than "T" plus three Business Days (*i.e.*, days on which the NYSE is open). In certain cases Authorized Participants will create and redeem Creation Units of the Fund on the same trade date. In these instances, the Trust reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis.

All questions as to the number of Deposit Securities to be delivered, and the validity, form and eligibility (including time of receipt) for the deposit of any tendered securities, will be determined by the Trust, whose determination shall be final and binding. The amount of cash equal to the Cash Component must be transferred directly to the Custodian through the Federal Reserve Bank wire transfer system in a timely manner so as to be received by the Custodian no later than 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the Settlement Date. An order to create Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Distributor on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Distributor not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. However, if the Custodian does not receive both the required Deposit Securities and the Cash Component by 2:00 p.m. on the Settlement Date, such order may be canceled. Upon written notice to the Distributor, such canceled order may be resubmitted the following Business Day using a Fund Deposit as newly constituted to reflect the then-current NAV of the Fund. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

Creation Units of the Fund may be created in advance of receipt by the Trust of all or a portion of the applicable Deposit Securities as described below. In these circumstances, the initial deposit will have a value greater than the NAV of the shares on the date the order is placed in proper form since, in addition to available Deposit Securities, cash must be deposited in an amount equal to the sum of (i) the Cash Component, plus (ii) at least 102%, which the Trust may change from time to time, of the market value of the undelivered Deposit Securities (the "Additional Cash Deposit") with the Fund pending delivery of any missing Deposit Securities.

If an Authorized Participant determines to post an additional cash deposit as collateral for any undelivered Deposit Securities, such Authorized Participant must deposit with the Custodian the appropriate amount of federal funds by 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the date of requested settlement. If the Authorized Participant does not place its purchase order by the closing time or the Custodian does not receive federal funds in the appropriate amount by such time, then the order may be deemed to be rejected and the Authorized Participant shall be liable to the Fund for losses, if any, resulting therefrom. An additional amount of cash shall be required to be deposited with the Custodian, pending delivery of the missing Deposit Securities to the extent necessary to maintain the Additional Cash Deposit with the Trust in an amount at least equal to 102%, which the Trust may change from time to time, of the daily marked-to-market value of the missing Deposit Securities. To the extent that missing Deposit Securities are not received by 2:00 p.m., Eastern Time, on the Settlement Date or in the event a marked-to-market payment is not made within one Business Day following notification by the Distributor that such a payment is required, the Trust may use the cash on deposit to purchase the missing Deposit Securities.

Authorized Participants will be liable to the Trust for the costs incurred by the Trust in connection with any such purchases. These costs will be deemed to include the amount by which the actual purchase price of the Deposit Securities exceeds the market value of such Deposit Securities on the transmittal date plus the brokerage and related transaction costs associated with such purchases. The Trust will return any unused portion of the Additional Cash Deposit once all of the missing Deposit Securities have been properly received by the Custodian or purchased by the Trust and deposited into the Trust. In addition, a transaction fee, as listed below, will be charged in all cases. The delivery of Creation Units so created generally will occur no later than the Settlement Date.

Cash Purchases. When, in the sole discretion of the Trust, cash purchases of Creation Units of shares are available or specified for the Fund, such purchases shall be effected in essentially the same manner as in-kind purchases thereof. In the case of a cash purchase, the Authorized Participant must pay the cash equivalent of the Deposit Securities it would otherwise be required to provide through an in-kind purchase, plus the same Cash Component required to be paid by an in-kind purchaser. In addition, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with using the cash to purchase the requisite Deposit Securities, the Authorized Participant must pay the Transaction Fees required for the Fund.

Acceptance of Orders for Creation Units. The Trust reserves the absolute right to reject or revoke acceptance of a creation order transmitted to it by the Distributor in respect of the Fund. Orders may be rejected and acceptance may be revoked if, for example: (i) the order is not in proper form; (ii) the investor(s), upon obtaining the shares ordered, would own 80% or more of the currently outstanding shares of the Fund; (iii) the Deposit Securities delivered are not as disseminated through the facilities of the NSCC for that date by the Fund as described above; (iv) acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to the Fund; (v) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful; (vi) acceptance of the Fund Deposit would otherwise, in the discretion of the Trust or LocalShares Investments, LLC, have an adverse effect on the Trust or the rights of beneficial owners; or (vii) in the event that circumstances outside the control of the Trust, the Custodian, the Distributor or LocalShares Investments, LLC make it for all practical purposes impossible to process creation orders. Examples of such circumstances include acts of God; public service or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the Trust, LocalShares Investments, LLC, the Distributor, DTC, NSCC, the Custodian or a sub-custodian or any other participant in the creation process and similar extraordinary events. The Distributor shall notify a prospective creator of a Creation Unit and/or the Authorized Participant acting on behalf of the creator of a Creation Unit of its rejection of the order of such person. The Trust, the Custodian, a sub-custodian and the Distributor are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of Fund Deposits nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the Trust, and the Trust's determination shall be final and binding.

Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee. The Fund imposes a "Transaction Fee" on investors purchasing or redeeming Creation Units. For this reason, investors purchasing or redeeming through the DTC process generally will pay a higher Transaction Fee than will investors doing so through the NSCC process. The purpose of the Transaction Fee is to protect the existing shareholders of the Fund from the dilutive costs associated with the purchase and redemption of Creation Units. Where the Fund permits an in-kind purchaser to deposit cash in lieu of depositing one or more Deposit Securities, the purchaser may be assessed a higher Transaction Fee to offset the transaction cost to the Fund of buying those particular Deposit Securities. Transaction Fees will differ for the Fund, depending on the transaction expenses related to the Fund's portfolio securities. Every purchaser of a Creation Unit will receive a Prospectus that contains complete disclosure about the Transaction Fee, including the maximum amount of the Transaction Fee charged by the Fund. Investors who use the services of a broker or other such intermediary may be charged a fee for such services.

The following table sets forth the approximate value of one Creation Unit per Fund, and the standard and maximum creation transaction fee for the Fund. These fees may be changed by the Trust.

Name of Fund	Standard Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee	Maximum Creation/Redemption Transaction Fee
Nashville Area ETF	\$500	\$500

Placement of Redemption Orders for the Fund Using the Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units of the Fund through the Clearing Process must be delivered through a Participating Party that has executed the Participant Agreement. Except as described herein, an order to redeem Creation Units using the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Custodian (in its capacity as Transfer Agent) not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date, and (ii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Such order will be effected based on the NAV of the Fund as next determined. The requisite Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount generally will be transferred by the third NSCC Business Day following the date on which such request for redemption is deemed received.

Placement of Redemption Orders for the Fund Outside the Clearing Process. Orders to redeem Creation Units of the Fund outside the Clearing Process must be delivered through a DTC Participant that has executed the Participant Agreement. An order to redeem Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the Trust on the Transmittal Date if: (i) such order is received by the Custodian (in its capacity as Transfer Agent) not later than the Closing Time on such Transmittal Date; (ii) such order is accompanied or followed by the requisite number of shares of the Fund specified in such order, which delivery must be made through DTC to the Custodian no later than 11:00 a.m., Eastern Time, on the contracted settlement date; and (iii) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. After the Trust has deemed an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process received, the Trust will initiate procedures to transfer the requisite Fund Securities which are expected to be delivered within three Business Days and the Cash Redemption Amount to the Authorized Participant on behalf of the redeeming Beneficial Owner by the Settlement Date. In certain cases Authorized Participants will redeem and create Creation Units of the Fund on the same trade date. In these instances, the Trust reserves the right to settle these transactions on a net basis.

To the extent contemplated by an Authorized Participant's agreement, in the event the Authorized Participant has submitted a redemption request in proper form but is unable to transfer all or part of the Creation Unit to be redeemed to the Fund's Transfer Agent, the Transfer Agent will nonetheless accept the redemption request in reliance on the undertaking by the Authorized Participant to deliver the missing shares as soon as possible. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of collateral consisting of cash having a value (marked to market daily) at least equal to 110%, which LocalShares Investments, LLC may change from time to time, of the value of the missing shares.

The current procedures for collateralization of missing shares require, among other things, that any cash collateral shall be in the form of U.S. dollars in immediately available funds and shall be held by the Custodian and marked to market daily, and that the fees of the Custodian and any sub-custodians in respect of the delivery, maintenance and redelivery of the cash collateral shall be payable by the Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant's agreement will permit the Trust, on behalf of the Fund, to purchase the missing shares or acquire the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component underlying such shares at any time and will subject the Authorized Participant to liability for any shortfall between the cost to the Trust of purchasing such shares, Deposit Securities or Cash Component and the value of the collateral.

The calculation of the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered upon redemption will be made by the Custodian according to the procedures set forth under Determination of NAV computed on the Business Day on which a redemption order is deemed received by the Trust. Therefore, if a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the Custodian by a DTC Participant not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date, and the requisite number of shares of the relevant Fund are delivered to the Custodian prior to the DTC cut-off time, then the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered will be determined by the Custodian on such Transmittal Date. If, however, a redemption order is submitted to the Custodian by a DTC Participant not later than the Closing Time on the Transmittal Date but either (i) the requisite number of shares of the relevant Fund are not delivered by the DTC cut-off-time on such Transmittal Date, or (ii) the redemption order is not submitted in proper form, then the redemption order will not be deemed received as of the Transmittal Date. In such case, the value of the Fund Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to be delivered will be computed on the Business Day that such order is deemed received by the Trust on which the shares of the relevant Fund are delivered through DTC to the Custodian by the DTC cut-off-time on such Business Day pursuant to a properly submitted redemption order.

The Fund may pay out the proceeds of redemptions of Creation Units solely in cash or through any combination of cash, money market securities or fixed-income securities. In addition, an investor may request a redemption in cash that the Fund may, in its sole discretion, permit. In either case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its shares based on the NAV of shares of the Fund next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a redemption transaction fee and additional charge for requested cash redemptions specified above, to offset the Trust's brokerage and other transaction costs associated with the disposition of Fund Securities). The Fund may also, in its sole discretion, upon request of a shareholder, provide such redeemer a portfolio of securities that differs from the exact composition of the Fund Securities but does not differ in NAV.

Redemptions of shares for Fund Securities will be subject to compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and the Fund (whether or not it otherwise permits cash redemptions) reserves the right to redeem Creation Units for cash to the extent that the Trust could not lawfully deliver specific Fund Securities upon redemptions or could not do so without first registering the Fund Securities under such laws. An Authorized Participant or an investor for which it is acting subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular stock included in the Fund Securities applicable to the redemption of a Creation Unit may be paid an equivalent amount of cash. The Authorized Participant may request the redeeming Beneficial Owner of the shares to complete an order form or to enter into agreements with respect to such matters as compensating cash payment.

Cash Redemptions. In the event that, in the sole discretion of the Trust, cash redemptions are permitted or required by the Trust, proceeds will be paid to the Authorized Participant redeeming shares on behalf of the redeeming investor as soon as practicable after the date of redemption.

In-Kind Redemptions. The ability of the Trust to effect in-kind creations and redemptions is subject, among other things, to the condition that, within the time period from the date of the order to the date of delivery of the securities, there are no days that are holidays in the applicable foreign market. For every occurrence of one or more intervening holidays in the applicable foreign market that are not holidays observed in the U.S. equity market, the redemption settlement cycle may be extended by the number of such intervening holidays. In addition to holidays, other unforeseeable closings in a foreign market due to emergencies may also prevent the Trust from delivering securities within the normal settlement period. The Fund will not suspend or postpone redemption beyond seven days, except as permitted under Section 22(e) of the 1940 Act. Section 22(e) provides that the right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to the Fund (1) for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE is suspended or restricted; (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the shares of the Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its net asset value is not reasonably practicable; or (4) in such other circumstance as is permitted by the SEC.

TAXES

The following discussion is a general summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to the Fund and to an investment in the Fund. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of the income tax considerations applicable to the Fund or to investors in such an investment. For example, this summary does not describe tax consequences that are assumed to be generally known by investors or certain considerations that may be relevant to certain types of holders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax, tax-exempt organizations, insurance companies, dealers in securities, pension plans and trusts, financial institutions, U.S. shareholders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons who mark-to-market our shares and persons who hold our shares as part of a "straddle," "hedge" or "conversion" transaction. This summary assumes that investors hold shares of our common stock as capital assets (within the meaning of the Code). The discussion is based upon the Code, Treasury regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations, each as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively, which could affect the continuing validity of this discussion. The Fund has not sought and does not intend to seek any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, regarding any offer and sale of our common stock under this prospectus. This summary does not discuss any aspects of U.S. estate or gift tax or foreign, state or local tax. It does not discuss the special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws that could result if the Fund invested in tax-exempt securities or certain other investment assets. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state, and local tax laws.

If a partnership (including an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) invests in the Fund, the tax treatment of a partner or member of the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A prospective investor that is a partner in a partnership investing in the Fund should consult his, her or its tax advisers with respect to the purchase, ownership and disposition of an investment in the Fund.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. The Fund has elected to be treated and qualify each year as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. As a RIC, the Fund generally is not subject to corporate-level U.S. federal income taxes on any income that it distributes to its shareholders from its tax earnings and profits. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, the Fund must, among other things:

- (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income each year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships”, or the 90% Income Test;
- (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of its taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, if such other securities do not represent more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in (1) the securities (other than those of the U.S. Government or other RICs) of any one issuer or two or more issuers that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses or (2) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships, or the Diversification Tests; and
- (c) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid – generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of realized net short-term capital gains over realized net long-term capital losses) and net tax-exempt interest income, or the Annual Distribution Requirement.

To the extent that the Fund invests in entities treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”), the Fund generally must include the items of gross income derived by the partnerships for purposes of the 90% Income Test, and the income that is derived from a partnership (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) will be treated as qualifying income for purposes of the 90% Income Test only to the extent that such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized by the Fund directly. In addition, the Fund generally must take into account its proportionate share of the assets held by partnerships (other than a “qualified publicly traded partnership”) in which it is a partner for purposes of the Diversification Tests.

For purposes of these tests, a “qualified publicly traded partnership” generally is a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in (a)(i) of the prior paragraph.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the 90% test described in (a) above if such gains are not directly related to a fund’s business of investing in stock or securities. Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of the Fund’s non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing the Fund’s status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

Taxation of the Fund

If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income and gains that are distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends.

If the Fund fails to satisfy the 90% Income Test in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. If these relief provisions are not available to the Fund for any year in which it fails to qualify as a RIC, all of its taxable income will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates without any deduction for distributions to shareholders, and its distributions (including capital gains distributions) generally will be taxable as ordinary income dividends to its shareholders, subject to the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders and lower tax rates on qualified dividend income for individual shareholders. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

The Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders substantially all of its investment company taxable income and its net capital gains. Investment company taxable income that is retained by the Fund will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates. If the Fund retains any net capital gain, that gain will be subject to tax at corporate rates, but the Fund may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to its shareholders who (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds on a properly filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. For federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund will be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder's gross income and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence.

Congress passed the RIC Modernization Act on December 22, 2010 (the "RIC Mod Act") which makes certain beneficial changes for RICs and their shareholders, some of which are referenced below. In general, the RIC Mod Act contains simplification provisions effective for taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010, which are aimed at preventing disqualification of a RIC for "inadvertent" failures of the Diversification Tests and/or the qualifying income tests. Additionally, the RIC Mod Act allows capital losses to be carried forward indefinitely, and retain the character of the original loss, exempts RICs from the preferential dividend rule, and repealed the 60-day designation requirement for certain types of income and gains.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. As a result of the RIC Mod Act, the Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The RIC Mod Act changed the treatment of capital loss carryovers for RICs. The new rules, which are similar to those that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, are made applicable to RICs and provide that such losses are carried over by the Fund indefinitely. Thus, if the Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of such Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if the Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Foreign Investments. Income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries (including, for example, dividends or interest on stock or securities of non-U.S. issuers) may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between such countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Based on their investment objectives and strategies, it is not expected that the Fund will be able to pass-through foreign tax credits or deductions to its shareholders.

Certain Excise Taxes. If the Fund fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any retained amount from the prior year, the Fund will be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amount. For these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. A dividend paid to shareholders in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid by the Fund on December 31 of the preceding year if the dividend was declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November, or December of that preceding year. The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends and distributions in the amounts and at the times necessary to avoid the application of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Taxation of Shareholders

Fund Distributions. Distributions are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Moreover, distributions on the Fund's shares are generally subject to federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund's realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when the Fund's NAV reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. Such realized gains may be required to be distributed even when the Fund's NAV also reflects unrealized losses.

Distributions by the Fund of investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned the investments that generated those gains, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for more than one year and that are properly designated by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryovers. Long-term capital gain rates applicable to individuals are generally 15%, with a higher rate of 20% applying to individuals with income exceeding \$418,401 (\$470,701 if married and filing jointly) and a rate of 0% applying to taxpayers in the 10% and 15% ordinary income tax rate brackets. Distributions of gains from the sale of investments that the Fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income.

Distributions of investment income designated by the Fund in a written statement furnished to our shareholders as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund's shares. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund's dividends (other than dividends properly designated as Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. Moreover, in order for some portion of the dividends received by the Fund shareholder to be "qualified dividend income," the Fund making the distribution must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio. To the extent that a distribution from the Fund is treated as qualified dividend income, it will be subject to the lower rates of tax applicable to Capital Gain Dividends, as discussed above.

For purposes of the foregoing, a dividend generally will not be treated as a qualifying dividend (1) if the stock on which the dividend is paid is considered to be "debt-financed" (generally, acquired with borrowed funds), (2) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that has been held for less than 46 days during the 91-day period beginning on the date that is 45 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before the ex-dividend date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (3) to the extent that the dividend recipient is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. The dividends-received deduction, however, may be disallowed or reduced by application of certain provisions of the Code.

Although the Fund currently intends to distribute any long-term capital gain at least annually, it may in the future decide to retain some or all of its long-term capital gain, but designate the retained amount as a "deemed distribution." In that case, among other consequences, the Fund will pay tax on the retained amount, each shareholder will be required to include his, her or its proportionate share of the deemed distribution in income as if it had been actually distributed to the shareholder, and the shareholder will be entitled to claim a credit equal to his, her or its allocable share of the tax paid thereon by the Fund. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax will be added to the shareholder's tax basis for his, her or its common stock. Since the Fund expects to pay tax on any retained capital gain at its regular corporate tax rate, and since that rate is in excess of the maximum rate currently payable by individuals on net capital gain, the amount of tax that individual stockholders will be treated as having paid and for which they will receive a credit will exceed the tax they owe on the retained net capital gain. Such excess generally may be claimed as a credit against the shareholder's other U.S. federal income tax obligations or may be refunded to the extent it exceeds a shareholder's liability for U.S. federal income tax. A shareholder that is not subject to U.S. federal income tax or otherwise required to file a U.S. federal income tax return would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return on the appropriate form in order to claim a refund for the taxes paid by the Fund. In order to utilize the deemed distribution approach, the Fund must provide written notice to its shareholders prior to the expiration of 60 days after the close of the relevant taxable year. The Fund cannot treat any of its investment company taxable income as a "deemed distribution."

To the extent that the Fund makes a distribution of income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends (a “substitute payment”) with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If the Fund makes distributions to a shareholder in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but reduces a shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

The Fund will send to each of its shareholders, as promptly as possible after the end of each calendar year, a written statement detailing, on a per share and per distribution basis, the amounts includible in such shareholder’s taxable income for such year as ordinary income and as long-term capital gain. In addition, the U.S. federal tax status of each year’s distributions generally will be reported to the IRS (including the amount of dividends, if any, eligible for the 20% maximum rate). Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on a U.S. stockholder’s particular situation.

Sale or Exchange of Shares. A sale or exchange of shares in the Fund may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be disallowed if other substantially identical shares of the Fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Backup Withholding. The Fund (or financial intermediaries, such as brokers, through which a shareholder holds Fund shares) generally is required to withhold and to remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and sale or redemption proceeds paid to any shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he, she or it is not subject to such withholding. An individual’s taxpayer identification number is his or her social security number. The current backup withholding tax rate is 28%. Backup withholding tax is not an additional tax, and any amount withheld may be refunded or credited against the U.S. stockholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that proper information is timely provided to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Shareholders. In general, dividends other than Capital Gain Dividends paid by the Fund to a shareholder that is not a “U.S. person” within the meaning of the Code are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) even if they are funded by income or gains (such as portfolio interest, short-term capital gains, or foreign-source dividend and interest income) that, if paid to a non-U.S. person directly, would not be subject to withholding.

A beneficial holder of shares who is a non-U.S. person is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a U.S. income tax deduction for losses) realized on a sale of shares of the Fund or on Capital Gain Dividends unless (i) such gain or dividend is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States or (ii) in the case of an individual holder, the holder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale or the receipt of the Capital Gain Dividend and certain other conditions are met.

Distributions of “investment company taxable income” and net capital gain (including deemed distributions) to non-U.S. persons, and gain realized by non-U.S. persons upon the sale of the Fund’s common stock that is “effectively connected” with a U.S. trade or business carried on by the non-U.S. person (or if an income tax treaty applies, attributable to a “permanent establishment” in the United States), will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents and domestic corporations. Corporate non-U.S. shareholders may also be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a rate of 30% imposed by the Code (or lower rate provided by an applicable treaty).

The tax consequences to a non-U.S. shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may differ from those described herein. Non-U.S. shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund’s shares. A non-U.S. shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding of U.S. federal income tax on dividends unless the non-U.S. shareholder provides the Fund or the dividend paying agent with an IRS Form W-8BEN (or an acceptable substitute form) or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a non-U.S. shareholder or otherwise establishes an exemption from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

For dividend distributions made after June 30, 2014, if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on dividends received by U.S. stockholders that own their stock through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries. In addition, for disposition of stock after December 31, 2016, if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts or ownership are not satisfied, a U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate will be imposed on proceeds of sale in respect of our stock received by U.S. stockholders that own their stock through foreign accounts or foreign intermediaries. The Fund will not pay any additional amounts in respect of any amounts withheld.

Creation and Redemption of Creation Units. An Authorized Participant who exchanges securities for Creation Units generally will recognize a gain or a loss. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time and the sum of the exchanger’s aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus the amount of cash paid for such Creation Units. A person who redeems Creation Units will generally recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between the exchanger’s basis in the Creation Units and the sum of the aggregate market value of any securities received plus the amount of any cash received for such Creation Units. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for Creation Units cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing “wash sales,” or on the basis that there has been no significant change in economic position. Any capital gain or loss realized upon the creation of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the securities exchanged for such Creation Units have been held for more than one year.

Any capital gain or loss realized upon the redemption of Creation Units will generally be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares comprising the Creation Units have been held for more than one year. Otherwise, such capital gains or losses will be treated as short-term capital gains or losses.

Persons purchasing or redeeming Creation Units should consult their own tax advisers with respect to the tax treatment of any creation or redemption transaction.

Section 351. The Trust on behalf of the Fund has the right to reject an order for a purchase of shares of the Trust if the purchaser (or group of purchasers) would, upon obtaining the shares so ordered, own 80% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund and if, pursuant to Section 351 of the Code, the Fund would have a basis in the securities different from the market value of such securities on the date of deposit. The Trust also has the right to require information necessary to determine beneficial share ownership for purposes of the 80% determination.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the Internal Revenue Service a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

General Considerations. The federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific federal income tax consequences of purchasing, holding and disposing of shares of the Fund, as well as the effect of state, local and foreign tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

DETERMINATION OF NAV

The NAV of the Fund's shares is calculated each day the national securities exchanges are open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the "NAV Calculation Time"). NAV per share is calculated by dividing the Fund's net assets by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

In calculating the Fund's NAV, Fund investments generally are valued using market valuations. Short term debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty (60) days or less are valued on the basis of amortized cost, which approximates fair value. U.S. fixed income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for such securities on any day that the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association announces an early closing time. The values of any assets or liabilities of the Fund that are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars using an exchange rate deemed appropriate by the Fund.

In certain instances, such as when reliable market valuations are not readily available or are not deemed to reflect current market values, the Fund's investments will be valued in accordance with the Fund's pricing policy and procedures. Securities that may be valued using "fair value" pricing may include, but are not limited to, securities for which there are no current market quotations or whose issuer is in default or bankruptcy, securities subject to corporate actions (such as mergers or reorganizations), securities subject to non-U.S. investment limits or currency controls, and securities affected by "significant events." An example of a significant event is an event occurring after the close of the market in which a security trades but before the Fund's next NAV Calculation Time that may materially affect the value of the Fund's investment (*e.g.*, government action, natural disaster, or significant market fluctuation). Price movements in U.S. markets that are deemed to affect the value of foreign securities, or reflect changes to the value of such securities, also may cause securities to be "fair valued."

When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

Fund shares are purchased or sold on a national securities exchange at market prices, which may be higher or lower than NAV. No secondary sales will be made to brokers or dealers at a concession by the Distributor or by the Fund. Purchases and sales of shares in the secondary market, which will not involve the Fund, will be subject to customary brokerage commissions and charges. Transactions in Fund shares will be priced at NAV only if you purchase or redeem shares directly from the Fund in Creation Units.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund intends to pay out dividends, if any, annually. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to investors annually. The Fund may occasionally be required to make supplemental distributions at some other time during the year. Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole shares only if the broker through whom you purchased shares makes such option available. Your broker is responsible for distributing the income and capital gain distributions to you.

The Trust reserves the right to declare special distributions if, in its reasonable discretion, such action is necessary or advisable to preserve the status of the Fund as a RIC or to avoid imposition of income or excise taxes on undistributed income.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Ernst & Young LLP, with offices located at Suite 1400, 220 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, MN, 55402, serves as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust. They provide audit services and consultation in connection with the review of SEC filings and certain tax compliance services.

Counsel. Bass, Berry & Sims, PLC 150 Third Avenue South, Suite 2800 Nashville, TN 37201

Financial Statements

The Financial Statements for the Fund for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017 are incorporated herein by reference to the Annual Report to Shareholders.

SPR-SX-001-0500